"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow fair, warmer; gentle, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

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## ALSACE AS BRIBE TO WIN BAVARIA SAVED BETHMANN

**Scheme to Split 'Lost Provinces' Seen as a Big Stroke by the Chancellor.**

**FOILED REICHSTAG FOES**

**But Saxony Is Protesting the Deal, and Austria, Restive, Must Have Recompense.**

**PEACE TALK PERSISTENT**

**Strong Hint from Bethmann Organ —Reichstag Adjourns, Virtually Under Compulsion.**

### *Say Kaiser Blocked Bethmann, Who Urged Vienna Peace Plan*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 17, (via London.) — In a bitter article in the Berlin Tageszeitung this morning Count zu Reventlow asserts that just before Easter Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, prepared new peace proposals, and even went so far as to draw up a formal proclamation. They took it to headquarters, but came back with a flea in their ears, the Kaiser and the military authorities having flatly declined to listen to it.

Reventlow intimates that Bethmann and Czernin are still in complete accord, even in matters "where they are not so free as they could wish, to give their agreement practical effect."

Apparently this means that the Kaiser and Marshal von Hindenburg are now preventing the offer of new peace proposals on the lines favored by Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 17.—The sensational revelations of Die Post of Berlin regarding the German intention to split Alsace-Lorraine between Bavaria and Prussia has been practically suppressed by the German censors in other papers.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, however, states that confidential communications have been made to the Alsace-Lorraine parliamentary deputies at Strassburg, whilst the Vossische Zeitung says that the division, as now projected, represents the demands of the great Centrist party, whose chief stronghold is Bavaria.

These revelations explain the importance attached at the time to the speech May 7 of King Ludwig of Bavaria to the Bavarian troops quartered at Strassburg. The King said that he was especially glad to greet his troops in "this ancient German city, reconquered by us forty-six years ago."

He went on:

"Our enemies want to wrest it and this fair country again from us, but they shall not do so."

Probably this huge bribe to Bavaria also explains the journey of the Bavarian Premier, Count Hertling, to Vienna in April and the pessimism of the Centrist leader, Dr. Erzberger, until he and his friends had pushed through the deal with Prussia.

With Bavaria's promise to back him in his pocket, Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg was able to show a bold front in the Reichstag to his opponents, the Conservatives and the Socialists.

There is likely to be furious jealousy in the other German States which have not received any bribe. Already Saxony is protesting, and one of her members of Parliament says in the Vossische Zeitung that while the other States have been on the grab Saxony has been among the few who have steadily sacrificed themselves for the great cause only to find themselves shouldered out into the cold, when it came to the distribution of food and political influence. This deputy adds:

"For reasons which cannot be discussed now, the monarchical idea has lost ground seriously among the masses of the people during this war."

He urges that Saxony establish a Parliamentary Government, thus giving the rest of Germany an example and re-establishing Saxony's importance in Germany.

In the meantime the German Government may now have to bribe Austria, which is sulking. According to some German papers, this bribe is to be the throne of Poland to the Austrian Archduke, Karl Stephen. Die Post says that the appointment of a regent for Poland will be made almost immediately.

## *REICHSTAG ADJOURNS; PEACE TALK PERSISTS*

### *Dispatch to Bethmann Organ Hints of 'Psychological Moment' for Offer by Entente.*

COPENHAGEN, May 17, (via London.)—The German Reichstag has adjourned until July 5 without obtaining from Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg any satisfaction about the details of the Government's peace program, but there are some significant indications in the semi-official press, particularly the Frankfurter Zeitung, that the Imperial Chancellor still hopes to come to terms with the Western powers.

A dispatch to that paper from Vienna just after the Chancellor's visit to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign

Continued on Page 3.

### *French War Minister Expects "Decisive Assistance" from Us*

LONDON, May 17.—The Daily Express publishes an interview which its Paris correspondent had with M. Paul Painleve, Minister of War.

"The black spot on the horizon," he said, "is Russia, but the storm will blow over. The momentary inactivity of the Russian army, caused by recent internal complications, has given the German army liberty of movement and has not allowed the military operations of the French and British armies to bear all its fruits.

"A revolution that breaks out in a country so little centralized as Russia, and where disorder has reigned, must naturally begin with a period of blind groping and a certain perturbation, but this period will come to an end. We must be calm and patient."

Asked what part America will play in the war, M. Painleve replied:

"America, which has already given us such efficacious aid, is getting ready to bring us decisive assistance. As soon as America has solved the tonnage problem she will send us food, steel machinery, and airplanes. She is sending us immediately some specialists—airmen and men who will remake our roads. Then in time for the decisive battles will come the army."

## RUSSIAN ARMY TO RESUME WAR

**Political Crisis Over, Military Chiefs, After Conference, Return to Front.**

**WILL ENFORCE DISCIPLINE**

**Council of Workmen's Delegates Now in Complete Agreement with the Government.**

PETROGRAD, May 17.—The political crisis has been finally settled, the declaration of the Government's policy having been accepted with slight modifications and signed by the representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates; while as a result of a meeting in Petrograd of the commanders in chief from all the fronts except the Caucasus, Generals Brusiloff and Gurko have withdrawn their resignations. Reports of further resignations are refuted by the definite announcement that all the commanders have decided to remain at their posts. Thus the crisis in the army, which formed an alarming accompaniment to the political crisis, has been averted.

Discussing with the temporary Government the serious condition of affairs at the front, the commanders declared that the unfortunate phrase "peace without annexations" had found its way to the army and was there translated into an argument against offensive warfare. This and other harmful doctrines pervading the army and the inability of the officers satisfactorily to explain them had ruined discipline and destroyed the authority and prestige of the officers. The discord in Petrograd had naturally found an echo everywhere at the front, but the spirit of the soldiers was slowly recovering, and the power of the Russian Army was by no means lost.

General Alexieff, Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, during the course of an interview, said:

"The whole gist of the new idea reforms cannot be properly understood by the army and this has brought about dangerous results. We can overcome the consequent loss of authority if irresponsible persons and organizations will cease further to interfere with our work. I feel assured that under the new coalition Government it will be possible to conduct military affairs in a more energetic manner. It is time to wake up and stop shouting, 'peace without annexations.' Let us leave peace negotiations to the Government."

The joint meeting of the Cabinet and the representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, at which an agreement was reached, was participated in by five representatives of the Peasants' Congress at the demand of the latter. This congress began its sessions here yesterday. It was decided to take into the Cabinet five representatives of different Socialist groups, which with A. F. Kerensky, who assumes the War portfolio, will make a total of six of these groups sharing in the Government. Three of the appointees will be Social-Democrats and three, including M. Kerensky, Socialist Populists.

Of the former, M. Skobeleff, Vice President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, was appointed Minister of Labor. M. Malantovitch, an Odessa lawyer, also has been chosen. Two of the Socialist Populist Ministers will be M. Tchernoff and M. Pechekonoff. Professor Manuiloff, Minister of Public Instruction, and A. J. Shingareff, Minister of Agriculture, remain in office. It was also decided to be desirable to include in the Government Feodor Kokoshkine, Constitutional Democrat and a professor at the University of Moscow, and M. Tseretelli, member of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The duty of these men will be to prepare for the Constituent Assembly.

The most important points covered by the Government's declaration of policy are in connection with the foreign policy. The document begins with a statement that the Government's aim is the attainment of a general peace without conquest of other nations, depriving them of their national sovereignty or their territory. In a word, peace without annexations or contributions.

The declaration further meets the Council's demands by promising to take steps toward the attainment of an agreement with the Allies which will realize the Government's declaration of April 9. The Government, however, is convinced that Russia's defeat in the war would be a great misfortune to all nations and, while willing to make a general peace on the above foundations, believes firmly that revolutionary Russia will not permit the defeat of its allies in the West.

The Government consents to the Council's demand for the democratization of the army, but desires to combine it with a strengthening of Russia's fighting forces. The declaration meets half way the Council's Socialist program by promising further control over the production, transport, sale and distribution of products; measures for the better protection of labor; the

Continued on Page 6.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Adv.

## OUR DESTROYERS BEAT OFF U-BOATS, SAVED ADRIATIC

**London Hears of Brush with Submarines on Trip of American Warships.**

**DANIELS ASKS FOR NEWS**

**Cables to Admiral Sims, Whose Report Made No Mention of Action at Sea.**

**MAY CENSOR NAVY REPORTS**

**Department Surprised When British Admiralty Announced Arrival of Squadron.**

### *Japanese Gunboats Reach France to Join U-Boat War*

PARIS, Friday, May 18.—A number of Japanese gunboats have arrived at Marseilles to aid in the war on German submarines and convoy French merchantmen.

If the experiment has satisfactory results, it will be extended.

The arrival of Japanese warships in Europe to take part in the war on German submarines marks the first active participation by Japan in the struggle in European waters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 18. — The Chronicle says the destroyers of the United States Navy which have arrived at Queenstown escorted the White Star liner Adriatic and had a successful brush with submarines, which were beaten off.

The visiting craft were met outside the harbor by British destroyers and escorted to the buoys assigned them. From the principal buildings, as well as from many houses in town, the Stars and Stripes were flown, and as the ships steamed up the channel great crowds assembled along the quays and cheered.

The American naval officers paid a memorable visit to Cork. They journeyed up the River Lee in the Admiral's barge, accompanied by Captain Evans, C. B., hero of the Scott Antarctic expedition and of the recent channel patrol fight when the destroyer Broke rammed and sank a German destroyer. At the Cork Custom House they were met by distinguished military officers, the Lord Lieutenant of the county and the Lord Mayor of Cork.

Certain specially interesting phases of the arrival of the destroyers have been especially cinematographed.

The officers and men of the American Navy have created a most favorable impression in Ireland. Everywhere they have been met with the utmost cordiality. Among the lower ratings of both navies there has been a little good-natured sparring to prove who is the better man physically. In these contests the honors seem to be about even.

LONDON, Friday, May 18.—In the course of an editorial on the Navy League luncheon, The Times, referring to Admiral Sims's co-operation with the British Admiralty, says: "In return we are lending them Captain Evans of the destroyer Broke." The Times does not indicate where or how Captain Evans is co-operating with the United States Navy.

## *DANIELS ASKS FOR NEWS OF DESTROYER FIGHT*

### *Cables to Rear Admiral Sims About Reported Brush with U-Boat—Warm Clothes for Men.*

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Daniels cabled today to Rear Admiral William S. Sims, commanding the American destroyers now operating in European waters, asking whether there was truth in the news report that one of the destroyers had been in action with a German submarine.

Secretary Daniels said the Navy Department had received no confirmation of the story, although he had received a long cipher report from Admiral Sims during the day dealing with the arrival and activities of the destroyers on the other side. This report showed that the American war vessels were working in close co-operation with vessels of the British and French navies and dealt with the plans of the three navies for the solution of the U-boat menace. Secretary Daniels asked Admiral Sims to keep the department fully informed regarding any developments affecting the use of the destroyers.

The British Admiralty's announcement that the destroyers had arrived at Queenstown surprised the Navy Department, and officials said it had been part of the strategy of the situation so far as it affected the American Navy to keep the presence of the destroyers a secret for the present. Later it was the intention of the department to make an announcement of its own regarding the use of these vessels. The British Admiralty's announcement, it was learned, was made without consultation with Washington.

There is no disposition in official circles to criticise the British Admiralty, but it is believed that in the future such announcements, in so far as they affect the movements of American war vessels on the other side, will not be issued until after there has been a more complete understanding on both sides. The destroyers were sent abroad to aid the British and French Navies in the submarine campaign, and, since the British Admiralty was willing to have the announcement made at this time, for reasons of its own, officials here were willing to confirm the fact, although it was preferred that nothing should have been said for several weeks regarding the dispatch of these vessels to European waters.

The understanding here is that the official announcement at London was issued to arouse the emotions of the British people and demonstrate that concrete evidence of American aid was already at hand.

Nevertheless it was learned that naval sentiment in Washington was strongly opposed to any announcement being made now for purely military reasons which cannot be announced at this time. An understanding will prob-

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## *Allies See Signs of New German Retreat; Many Villages Near St. Quentin Are Afire*

PARIS, May 17.—The desperate German counter-offensive that has been going on since day before yesterday, in the region of Laffaux, is thought in competent quarters here to be intended to mask a further retirement of the German first line on other parts of the front.

During the last few days the number of fires in villages behind the German front, both north and south of St. Quentin, has greatly increased. The town of St. Quentin itself, which has been gradually burning for the last few weeks, is now overhung with heavy smoke clouds.

These facts are thought to be indications of a retreat, being similar to those that preceded the last retirement, in which the Germans left a vast area of devastation.

The great German retirement to and beyond the Hindenburg line was covered by two feints in which small retreats took place west of Bapaume on Feb. 15 and south of Peronne on Feb. 20.

Signs of the great retreat were visible as early as March 10, when an advance of the French in the direction of Roye revealed devastated towns and orchards and was met by no heavy artillery fire. By March 19 620 square miles of French territory had been liberated, and by March 31 1,500 square miles.

Then both the French and British pushed their attacks beyond the Hindenburg line. On April 3 the British east of Arras crossed the Arras-Cambrai highway, and on April 7 the French caught the Germans retreating northwest of Rheims on the Champagne front. In the week following the French captured 19,000 prisoners.

From April 9 to May 14 the Allies captured 49,579 prisoners and 444 guns.

## ITALIANS SWEEP ON IN FIERCE RUSHES

**Cross Isonzo on Precarious Bridges and Carry Mount Kuk on the Run.**

**ALSO TAKE TOWN OF DUINO**

**Paris Hears of Right Wing's Success 12 Miles from Trieste —Prisoners Now Total 4,021.**

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY ON THE UPPER ISONZO, May 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The crucial battle which crowns the Winter's work of preparation for a forward thrust toward the unredeemed land so long expectant of freedom began May 12 with a prefatory bombardment upon the whole line from the reaches of the upper Isonzo to the sea. Throughout Sunday it continued, filling the Carso and Gorizia plain with drifting smoke.

On Monday morning at 11:15 I saw infantry of the line go across the river upon precarious footbridges, which the engineers had established at Plava, and deploy upon the other side for an attack upon the steep flanks and knife-edge crest of Monte Kuk. Since that moment victory — steady, methodical victory, according to the plan and at the price foreseen by its architects—widens upon all the line. Our ally is doing her part superbly.

For days past the Italian bridging sections had been feeling the pulse of the river. Rain meant floods while very hot weather would bring down melting snows from the Carnic Alps and raise the level by many feet. Not till the last moment when the final word was issued from the high command to attack was it certain whether the capricious Isonzo would not side with the Austrians. The preliminary shelling should count as a great achievement by the artillery. Guns that honeycombed the earth were supplemented by forces of those great trench mortars which the Italians have developed to such an extraordinary point. These vast machines of 10-inch calibre hurl a huge bomb 2,500 yards with a noise like a young typhoon, and it was these which broke up the first Austrian lines and furnished the final barrage for the crossing of the infantry.

As always upon this front, the Austrians scarcely replied till upon Monday morning at the due moment the river bank became suddenly alive with men converging upon the bridges. Then above the forget-me-not blue and blinding silver of the waters the pellucid air was suddenly filled with those deadly blossoms of white and rose which are characteristic of the bursting of Austrian shrapnel.

I was watching a bridge close to the village of Plava by which the troops crossed for the assault on the left flank of the Kuk positions. They went across at a run, half a dozen at a time, while the river banks flamed and spurted with high explosives aimed at the bridges. Shrapnel dainty as flowers multiplied overhead and the trench mortars sent a roaring roof of great shells over them. At a dozen other places in the same sector similar crossings were taking place.

The whole thing worked out like a problem in mathematics. The battalions deployed on the further bank gained touch with each other and, as prisoners admit, rushed to the attack forward and uphill with a speed which staggered the enemy and even surprised our commanders. Never since Italy entered the war have the men shown greater enthusiasm for attack. Kuk had grown into a legend. Its presence had become a taunt and a challenge.

The attackers vanished and there was an interval during which no word came back. None knew what was happening. Then suddenly above the smoke that hung like a fog across the face of the mountain there rose to view the agreed signal by which the advancing troops announced the point they had reached. From every observation post whence watching officers strained their eyes went up a gasp. The men were above and far beyond where any one had dared to hope they would get. They had taken half the mountain already and what might have been a mere success was an assured triumph. The crest of Kuk was not securely in our hands till yesterday afternoon, but the issue, once the infantry attacked the slopes, was never in doubt.

On Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock another crossing took place above Canale. For this also the great mortars had prepared the way, shattering the Austrian dugouts and caverns in the rocks and actually laying open one winding labyrinth so that the chambers and galleries were exposed like the intricacies of a broken ant heap.

The village of Loga was full of machine guns. The Italians bombed and bayonetted their way through it and spread out southwards along the road between Loga and Bodrez. Their prisoners came pouring back with piteous tales of broken communications and no food for two days. Among them were Dalmatian formations which had newly returned from Russia and had been only eight days on this front.

The action on the remainder of the line developed in the same fashion and still continues to develop, the advance pro-

Continued on Page 2.

## ALL BULLECOURT IN BRITISH HANDS

**Germans Are Completely Swept Out of the Hotly Contested Village.**

**NEW GAINS BY THE FRENCH**

**Ground Won East of Craonne and Terrific Attacks in Laffaux District Repulsed.**

LONDON, May 17.—The British troops today completed the capture of the village of Bullecourt, according to the announcement from the War Office issued tonight. The laconic report of success read:

Today our troops completed the capture of Bullecourt, taking some sixty prisoners.

The whole of the village, for the possession of which constant fighting has taken place since May 3, is now in our hands.

The afternoon statement simply stated that the British had made further progress in Bullecourt, and had reached the western edge of the village.

While this success was being won by Haig's troops, the French forces on the Aisne were being subjected to heavy attacks by the Germans. All these were repulsed, according to the French War Office bulletins, and ground was taken from the foe east of Craonne, some trench elements near Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac, being won.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

The night was marked by new enemy attacks in the region north of Moulin de Laffaux. All of the German efforts to recapture the ground gained by us were repulsed. The fighting, which was very severe at certain points, resulted to our advantage everywhere, and cost the enemy heavy losses. More prisoners were taken.

Northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois three German detachments made attacks. The enemy made several attemps to approach our lines in the sector between La Royère Farm and Epine de Chevregny. He suffered serious losses from our barrage and obtained no result.

In the Champagne there was patrol fighting in the region of Mount Carnillet. We took prisoners.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The night bulletin reads:

The Germans renewed their attempts in the region north of Moulin de Laffaux, where we have entirely reestablished our lines.

Near Froimont Farm an enemy surprise attack failed.

On our part we made appreciable progress east of Craonne, capturing some trench elements in the region of Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac. We took a number of prisoners.

Quite violent artillery fighting took place on the California Plateau, and there were intermittent artillery actions on the rest of the front.

In the period from May 8 to 16 Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser brought down three German airplanes, which brought up to twenty-seven the number of machines destroyed thus far by this officer. Sub-Lieutenant Dorme brought down in the same period his twenty-third adversary. Lieutenant Duellin his fifteenth, Sub-Lieutenant Chaput his eleventh, Adjutant Jailler his ninth, Adjutant Cazale his eighth. Finally, Captain Auger increased to five the number of enemy airplanes brought to earth by him.

### ADMIT ROEUX GROUND LOST.

**But Germans Say They Have Taken 5,000 Prisoners in May.**

BERLIN, May 17.—So far during May, says the official statement issued today by the War Office, the Germans on the western front have taken 2,300 English prisoners and 2,700 Frenchmen. The ground captured by the Germans in Roeux yesterday was lost later, following a strong British counterattack, says the statement, which reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In consequence of a strong British counterattack we were compelled to give up some ground which we had captured in the village of Roeux during the early morning. Strong British attacks, initiated during the forenoon and afternoon to the north of the Scarpe in conjunction with the foregoing engagement were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Also southwest of Riencourt British advances met with not the slightest success. On the front occupied by this army group 2,300 British prisoners have been taken since the beginning of May.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: Near Vauxaillon and east of Laffaux we pushed forward our line some hundreds of meters by a surprise attack, and held the ground gained against French attacks. In this fight the enemy, apart from his losses in killed and wounded, left 248 prisoners and several machine guns in our hands.

West of Froidmont Farm, near Braye-en-Laonnois, we succeeded in wresting from the enemy a portion of an advanced position and some prisoners. As a result the number of prisoners taken on the French front since the beginning of this month has been increased to 2,700.

Otherwise the fighting in the area of this army group, and also on the other fronts in the west, was not active, operations being hampered by rain.

### AIM TO WEAR DOWN GERMANY

**Maurice Says Allies Have Forced Them to Use All Their Reserves.**

LONDON, May 17.—The British and French have forced the Germans to use virtually all the fresh reserves which they had at the beginning of the battle of Arras, Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, told The Associated Press today.

When the British offensive began the

Continued on Page 3.

# SENATE PASSES DRAFT BILL 65 TO 8; WILSON MAY PROCLAIM IT TOMORROW; NEW ARMY TO MOBILIZE IN SEPTEMBER

### *Conscripts Will Not Be Called Before September Owing to Depleted State of Supplies, Says Baker*

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In response to a suggestion by Senator Jones of Washington that the new army to be raised by selective draft help harvest crops, Secretary Baker today disclosed that it was not expected to call out the first 500,000 men before September.

After stating that the labor question was receiving serious attention from all departments, Secretary Baker wrote to Senator Jones:

"Owing to the depleted state of our supplies, it will not be practicable to call out the first 500,000 men to be raised under the provisions of the bill now pending before Congress until about Sept. 1, so there will be no appreciable interference with the labor supply of the country until that date.

"When these men are called, they will have to be continuously trained with the colors until they are sent abroad. As the period of training before they are sent abroad will be at the best all too short, in justice to the men it must be intensive and continuous."

## MUST STIR NATION TO BUY THE BONDS

**Treasury Officials Want a Great Oversubscription to Impress Germany.**

**McADOO BEGINS APPEALS**

**Urges Chicago Bankers to Work for the Loan — Predicts Great Business Prosperity.**

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Representatives of the Federal Reserve Banks and Treasury officials, who are in direct charge of the task of floating the Liberty Loan, virtually were unanimous tonight in the opinion that a tremendous campaign must be carried on within the next twenty-seven days if the Liberty Loan is to meet with the oversubscription which officials desire.

The predictions that the big issue would be oversubscribed several hundred per cent., which were made on the face of the first returns of estimates of banks as to the probable amount they and their customers would take, have not been borne out thus far. There is a crying need, in the opinion of the officials, for the small investor in great numbers to make his power felt, and to bring the realization of this home to the country a vigorous campaign is being planned.

The impression still prevails in many quarters that the Liberty Loan already has been oversubscribed. This not only is untrue, it was authoritatively said tonight, but probably not one-half of the $2,000,000,000 loan has been taken, including allowance for approximately $450,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness already issued. No figures of subscriptions are being made public by the Treasury Department, chiefly because subscriptions centre at the twelve Reserve Banks and the campaign has only begun.

A large oversubscription, officials feel, is highly desirable in that it would show in terms which could not be misconstrued by Germany that the United States is in the war to stay until Germany is defeated, and that there will be no stinting of national resources of any kind to bring about the end of autocracy. Secretary McAdoo's trip through the Middle West is a part of the program to arouse the country, especially the small investor, to the need of making a full and immediate response to the Government's needs.

How widespread the opinion is that the issue already has been oversubscribed is reflected in letters received from banks which say that in view of the fact that the writers understand the issue already has been fully taken they regret that there would be no use in offering their subscriptions.

**Must Arouse the Country.**

The directing heads of the loan subscription campaign at each of the Reserve banks, except Dallas and San Francisco, had the real situation impressed upon them in plain language by Treasury and Reserve Board officials today at a conference. They were told that there was need of arousing the country to the immediate necessity of subscribing to the loan, that the "spirit of '17" should be awakened to match the "spirit of '76."

The first burst of patriotic response to the announcement of the issue brought liberal estimates from many banks and numerous inquiries as to the details of the issue. Because of the immense amount of labor involved it was impossible to announce the details until a few days ago, just prior to the opening of the formal campaign for subscriptions. This labor involved numerous conferences with investment and other bankers and men familiar with the financial situation. Full details as to depositing the proceeds of the issue were not completed until late yesterday. They will be announced tomorrow.

With this information in hand banks will be equipped with all facts of the issue. It is understood that at today's conference a plan was evolved which will permit the redepositing of a large percentage of proceeds in banks taking subscriptions, the amounts to be drawn against by the Government as needed.

The first subscription to be received through the newly-organized Woman's Committee of the Liberty Loan was turned into the Treasury today by Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary. It came from Cincinnati and was for $10,000.

**Chautauquas to Push the Bonds.**

The ranks of organizations which have offered their facilities to the Government to aid in making the loan a success were augmented today by the Chautauqua speakers. Charles F. Horner of Kansas City, on behalf of a large Chautauqua organization, offered his services in bringing the Liberty Loan to the attention of audiences in 6,000 towns and cities throughout the country. The offer was accepted.

In a circular to all Postmasters today Postmaster General Burleson requested that postal employes be aided as much as possible in subscribing for the Liberty Loan. Each Postmaster was told to call the attention of those in his employ to the opportunity to subscribe, fully explaining to them the advantages of the bonds as a safe investment, and arranging with subscribers for making payments, either on the

Continued on Page 4.

Nourishing as meat—better for health. Drink Dr. Daffirin's Zoolak, at fountains and home.—Advt.

## TAX INCREASED ON LARGE INCOMES

**House Adds 25% on All Over $40,000, Makes Tax on $1,000,000 and More 45%.**

**NEED STILL MORE REVENUE**

**Bill Should Carry $2,245,000,000, Instead of $1,800,000,000, McAdoo Notifies Kitchin.**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—An unexpected statement by Secretary McAdoo that the War Revenue bill now pending in the House should produce a total revenue of $2,245,925,581 instead of $1,800,000,000, as provided by the Committee on Ways and Means, almost swept the lower body of Congress off its feet today and resulted in material changes in the income tax rates of the War Taxation bill. Chairman Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, informed the House as soon as it convened for the day of the receipt of the supplementary estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The first result was the adoption, 146 to 107, of an amendment by Representative Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin increasing by 25 per cent. all surtaxes on incomes above $40,000. Each surtax, from 8 per cent. on incomes between $40,000 and $60,000 to 33 per cent., on incomes between $500,000 and $1,000,000, is raised one-fourth, and there is added a new paragraph assessing a surtax of 45 per cent. on incomes above $1,000,000.

No attempt will be made in the House, Mr. Kitchin announced tonight, to raise the total of the bill to $2,245,000,000. It is probable, however, he added, that the total will be larger than the $1,800,000,000 contemplated in the original measure, and if it is found that more money is needed, another bill will be drafted at the next session of Congress.

Many members believe further efforts to make the bill total $2,245,000,000 will be made on the floor or in the committee, which meets daily hereafter to consider changes in the bill.

Regardless of Secretary McAdoo's estimate, Mr. Lenrott annouhced tonight that he would seek to have stricken from the bill the taxes on light and heat. Opponents of the second class mail rate increase also will continue their fight.

A statement prepared by a committee expert tonight said that the surtax increases would add about $66,000,000 to the total of the bill during the coming year. Statements on the floor as to the amount they would raise ranged from $100,000,000 downward.

**The Increases in Detail.**

The increases of 25 per cent. wrote into the Revenue bill the following schedule:

On net incomes between $40,000 and $60,000, 10 per cent., instead of 8.
Between $60,000 and $80,000, 13⅓ per cent., instead of 11.
Between $80,000 and $100,000, 17⅓ per cent., instead of 14.
Between $100,000 and $150,000, 21⅓ per cent., instead of 17.
Between $150,000 and $200,000, 25 per cent., instead of 20.
Between $200,000 and $250,000, 30 per cent., instead of 24.
Between $250,000 and $300,000, 33⅓ per cent., instead of 27.
Between $300,000 and $500,000, 37⅓ per cent., instead of 30.
Between $500,000 and $1,000,000, 41⅔ per cent., instead of 33.
All net incomes above $1,000,000 to bear a surtax of 45 per cent.

The highest surtax in the bill, as reported, was 33 per cent. on incomes above $500,000.

The lower surtaxes, ranging from 1 per cent. on incomes between $5,000 and $7,500 to 6 per cent. on incomes between $20,000 and $40,000, were not changed.

Representative Langley of Kentucky offered an amendment for a still more drastic increase, culminating in a 75 per cent. levy on incomes in excess of $500,000. The amendment was rejected on a viva voce vote.

Representative Paige of Massachusetts piqued the membership of the House by offering an amendment providing that 65 per cent. of the salaries of all members of Congress shall be turned into the Treasury during the war. On a viva voce vote amused members shouted "Aye" with such gusto that the Chair announced the amendment carried. Cries for a division came from both sides of the chamber, and Representative Heflin of Alabama rushed down the aisle shouting: "Why, he [Paige] is a millionaire!"

"Look at the millionaires around him!" said some one in the rear of the chamber. Mr. Paige sat near Representatives Fordney, Madden, McKinley, Longworth, and other wealthy members of the House. The Paige amendment was rejected, 147 to 42, on a rising vote.

A proposal by Representative Burnett of Alabama to assess a tax of 50 per

Continued on Page 2.

"ASPARAGUS!—Think of the fun and pride—" See top of Page 8.—Advt.

## HOLIDAY FOR DRAFT REGISTER

**Call to Young Men to be Made a National Celebration.**

**ROOSEVELT VICTOR AGAIN**

**Authorization for His Division Remains in Bill—Stone Calls Him Unfit.**

**BITTER DEBATE IN SENATE**

**Johnson of California Defends the Colonel When His War Record Is Assailed.**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—After a sharp debate today the Senate passed the Army Draft bill by a vote of 65 to 8, and it will go to the President tomorrow. It was regarded here tonight as probable that he would sign it by Saturday.

Machinery to register and draft the first 500,000 men already has been set up by the War Department. Immediately after the President signs the bill he will by proclamation designate the day for registration of the 10,000,000 or more men of the prescribed age Registration books will be in the hands of State and local authorities who are to co-operate in the work, and Brig. Gen. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, expects to have his complete lists in Washington within five days after registration begins. Registration day for the draft will be made a national holiday.

The chief provisions of the draft bill as finally passed today are:

Raising armed forces by the selective draft system, imposed upon all males between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, subject to registration and certain exemptions from service.

Increasing the regular army to its maximum war strength.

Drafting into the Federal service all National Guard units.

Raising an initial force by conscription of 500,000 men, with additions of 500,000 if deemed necessary.

Raising, if the President sees fit, four divisions of volunteer infantry. (The Roosevelt amendment.)

Increasing the pay of all enlisted men as follows: $15 additional monthly for those now receiving less than $21, comprising the bulk of the army, graduated downward to $6 additional monthly for those receiving $45 or more.

Prohibiting the sale of liquor at or near army training camps and otherwise protecting the morals of the soldiers.

Today's debate in the Senate was long and tempestuous, the Roosevelt amendment being the chief point of attack. The eight Senators voting against its adoption were: Stone, Norris, La Follette, Kirby, Hardwick of Georgia, Gronna, Gore, and Tramwell. The fight to return the bill to the House, however, was not confined entirely to opposition to the clause permitting the President to authorize Colonel Roosevelt to raise a volunteer force. Senator Stone, who led the fight against the bill, also wanted to have reinstated the clause which provided that conscription should end with the present war. In cutting out that feature, Senator Stone insisted, the bill, if it became law, would mean that there would be conscription for an indefinite period after the war ended.

Until late this afternoon debate was pivoted around the attack on the clause giving unlimited conscription. Senators Stone, Hardwick, McKellar, Hoke Smith, Reed and La Follette were its most vigorous opponents. They insisted that the country would be deceived if Congress were to force the selective draft upon it for an indefinite period. They argued it would be taking advantage of a crisis that was not contemplated when conscription was originally determined upon by leaders in Congress.

**Stone Heads Attack.**

Senator Stone launched a sharp attack late this afternoon against the Roosevelt amendment.

"I have three definite objections to the bill as it came to us from the conference," said Senator Stone. "I oppose the limitation put upon it since it left the Senate, fixing the age limit of volunteers to 25 years. Why was that age limit put in? It would deprive the army of some of the sturdiest young men of the country. I oppose the elimination of the clause that provided for conscription ending with the end of this war. What right have we to force conscription on the country for an indefinite time?

"My last objection to it is the so-called Roosevelt amendment. It's been called the 'Roosevelt amendment' by every one, and there's a reason for it. Now, I'm going to say something about Roosevelt. I don't doubt Roosevelt's courage. I won't say anything about that. What I want to say is that this is Roosevelt's war. It's going to be fought for his benefit. There's no doubt of it. You have only to look at this clause for raising a voluntary division to see it. I don't question Roosevelt's intelligence; I do question his judgment as a commander of men. I oppose this scheme to authorize him to enlist a body of volunteers for three reasons: First, because he is unfit to command; second, because the scheme is a personal and

political one; third, because it's a matter of common knowledge that Roosevelt has no respect for authority, constitutional or otherwise, and is incapable of subordination.

**"Unfit to Command."**

"I say Roosevelt is unfit to command a large body of troops like a division or brigade. Nothing in his experience, training, or temperament fits him for such a command. Mere physical courage he possesses to the point of audacity. But that is not the sole quality that fits a man in time of war to command and control the lives and safety of great bodies of men, whether in camp, on march, or in the trench.

"Roosevelt knows practically nothing of military training. True, he headed a regiment in the Spanish war, men with the courage of fighters. He led them into battle. He did not command them with judgment, and, as every one knows, led them into a hole, and they would have been decimated and cut to pieces but for a negro regiment. By his own course in this brief military career, he demonstrated such a lack of judgment as to show himself utterly unfit to command even a regiment. And now he wants a division.

"I charge that this scheme is personal and political," exclaimed Senator Stone, standing before Senator Cummins's desk, shaking his fist at the whole Senate. "It's smeared all over with politics. It's the most glaring evidence of personal favoritism to try to pass such legislation as this, providing for the Roosevelt division, with the sole idea of excluding everybody but Roosevelt. Why, he's the only man in this country who proposes to raise a division. Nobody else has asked for it."

"He's one of the few men in private life who can raise an army division," interpolated Senator Smith of Michigan.

"That may be so," assented Senator Stone, "but there are men who can raise units, if they can't raise divisions. I'm objecting only to the idea of circumscribing this to a division, for it is obvious it is done only for Roosevelt. The whole scheme is to advance Roosevelt's ambitions. The speeches of Senators Harding, Lodge, and Johnson, whom I respect on this very affair, show it's only political. We all know that no man in America could utilize the advantage to be gained by this as could Roosevelt. He toured this country not so long ago, and it's not hard to find the reason why.

"I ask this Senate not to inject partisanship into this struggle. This Roosevelt scheme is partisanship of the worst brand. I want it stamped out."

**Johnson Defends Roosevelt.**

Senator Johnson of California arose in spirited defense of the Colonel.

"With every variety of scorn the Senator from Missouri has attacked Colonel Roosevelt," he said. "In rising to the defense of Colonel Roosevelt, I want to say it is as false as it is malicious to attribute to him anything but the loftiest, most patriotic views in his offer to organize a division to fight in France.

"This privilege is asked by a man who is in the twilight of life, so that he may lay down his life for his country. He wants to go out as he has done before to fight the battle of his country. When was this ever denied to any man?

"To say that Theodore Roosevelt desires, for personal ambition, to head a division of American fighters in France is to deny the entire life of this patriot. The Senator has said that Colonel Roosevelt toured the country to advance his own ambitions. He toured this country for preparedness and for undiluted Americanism. They accused him of being a jingo when he warned the country to get ready for this war. Today you've adopted his Americanism.

"The Senator has attacked—yes, ridiculed—Colonel Roosevelt's part in the battle of San Juan. Well, gentlemen, after all, Colonel Roosevelt fought for the United States in that war. All he asks now is to fight in this war for the United States—that and nothing else. Colonel Roosevelt has the blood and the courage to fight. And he's got the tenacity and the pluck to win."

**Fear Permanent Conscription.**

During the debate over the elimination by the conferees of the clause specifically limiting drafting to the period of the war, it was charged by Senator Stone, and those supporting him, that it seemed part of a scheme of the military authorities to "fasten universal service upon the country."

"This bill should be sent back to the House," insisted Senator Hoke Smith. "It's hard to understand how it has come to us in this shape. There's some mystery about it."

Senator Hardwick of Georgia accused the conferees of failing to make an "earnest fight for the Senate provision limiting conscription to the duration of this war.

Senator Warren, one of the conferees, said he "would go so far as to admit that guns and knives hadn't been used to try to keep the Senate's provision in the bill."

"We did the best we could," he exclaimed. "It is hard to get up this kind of bill and have every one satisfied."

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said that service was not limited to the period of the war because the army would be naturally disbanded when peace was declared with Germany.

"We don't have to get a miscroscope," said Senator La Follette, "to get at the true meaning of this. It's the military power of the nation trying to force the draft system on the country as a permanent institution after the close of the war. That's what you are uncovering here."

"There's some motive behind it, and I'd like to know what it is," said Senator Stone. "Some influence is operating to keep conscription up after this war. I voted for conscription for war, not during peace. Conscription must end with this war."

Senator Chamberlain hastened to assure the Senators that no influence had been at work to force unlimited conscription on the country. He said it was unfair to attribute sinister motives to the War Department.

"This measure has never been intended as anything but a war measure," he said, "and conscription will end when the war ends. If, as has been intimated, the War Department has any other idea, then they are 'putting it' on me. We have been faced by a very difficult task; we have brought before you a bill that, it seems to me, meets the emergency that faces the country. We must have the selective draft. This bill gives it. I tell you that if this bill is sent back to the House it will be thirty, sixty, or ninety days before we can get it back here again."

"Why?" asked Senator Stone.

"Because of the great difference of opinion between the two houses on little matters, such as $3 or $4 a day more pay to the army," replied Senator Chamberlain. "So many of these small differences kept creeping in that it seemed almost hopeless to get a bill that would satisfy the House and Senate with any fair show of its being passed. Now we have a bill that every one should be able to support, for it gives our country, in its time of peril, the thing the country must have to win the war. It is imperative to pass it now."

"If the Senator will tell me that there is evidence of impatience at the idea of conscription throughout the country and that this feeling is growing I might take a different view," suggested Senator Reed.

"It is not that," was Senator Chamberlain's assurance. "It is simply that it is dangerous to turn this bill back to the House with all the delays there will be in getting it here again. The House leaders don't want it delayed. Neither do we."

Senator Chamberlain finished with an urgent appeal to pass the bill at once so that it might go to the President tomorrow. The vote was then taken.

## HOLIDAY FOR THE DRAFT.

### Ten Million Men Expected to Respond to the President's Call.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Announcement was made tonight that as soon as President Wilson signed the Draft bill he would issue a proclamation fixing a date for National Registration Day throughout the country. This is to be made a national holiday.

Secretary Baker, Chairman of the Council of National Defense, has asked the State Councils of Defense to take the lead in making the day a memorable one. The State Councils will have the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

The broad scheme of the registration day, which will come fifteen days after the signing of the bill, will be to get a prompt rush of recruits. It is expected that at least 10,000,000 men will respond to the call on registration day. Polls for registration will be opened up everywhere.

As outlined tonight by the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, general celebrations, with the ringing of church bells, speeches, and parades, will mark the day. Governors, Mayors, and other men prominent in private life will speak from rostrums emblazoned with the national colors. School children and fire departments are to participate in the parades.

The place of honor in the street parade will be given to young men of registration age. Uniformed troops will be their escort. Business organizations are to be asked to turn out. Every business place and residence the country over is expected to fly the Stars and Stripes.

## BAKER BARS UNESSENTIALS.

### War Secretary Has No Time for Changing Military Uniforms.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON May 17.—Secretary of War Baker hereafter will pay no attention to such matters as changes in uniform, organization, and equipment which have no vital bearing on real preparation for the war. The action of the Secretary was disclosed in this official announcement:

"In order to concentrate attention upon matters of vital importance in preparation for the present war, the Secretary of War has informed all Bureau chiefs that he will give no consideration to proposed changes in organization, equipment, uniform, or anything else during the war which are not of vital importance in preparation for or in the conduct of the war."

One of the questions which are thus brushed aside for the remainder of the war is that of the style of uniform. A new model, fashioned somewhat after the British style, had recently been made, since the arrival in this country, it was said of the British War Mission. The model had the commendation of persons high in the councils of the War Department.

## ARMY WILL BUILD 32 HUGE CAMPS

### Military Towns to Spring Up to House the Great New Fighting Force.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Complete plans for housing 22,000 men at each of thirty-two divisional cantonment camps, in which the war army is to be trained, have been worked out by War Department officials, and construction work will be undertaken as soon as commanders of the military departments have designated the sites.

Twelve of the camps will go to the Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., commanded by Major Gen. Wood, making 264,000 troops assigned to that department. It will thus become one of the greatest departments in the country. Six camps will be established in the Central Department, six in the Southern, three in the Western, four in the Eastern and one in the Northeastern Department.

In effect, the project is to build thirty-two towns complete with all necessary equipment and facilities. It will require 6,000,000 feet of lumber, which was adopted because the price of canvass is high and the supply short.

There will be 2,000 buildings in each encampment. These will include quarters for officers and men, stables, kitchens, mess halls, bathhouses, and storerooms, in addition to numerous structures for special purposes.

Each town will cover a little more than a square mile of ground, not including the big tracts of land necessary for drilling and military operations during training.

## ENLISTMENTS IN ARMY TAKE A DROP AGAIN

### Only 1,781 Men Were Recruited on Thursday—New York Moves Up to Second Place.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Pennsylvania continued to lead in Thursday's recruiting for the army with 281 enlistments for the day, while New York stood second, with 163, and Illinois third, with 133. Recruiting for the day was below the average of more than 2,000 that had been maintained for several weeks. The total number recruited was 1,781 for the day, bringing the total since April 1 up to 78,451. The daily statement of recruiting for the regular army issued by Adjutant General McCain follows:

| State. | Obtained May 16. | Total to Include May 16. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 14 | 815 |
| Arizona | 0 | 121 |
| Arkansas | 11 | 434 |
| California | 55 | 2,336 |
| Colorado | 28 | 657 |
| Connecticut | 11 | 538 |
| Delaware | 1 | 43 |
| District of Columbia | 10 | 170 |
| Florida | 7 | 537 |
| Georgia | 49 | 2,113 |
| Idaho | 8 | 444 |
| Illinois | 133 | 7,460 |
| Indiana | 03 | 5,126 |
| Iowa | 36 | 2,219 |
| Kansas | 30 | 1,985 |
| Kentucky | 39 | 1,489 |
| Louisiana | 11 | 837 |
| Maine | 29 | 811 |
| Maryland | 2 | 154 |
| Massachusetts | 89 | 2,198 |
| Michigan | 105 | 3,962 |
| Minnesota | 21 | 1,573 |
| Mississippi | 10 | 563 |
| Missouri | 100 | 3,362 |
| Montana | 3 | 286 |
| Nebraska | 24 | 1,420 |
| *Nevada | 8 | 383 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 181 |
| New Jersey | 54 | 1,585 |
| New Mexico | 2 | 110 |
| New York | 163 | 5,780 |
| North Carolina | 15 | 684 |
| North Dakota | 15 | 225 |
| Ohio | 65 | 2,535 |
| Oklahoma | 22 | 1,089 |
| *Oregon | 45 | 1,545 |
| Pennsylvania | 281 | 7,930 |
| Rhode Island | 14 | 218 |
| South Carolina | 14 | 458 |
| South Dakota | 13 | 489 |
| Tennessee | 21 | 1,022 |
| Texas | 64 | 3,014 |
| *Utah | 21 | 832 |
| Vermont | 2 | 84 |
| Virginia | 13 | 930 |
| Washington | 11 | 806 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 729 |
| Wisconsin | 24 | 880 |
| Wyoming | 13 | 189 |
| Total quota, 183,898. | | |
| Total obtained for May 16, 1,781. | | |
| Total obtained since April 1, 78,451. | | |
| *Quota secured. | | |

## TO BUY WAR SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM FACTORIES

### Rosenwald Says Middleman, Who in the Past Has Made Enormous Profits, Must Be Eliminated.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Elimination of the middle man in Government buying, members of the Advisory Commission of the National Defense Council say, is largely responsible for criticism of the Commission in the Senate, many dealers having gone to their Congressmen with bitter complaints of disarrangement of business. Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of the Defense Council's Committee on Supplies, said today the committee would continue to go direct to manufacturers for supplies.

"In every purchase," said Mr. Rosenwald, "we are dealing with the makers themselves. In the past a large class of middlemen has supplied the Government and a profit was taken by every one who handled the goods. We are determined that this shall not be done in this war, and that the Government shall get the very best goods at reasonable prices."

Just now the committee is trying to get sufficient uniforms for the first 500,000 men to be raised under the army draft. It will require 4,000,000 uniforms to outfit and provide reserve supplies for these men and some may be forced to wear civilian clothes for a time after they are in camp.

In obtaining shoes for the army the committee has an even greater task. Every Quartermaster's depot that equips the men will have on hand ninety sizes and varieties of shoes.

## SENATORS DESPAIR OF SECRET SESSIONS

### Chagrined at Accurate Reports of Criticism of Administration Behind Closed Doors.

### DRASTIC REMEDY PROPOSED

### Hardwick Would Bar Offending Newspapers from Mails—Less Administration Secrecy Predicted.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Senate today seemed inclined to the belief that in its executive session of yesterday, in which it attacked the Administration, the Council of National Defense, and Secretary of War Baker, it talked too much. Some Senators, among them John Sharp Williams, expressed themselves as eager to abandon conversation in executive session and to stick to business until the war bills had been put through.

When the Senate met Senator Thomas remarked, with a tone of apparent regret, that the newspapers seemed to have reported "rather accurately" what went on in the executive session. He said the sooner the "farce of these sessions is over the better off we'll be."

Senator Hardwick of Georgia wanted drastic action taken against newspapers that printed reports of executive sessions during the war.

"Unfortunately, the newspapers reported the session all too correctly," he said. "It is difficult to know how they get their information."

He suggested an amendment to the postal laws to bar from the mails newspapers that printed reports of executive session proceedings.

Senator Fletcher suggested that the Senate might as well abandon its executive sessions if the public was to know what was transpiring behind the closed doors.

Senator Williams fished from his pocket an editorial in a Washington afternoon paper, which he had the Senate clerk read. The editorial accused the Senators of wasting time in what it called useless discussions that delayed the enactment of war legislation.

"I wanted this read," Mr. Williams explained, "in the hope that we will get down to business on the legislation before us and stop any disagreement that may exist. We must speed up."

The impression prevailing at the Capitol was that the action of the Senate in defending itself against charges of inactivity and in expressing eagerness for a closer understanding with the Administration in its war policy had considerably cleared the air. A Senator who participated in the attack on the Administration said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"All we have asked is to be taken into the Administration's confidence. From now on, I believe things may be a little different. We expect a closer working arrangement with the White House. The Senate must know why certain things are asked for, unless it is to vote in the dark. I think yesterday's episode in the Senate should tend to change what was becoming an intolerable situation for us. It must be understood that we don't want to fight the President. We want to co-operate in every way with him so as to successfully prosecute the war."

The Senator said he hoped the habit had been abandoned of having all the war bills drawn by Attorney General Gregory and sent to Congress "with a nonchalant demand that they be passed forthwith."

"If the province of Senate or House committees to originate bills, not the Attorney General," said the Senator. "The lack of respect for the rights of Congress, together with the secrecy that has enveloped nearly every measure that has been handed to us, has caused delay in much of the important legislation before us. Congress has insisted on a show-down, and I believe we've got it. I don't believe there will be so much hiding around corners in the future."

## SENDS ONE STUDENT HOME.

### Sacket Harbor Commander Enforces the Anti-Liquor Rule.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., May 17.—A cloudless day with just enough tang in the air to fill the men with vim enabled Colonel Sample to get his 2,250 students this morning into the full swing of the military instruction course. Rifles and uniforms were issued last night to each company and this morning when assembly called the men into line they presented a smart appearance and were eager for the work to begin.

It began on the dot, for immediately after breakfast the Regular Army instructors took hold and soon the companies, marching with a correctness that won praise from Colonel Sample, swung out on the drill ground. A physical drill that kept all on their toes continued for half an hour and at the end, although some of the men were puffing, the majority seemed ready to start all over again.

A short assault on the ever handy text books followed and then the entire corps was ordered out for a sixty-minute march. Round and round the grounds the companies hiked for three and a half miles, a pretty fair distance for the time, considering the inexperience of most of the marchers. At the finish of the march the only complaint expressed by the men was that noon and luncheon had not arrived.

Comfortably settled in their barracks, their appetites made keen by the snapping wind from the lake, the men already are showing the benefits of camp life.

One of the cadets, whose name was not made public, apparently thought that Major Bell's no-liquor ruling was meant for effect. At any rate the man appeared before Colonel Sample today, was quickly found guilty of drunkenness, and tonight was on his way home. In announcing the dismissal the camp commandant said that the next man would go even quicker. The men have been inoculated with a spirit of rivalry against Plattsburg and Fort Niagara, a desire to get ahead of the other posts, which the officers believe will be a greater stimulant to discipline than all the orders that could be issued.

Bids were asked for today for 75,000 pounds of potatoes and 18,000 pounds of onions, two little items that will go into the June mess of the camp. Other supplies are arriving by the ton and it is expected that the Quartermaster's enlisted corps will soon be greatly increased.

Accompanied by Major Smedberg, senior instructor, Colonel Sample today inspected the Stony Point rifle range, which the cadets will use next month for target practice. Upon his return Colonel Sample said he was satisfied with the ground and that he thought it would be possible to install about twenty targets. Although it had been expected the corps would march the thirty-six miles there and back, Colonel Sample said today that the hike would take too much valuable time and that he planned to transport the men in army trucks.

## PLATTSBURG CAN TAKE NO MORE APPLICANTS

### Many Men Seeking Appointment to Vacancies—Everybody Has Four Blankets Now.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 17.—The training camp headquarters has been deluged with letters and telegrams from applicants for the places of the thirty-odd students who for various reasons have left the camp. These applicants are receiving the following reply from the Adjutant

"The commanding officer directs me to inform you that the training camps have reached their full capacity and that no new applications will be considered. There is no information to date that any other training camp will be established at the close of the present one. All such inquiries should be addressed to the Adjutant of the Army."

In the forenoon the students went on a three-mile hike without their equipment. Some companies marched through the streets of Plattsburg. The men have quickly accustomed themselves to the regulation 120 steps a minute. Steadiness in ranks increases noticeably each day. Just before noon mess the companies split up into small groups on the parade ground for practice in semaphore signaling. The entire field of 120 acres was a mass of waving arms.

A large number of carpenters are still employed at the post installing two tier bunks in the barracks. With an average of 167 men in one building it has been found that the camp cots occupy too much space, and with the bunks in their places the students will have room in which to turn around. The 12,000 blankets ordered a few days ago arrived today; each student now has four blankets.

Students were gratified to find the water turned on in the seven new shower bath buildings, which were finished today. Hitherto conditions were somewhat crowded in showers, and with seven more bathhouses now building all can be accommodated at the same time.

As fast as company spirit develops the students are heeding Major General Bell's advice to "sing and fight." The contest as to which will be the Plattsburg "Tipperary" has narrowed down to two songs. The New York companies swing along singing, "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Own Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile," while the New England contingent marches whistling the Harvard march, "Our Director."

## CAN'T HELP PALESTINE JEWS

### President Expresses Regret Over Situation to Aaron J. Levy.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Government is at present unable to do anything further to relieve the situation of Jews in Palestine, President Wilson today told Judge Aaron J. Levy, of New York, who pictured the situation there as very serious.

The President expressed his sympathy and regret, but said there was nothing he knew of that could be done.

## TAX INCREASED ON LARGE INCOMES

Continued from Page 1.

cent of the salary of every Representative who voted for war also was voted down.

**Mr. Kitchin Explains.**

Chairman Kitchin told the House that the Ways and Means Committee was unaware of any demand for more than $1,800,000,000, and said that if the committee had known of the additional amount required the measure would have been presented with higher rates on incomes, excess profits, and other items.

Mr. Kitchin tacitly agreed to the Lenroot amendment, but voted against it after fellow-members of the committee had insisted that the committee stand by its bill and take up additional revenue problems in a separate measure. It was understood late today that in committee tomorrow Mr. Kitchin would oppose raising in the pending bill all the funds required.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, practically completed the reading of the income tax section of the bill. No changes in levies were made, with the exception of those proposed by Mr. Lenroot.

Consternation describes the feeling of the House when Chairman Kitchin informed it that he had received a letter from Secretary McAdoo saying the direct taxes in the War Revenue bill would fall far short of the needs of the Treasury. The Ways and Means Committee worked for days to increase the revenue-producing powers of the bill from $1,600,000,000 to $1,800,000,000 and was virtually prodded into action. The supplementary request for nearly a half billion more, which is as much as the Government appropriated annually for all purposes, except the Post Office Department, only a few years ago, brought on a stirring debate.

This vast sum of $2,245,000,000 is for the expenses of the war to the end of the fiscal year 1918; that is, such expenses as will be borne by additional direct taxation, exclusive of bond issues and regular receipts. Nothing has so brought home to House members the fact that the United States is actually at war and that billions of taxes must be levied as the communication of Secretary McAdoo.

**Committee Members at Odds.**

The confusion in the House was increased when Mr. Kitchin gave his qualified support to the Lenroot amendment raising the income tax rates. In view of the McAdoo estimates, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee said he did "not see how we can fight these amendments." This tacit approval of the Lenroot amendments aroused other members of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Hill subsequently announced: "In view of developments here today, I cannot stand by my committee agreement to support this bill as it stands. I will exercise my individual judgment."

Representative Garner of Texas, a Democratic member of the committee, urged that no change be made in the committee bill and that "the Ways and Means Committee be permitted to come tion thereof—would raise approximately back here next October and begin the draft of another bill."

Representative Green of Iowa, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, argued that the House should proceed to perfect the bill and said that talk of recommitting it to the Ways and Means Committee was absurd.

Representatives Curry of California and Laguardia of New York joined in an effort to increase the exemptions of the income tax section. Mr. Curry proposed an exemption of $2,000 for single men and $3,000 for married men, while Mr. Laguardia proposed $1,500 and $2,400, respectively. The high cost of living, they insisted, makes it unjust to tax incomes as small as $1,000 and $2,000, as provided for in the committee bill. Mr. Hill of the Ways and Means Committee said the exemptions of the bill were much higher than England allowed and the normal rate much lower.

The Curry and Laguardia amendments were rejected 100 to 50. A similar fate met an amendment by Mr. McCormick of Illinois to allow $200 additional exemption for each child of the head of a family.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, said it was idle to think that the pending bill was to be the only tax bill of the war period.

"You'll make up your minds that the tax bill of next session will be larger than this bill."

**On Right Course, Says Fitzgerald.**

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee said the Ways and Means Committee was acting wisely in levying large sums by direct taxation.

"We cannot bring home to the people of this country the necessity for retrenchment and economy and the eliminating of unnecessary things simply by attempting to borrow money and pass the burden on to posterity," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "And we cannot go beyond a certain limit in borrowing power unless those who are willing to advance the money are awakened to a belief that the Government is utilizing its taxing power to strengthen the credit of the Government by obtaining the necessary means to pay these debts."

Mr. Fitzgerald asserted that every attempt to finance a war by the issuance of Bonds alone had resulted disastrously. Taxation and bond issues, he argued, must go hand in hand.

"We are proposing to spend, to loan, and to raise money on a scale never before contemplated by any Government," he added, "and this before we have actually commenced the grim work of war. It will necessitate rigid economy, not only in Governmental, but private affairs. It means the elimination of innumerable things heretofore considered as essential for the comfort, but not necessarily the inoperative necessities, of the American people."

Representative Fordney of Michigan ranking Republican of the Ways and Means Committee opposed the Lenroot amendment, saying the bill had gone the limit in taxing incomes and business. He again insisted upon a stamp tax on bank checks. Mr. Fordney estimated that a graduated tax on bank checks—2 cents for each $100 or fraction—on $1,000,000,000 annually and would constitute a burden upon no particular business. Other members of the House thought this estimate was quite high, but Mr. Fordney declared that there is no limit to the amount of money that can be raised by a stamp tax on bank checks.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the business of this country is done by check and 5 per cent. in cash," said Mr. Fordney. "Put a stamp tax on checks and no man with a bank account is going to be injured by a levy of 2 cents per hundred dollars."

Representative Lenroot assailed the idea of taxing the poor on necessaries of life and permitting the rich to retain their wealth subject to emergency taxes.

"Every man knows," he said, "that talk of returning to the income tax section next December is folly. If we propose to compel these men to bear their fair share of taxes we must do it now, or it will not be done at all."

## CALLS WAR TAX TOO GREAT.

### Half the $1,800,000,000 Called for Enough Now, Says Weeks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In an interview today, Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts expressed himself as opposed to attempting to raise within one year the entire $1,800,000,000 provided for in the War Revenue bill now before Congress. The Senator favors raising only as much money by the extra war taxes as are actually needed for the purpose indicated in the bill, and he believes that only half the amount called for in the bill will be required.

"It is apparent to me that we are attempting to raise too much money at one time," said the Senator. "I do not believe we can properly expend in one year the vast sum which it is proposed to raise through additional taxes. It would be a much wiser policy to reduce this stupendous figure of $1,800,000,000 by approximately one-half, which, it seems to me, would meet all the requirements of the first year of the war, and would permit us to eliminate, or, at least, to modify, some of the more objectionable taxes.

"In this class I would place the increased postage rates on newspapers and periodicals, and the automobile tax. It is a well-known fact that the newspapers and magazines have been hard hit during the last year. To levy such a tax upon them as is proposed, in addition to placing print paper on the dutiable list, would clearly be the death blow to many estimable and influential, though none the less unprofitable, publications.

"The automobile tax seems unreasonable both in amount and in the discriminating manner of its imposition. If the total amount to be raised by the new law should be reduced to a reasonable figure, these inequalities could be modified. If the money is raised, it will, of course, be spent; but we must remember that we may have to raise other large sums in the future, and we should not exhaust our revenue sources all at one time."

## Theatre of Great Italian Drive.

The heavy black line shows the position of the advancing Italian troops in the Gorisia region. At its base on the gulf is the town of Duino, which Paris hears the Italian right wing has captured. It is only twelve miles from Trieste, Austria's principal seaport.

## ITALIANS SWEEP ON IN FIERCE RUSHES

Continued from Page 1.

ceeding upon foreseen lines. This is the hour of battle, but one thing is sure; victory is under way. Italy has tasted triumph.

## ARMIES OF ITALY BATTLING ON TO TRIEST

### Terrific Counterattacks by Austrian Troops Fail to Win Back Lost Positions.

PARIS, May 17.—A dispatch to La Liberté from Turin reports that the Italian troops have captured the town of Duino. The dispatch says an announcement of the taking of this important strategic point will soon be made officially. (Duino is on the Gulf of Trieste, about twelve miles northwest of Trieste, Austria's principal seaport.)

ROME, May 17.—Austrian troops have strongly counterattacked the Italians in positions they had gained in carrying out their offensive movement. The enemy reaction, however, has failed, the War Office announces. The prisoners taken by the Italians since Monday now number 4,021. Five additional small-calibre guns have been captured. Further progress has been made on Mount Vodice and also south of Grazigna, northeast of Gorizia. The communication reads:

Julian Front—The expected reaction of the enemy against the successes won by our troops violently manifested itself yesterday, but everywhere failed, thanks to the solid resistance of our men.

In the Bodries region and on the Plava eminence of Height 383 minor enemy attacks were easily repulsed.

Fighting in the zone between Monte Cucco and Vodice was bitter and lengthy. Considerable enemy masses, supported by the fire of numerous batteries, were repeatedly launched against our new positions. Each time they were repulsed, and the Fochux bastion of Monte Cucco from Height 611 to Height 525 remained firmly in our possession. Moreover, we made appreciable progress toward the important summit of Height 652, on the Vodice.

In the zone east of Gorizia enemy counterattacks, directed particularly against the summit of Height 174 and to the east of the Vertoibizza torrent, broke down under our fire. Afterward our infantry, assuming a counter-offensive, occupied the important height to the south of Grazigna after a desperate conflict.

On the Carso Plateau the enemy, with the evident object of lessening our pressure in the region of Gorizia, attempted a powerful effort against our positions at Monte Vanoncacco and Monte Faiti, on the southern sector of the plateau. Successive waves of his infantry were broken down by our well directed fire, or rolled back in disorder after having suffered serious losses.

On the whole front from Tolmino to the sea there were continuous actions by artillery of all calibres. The enemy artillery continues its work of devastation on the village of Gorizia. Some shells hit one of our field hospitals in Cervignano, where there were six victims.

The number of prisoners taken by us from Monday up to yesterday reached 4,201, of whom 124 are officers. We also have captured five additional guns of small calibre.

Last night one of our airships made a raid in the Frigido Valley. Favored by clouds, our daring airmen descended to a low altitude and dropped bombs and fired with machine guns upon the enemy's cantonments. The airships afterward returned safely to their base.

Another official statement issued by the Austrian War Office last night reads:

Italian Theatre—After a comparatively calm night in the Isonzo sector, fighting broke out again Wednesday most violently. The main attack of the Italian masses, which were continuously reinforced, was directed against a chain of heights east of the Plava-Salcano Valley and our lines before the gates of Gorizia. The fighting proceeded day and night with great fierceness, the attacking and defending forces changing rôles from hour to hour. Fresh reserves brought up again and again by the repulsed enemy to new attacks suffered great losses.

Further south, in the sector of Monte Sangabrilo, after repeated unsuccessful attacks on our positions the enemy ceased his assaults in the afternoon.

Equally successful for us was the fighting on the road east of Gorizia, where there was a struggle throughout the day for possession of our first lines. By evening all our trenches except some small nests were thoroughly cleared of the enemy. Especial praise is due the Vienna Landsturm, who in a successful counter-attack captured 400 prisoners.

Elsewhere there was strong artillery action.

**All Attacks Repulsed, Vienna Says.**

LONDON, May 17.—An official statement issued by the Austrian War Office on Wednesday admits gains for the Italians in the fighting on the Isonzo, but claims the repulse of the majority of the attacks and a total capture of 2,000 soldiers. The statement says:

The fifth day of the Isonzo battle was no less violent than on previous days. The enemy repeatedly and with great tenacity sent his masses to the attack. Thousands of Italians were sacrificed and our arms again came out of the struggle with complete success.

Between Auzza and the Isonzo Canal the Italians gained ground on a small sector of the Isonzo, but were unable to extend their gains. They also gained a temporary footing on Mount Guk, but were dislodged after fierce fighting. Earlier Italian efforts to conquer Monte Stanto and Monte Gabriele and capture Austrian lines east and southeast of Gorizia failed. The number of prisoners brought in by our troops was increased to 2,000, including about 50 officers. Increased artillery activity is reported in Tyrol.

## ITALIAN ARMY REJOICES.

### Troops Glad at Chance to Fight After Winter's Inactivity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 17.—The long expected and much talked of Italian advance which has begun in the Isonzo Valley and on the Carso front is hailed with enthusiasm by the troops who are glad to be able to come to grips after the long winter months of inaction. The battle rages fiercest on the east of Gorizia in the narrow valley of the Isonzo, which leads from Gorizia to Tolzno.

Very different are the conditions of the Italian advance today from those of last October and November, when the Italians were entirely dominated by the enemy and obliged to gain laboriously the ground on which to mass their cannon and munitions at a higher level. Since then, the Italians had conquered the strongholds of Sabotino, Monte Calvario and Gorizia. Their operations last year were only preparatory to the true offensive action which is now in progress, with all prospects of brilliant success.

## TURNING MANY SHIPS INTO ATLANTIC TRADE

### All Available American Vessels to Carry Supplies to France, Russia, and Italy.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—All available American transatlantic tonnage for the time being will be used to transport supplies to Russia, France and Italy, under an agreement about to be made by the American Government with the Allies. Great Britain has assured the United States that she can carry enough supplies in her own ships to meet the needs of the United Kingdom and perhaps spare some vessels to supplement American tonnage in supplying the other countries.

No general agreement as to apportionment of shipping among the countries most in need has been worked out, but a definite program probably will be decided on in the near future. In the meantime the Shipping Board is putting the repaired German ships into service as fast as possible, chartering them to the allied Governments for single trips. The Government is besieged with requests for tonnage to take coal to France and Italy and general supplies to Russia.

## EATING CROW IN GERMANY.

### Sparrows Also Sold for Food, Ship Passenger Reports.

A passenger who arrived in this country yesterday on a Danish steamship said there was now such a dearth of food in Germany that crows and sparrows were being eaten. He said that, while starvation was not in sight, Germans were reduced to the extremity of paying 40 cents each for crows and 8 cents for sparrows.

Butter was very scarce and sold for $2 a pound. A favorite dish, the passenger said, was mussel hash, a combination of mussels and vegetables.

## ALBERT ON BRITISH FRONT.

### King of the Belgians Spends Four Days with Haig's Troops.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 17, (From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—After a four days' visit to the British front King Albert of the Belgians returned to his headquarters today. He distributed numerous decorations while here. The King seemed greatly impressed by the tremendous strengthening of the British forces since his previous visit.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig greeted King Albert on his arrival Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in visiting the scenes of the British victories on the Somme, including Fozières, Thiepval, and Combles. The party penetrated as far as Peronne and vicinity, where great interest was displayed in the devastation wrought by the Germans before their retirement. A visit was also paid to Vimy Ridge.

**Five Americans Among the Slain.**

OTTAWA, May 17.—The names of these Americans appear in a casualty list issued today:

Killed in Action—C. Bow, Columbus, Ohio; A. R. Lake, Lewiston, Me.; R. Fraser, Brush, Col.; J. F. Beechwood, Buffalo, N. Y., all of the infantry.

Died of Wounds—L. McKay, Cincinnati, of the artillery.

Wounded—W. Brann, Kansas; B. Meyers, Salt Lake City, of the infantry.

In black calfskin or tan russia. Price $11.00.

J & J SLATER
415 Fifth Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Streets


**Lost.**

Lost and found advertisements may be found on the next to the last page.—Advt.


*10,000 impressions of Soldiers' feet were taken by Major Harold D. Corbusier before he perfected the*

# Doughboy Shoe
## for Military Men

$11.50

Made by the Field Service Shoe Co.

**Franklin Simon & Co., New York Representatives**

*Endorsed by the following U. S. Army Officers:*

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| Col. Edwin F. Glenn, | 18th Infantry |
| Major N. K. Averill, | U. S. Army |
| Capt. George S. Simonds, | West Point |
| Capt. J. L. Gilbreth, | U. S. Army |
| Major Rhinelander Waldo, O. R. C., | U. S. Army |

**What Captain Simonds says:**

Department of Tactics
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
West Point, New York
April 27th, 1917

Field Service Shoe Company, Inc.

Dear Sirs:

I am wearing a pair of "Doughboy" shoes and like them better than any other marching shoes I have ever tried.

I have given the subject of army shoes considerable thought and attention and I feel competent to say that the Doughboy shoe embodies the most correct principles for marching footwear.

I am particularly well pleased with the making of the upper, both in material and design; also with the protection furnished the toe.

For quality of leather, workmanship, comfort, and army requirements I believe the "Doughboy" shoe ably meets the situation.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Geo. S. Simonds
Captain of Infantry

Wellington said *"A Soldier is as good as his feet."*

The Doughboy Shoe will last an American soldier as long as his courage—that means indefinitely.

It's the sort of a shoe that will scale a hill or skin over a trench without flinching or pinching.

It's the net result of 10,000 impressions taken of feet on the march in China, the Philippines, at Plattsburg and on the Mexican Border.

**However new a Doughboy Shoe, it fits with the comfort of an old one!**

*Khaki Uniforms and other military equipment suppl

ADVERTISEMENT.

## Fifty of my friends

"Before I knew of BELL-ANS I was a great sufferer from Indigestion and distress after eating; I would often have to get up in the middle of the night and walk the floor, but I have not done it once since taking the tablets and I have no trouble with my digestion now except once in a while from over-eating, then I take BELL-ANS and that's the end of it. I suppose I have induced at least fifty of my friends to try the tablets and the verdict is always the same. They do the trick every time. I will be very glad to answer anyone who might care to write me and tell them what BELL-ANS did for me." W. H. Barratt, 100 New York Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

**BELL-ANS**

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

## BRITISH HOLD GAINS, FOIL BULGAR ATTACKS

### French Capture Line of Defenses —Foe Forced to Bring Up Division of Reinforcements.

LONDON, May 17.—The extensive gains made by the British in the Struma sector of the Macedonian front have been held in the face of counterattacks, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

On the Struma front the enemy twice counterattacked against Kjupri, but was repulsed with heavy losses. We have taken ninety-six prisoners in these operations.

Following is the report of operations issued by French Army Headquarters:

Eastern Theatre, May 16.—On the Struma front British troops captured some enemy trenches and the village of Kjupri. They repulsed several counterattacks and took eighty-five prisoners.

Intense activity was displayed on the Serbian front. West of the Cerna French troops carried on a front of 800 meters a series of works which the enemy defended with stubbornness. In the course of the last operation the enemy sent into action a division of reinforcements which had come from Bulgaria.

A Serbian official statement of Wednesday says:

Bad weather is hampering the operations. Prisoners taken at Gradeshnitza in a local operation yesterday say that the Bulgarians suffered enormous losses by our artillery fire.

An official communication from Bulgarian Headquarters, under date of May 16, received here, reads:

North of Monastir and the Cerna Bend there has been unceasing artillery and mining activity. East of the Cerna enemy bivouacs and concentrations of infantry were subjected to a destructive artillery fire.

In the Moglenica region toward noon detachments of Serbian infantry, after violent artillery preparation, attempted to advance east of Dobropoyle, but were repulsed by our fire. Near Zborsko also we repelled two attempts of the enemy to attack.

West of the Vardar there was brisk fighting in the afternoon south of Huma. Near Altchakmahle our advanced posts by counterattacks drove out superior enemy detachments which penetrated our trenches yesterday.

West of Lake Doiran and the lower Struma there were artillery duels, and attempts of the enemy to advance west of Brakidgolmaya were frustrated by our fire.

BERLIN, May 17, (via London.)—The defeat of a heavy French attack on the Macedonian front is announced by the War Office. The statement follows:

After artillery preparation lasting the whole day the French made attacks to the north and northwest of Monastir. The fighting ended with complete success for the German and Bulgarian troops. In this fighting and in a counterattack the enemy was repulsed everywhere.

## FOR A YEARLY WAR COUNCIL.

### Lloyd George Says Premiers of the Empire Will Sit in It.

LONDON, May 17.—Meetings of the Imperial War Council will be held annually hereafter, Premier Lloyd George announced today in the House of Commons. At the conclusion of the war a special conference will be held to readjust the constitutional relations of the empire.

The annual Imperial War Council will be composed of the Premier of the Imperial Parliament, such of his colleagues as have to do especially with imperial affairs, the Premier of each of the Dominions and some specially accredited representative of India, with equal authority.

In announcing the annual meetings of the Imperial War Council, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the decision as a landmark in the Constitutional history of the Empire. He alluded also to the valuable results which had sprung from the meetings and discussions of the Imperial Council, and said that the statesmen from overseas had access to all the information at the disposal of the Government and occupied a status of absolute equality with members of the British Cabinet.

"The fresh minds and new points of view which our colleagues from overseas brought to bear on the problems with which we have been so long engrossed have been of immense help to us all," the Premier said. "The decisions arrived at will enable us to prosecute the war with increased vigor and will be of the greatest value when we come to negotiate peace. We can say with confidence that the experiment has been a great success."

Declaring that the Imperial Council in its present form was extremely elastic and capable of great development, he expressed the hope that the annual meeting of the Council would become an accepted convention in the Constitution of the Empire.

## AMERICAN CASH TO TEUTONS

### Berlin Paper Says Poles Here Pay for Air Squadron to Fight Allies.

COPENHAGEN, May 17, (via London.)—According to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, the Polish Council of State is expending five-sixths of the gift of 200,000 crowns from a committee of American Poles for aeroplane service for the new Polish army which is being recruited for the Central Powers. The newspaper says this gift was forwarded through Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, who went to Washington as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, but returned home without presenting his credentials, owing to the severance of relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States.

It is said that this disposition of the money represents the express wish of the contributors, and that the remaining sixth will be expended to relieve the sufferings of the Polish population of Poland and Galicia.

Denial of a story published in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung that a fund collected by a Polish organization in America was being expended for a Polish aviation service for the use of the Central Powers was made here yesterday by Bronislaw D. Kulakowski, a member of the Executive Committee of the Polish National Defense Committee.

Mr. Kulakowski said that $20,000 raised in America by his committee was sent to its representative in Poland for the Polish army, which aimed to protect "the independence and integrity of Poland against any foe."

The Polish aeroplane service, he said, had been organized to fight only for Poland in the struggle for national liberty, and it would not be employed either by Germany or by the new Russian Government.

**Smoky Fireplaces** Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## EXPLAINS BRITAIN'S VIEWS AS TO BEER

### Food Official Tells of Restrictions and the Problem the Country Faces.

### AMERICA HAS WARNED

### Continuation of Brewing, Britain Learns, Is Likely to Prevent Increased Export of Cereals.

LONDON, May 17.—Influential representations have been made to the Ministry of Food that the continuation of brewing in Great Britain is likely to make it difficult to get increased shipments of cereals from America. Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy, gave The Associated Press an authoritative statement in regard to the restrictions already imposed on brewing and the complexities of the problem. He said:

"We realize that misapprehension may exist in the United States regarding our beer consumption. That is only natural. We are daily receiving letters from numbers in this country who consider that they are absolved from the necessity of saving bread because other people drink beer and who demand that, as a first step in food economy, all brewing should cease.

"As things stand no more barley will be malted in this country, except a small quantity for use as coloring matter. The last barley was malted in February. Therefore the only question is, would there be a very valuable saving in food by mixing the malt, which exists with flour, and making it into bread, rather than by using it for the brewing of beer? A strong body of scientific opinion holds that beer has its food value. Apart from that it is a fact that only a small percentage of malt—not more than five per cent.—can be mixed with flour in bread making or it produces a sticky and unpalatable loaf.

"Whether the brewing of beer shall be stopped at once and the barley already malted used for mixing with flour is a question of policy and hinges on the point whether the malt in bread or in beer will secure the most efficient prosecution of the war. Unlike America, beer has been, for centuries, a part of the daily diet of our working classes. The first duty and the first effort of those responsible for the ordering of public affairs are to secure a maximum output of work for the prosecution of the war from all workers. A great number of men engaged in very heavy manual labor—as for example men working at blast furnaces—must drink considerable malty liquid. This is not only a practical fact; it is a scientific fact. The bulk of these men are in the habit of taking that liquid in the form of beer. The question is not whether cold tea would be better for them, but what would be the effect on the output of work by suddenly cutting off their supply of beer.

"If it be found advisable to stop beer altogether—upon which point there is a considerable difference of opinion—it would be simple common sense to allow the workers time to adapt themselves to the change gradually, by a gradual reduction of the supply rather than by checking or stopping the brewing of beer at once. Also it is well to bear in mind that if the worker is not deriving part of his energy, as has been his habit, from beer he may require more bread, so that practically no actual saving of bread could be effected.

"Moreover, we may well take a leaf out of Germany's book in this matter. That country—which again is unlike the United States, in that beer is part of its normal diet—is in the matter of food now scientifically organized with a view to supplying its workers with a maximum of energy for the prosecution of the war. South Germany is still brewing thirty-five per cent of its pre-war quantity of beer, against our twenty-seven and a half per cent, yet no one would suggest that the food situation in Germany has not been serious for the last twelve months.

"Of course there may arrive the point at which it is considered necessary, on review of all the circumstances, to stop all brewing, but until this point is reached, and in view of the drastic restrictions already imposed, it is scarcely fair to let the impression get abroad that we are blind to the considerations involved or determined to continue beer drinking regardless of its effect upon the war. It should be clearly understood that, because of its relation to daily life and the output of munitions, beer occupies a very different status in this country as compared with its relation to the life of the American people."

## LONDON BUS STRIKE ENDED.

### Government Intervenes and Men Will Return to Work Today.

LONDON, May 17.—The London omnibus strike, which has been going on for some days, has been settled as a result of intervention by the Government. The men will return to work tomorrow.

The points in dispute between the operators and the men are to be settled at a conference at which Sir George Askwith will preside. Whatever award is made with regard to the men's claim to a war bonus is to take effect from the date work is resumed.

TOYO

A "Japanese Panama" Hat, which sounds like bad geography.

In the usual way of business we should have to price tham at half again as much—and good value at that.

A special purchase enables us to sell them at $2.00.

Yacht Shape or Alpine.

Have a look.

$2.00

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
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3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

## REICHSTAG RECESS; STILL TALK OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

Minister, puts forth this suggestion to England:

"Utilize the psychological moment, before the mid-European harvest begins, to approach the Central Powers with peace proposals which might possibly lead to peace. It would be difficult for any Government to reject such proposals. Should the Entente Powers neglect the opportunity, a catastrophe for them is certain."

The German newspapers which have been working for peace interpret the Chancellor's speech as an invitation to Russia to make a separate peace and a confirmation of the Socialist intimations that the Government's program for a settlement in the East includes a Polish plebiscite to determine whether the new kingdom which the Central Powers are endeavoring to establish from Russian Poland shall obtain its independence or gravitate into the sphere of influence of Germany or Russia.

The Chancellor seems to have been able to convince the great majority of the house, including probably the Scheidemann Socialists, of the wisdom of his policy of saying nothing that would tend to cause the Russian people to prosecute the war vigorously as a defensive program, nor, on the other hand, bar Germany from obtaining greater advantages should the progressive weakening of Russia continue.

The so-called Bethmann bloc of the middle parties was reconstituted despite the earlier announcement by the Radicals that they would be satisfied with nothing les sthan internal reforms and the statements of a section of the National Liberals in favor of a sweeping program of annexations. As a matter of fact, the reform forces had to be satisfied with the Government's acceptance of the proposal for greater representation for a few overgrown Reichstag districts.

**Adjournment Virtually Forced.**

The adjournment of the Reichstag was not altogether voluntary. The Government, which desires to have its hands free from the embarrassment of parliamentary debates for "the great moment," which, it feels, may come in the course of the Summer, intimated that the session of the Reichstag might otherwise be closed by Imperial order—a procedure that involved the death of all unfinished business, including in this case the work of the Constitutional Reform Committee.

The party leaders, finding little sentiment for a vigorous prosecution of labors against the Government's wishes, decided to hurry through the rest of the session's program, postponing what could be postponed, and devoting only a few hours each to debates on the censorship, martial law and food regulation questions, each of which would normally be good for a week's discussion.

Interpellations on the enforcement of the precautionary arrest procedure in Alsace and Lorraine, where the military authorities disregarded the Ministerial promises and set aside the law which Parliament passed expressly to end these abuses, were tabled upon explicit assurances from the War Ministry that the Military Governors in Alsace and Lorraine would be forced to observe the law and a responsible military commander in the whole area would be appointed to carry out its enforcement—a promise with which even the Alsatian representatives were content.

**Czernin Goes to See Bethmann Again.**

AMSTERDAM, May 17.—A semi-official announcement from Vienna says that Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has left for German headquarters to continue his conferences with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. He will take up matters which were discussed during the Chancellor's recent visit to Vienna.

When the German Reichstag adjourned, the Social Democratic Deputies voted against the military and other budgets, both factions of the party uniting in their opposition.

## PRESS IS INCLINED TO APPLAUD BETHMANN

### Regard His Success in Winning Adequate Support as Best Feature of Reichstag Session.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 16, via London, May 17.—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech yesterday has had an unexpected effect on the newspaper organs of the Left and Right, they being not at all disturbed by it while other newspapers like the Tageblatt and the Lokal Anzeiger, which have thus far observed a rather friendly attitude toward his policy, are visibly disconcerted.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung, the Täglliche Rundschau, and the Kreuz-Zeitung all assert with glee that at least the Chancellor had made it quite clear that the Scheidemann peace is not his peace.

The Vorwärts fears that the Chancellors invitation to Russia to frame a separate peace might be construed by Germany's enemies as an attempt to free her hands in the East only to continue a war of conquest in the West, but the newspaper emphasizes the point that the Socialists don't believe these is any such intention on the part of the German Government. The Vorwärts asserts that while the Chancellor's statement left nearly everything to be desired, yesterday's proceedings made it clear that the policy of cast-iron annexation had shrunk to the program of only one party in Germany, the extreme right, and that even this party no longer dares to put its real leaders forward for the defense of its impossible policy.

To understand this Socialist remark, it must be kept in mind that Dr. Roesicke is not regarded as a full-fledged member of the Conservative Party by junkers themselves, and to put him forward as a speaker on such an important day as yesterday seems to show that the Count Westarp and the rest of the feudal landlord leaders did not wish to identify themselves irrevocably with a Reventlow peace.

The most disconcerted of all the newspapers is the Lokal Anzeiger, which has until recently assumed to be independent, favoring no party or class. The Lokal Anzeiger regards Bethmann's speech as a failure, saying:

"He should at least have tried to restore the internal unity of the German people which seems to be lost."

Nearly all the other newspapers regard this fact as the best result of yesterday's Reichstag proceedings. Curiously enough, all of them, even the organ of the Right, pass lightly over Scheidemann's threat of a revolution. The Lokal-Anzeiger does not even mention it, and some Socialist organs go so far as to make excuses for it.

In today's Reichstag session, however, Dr. Schiffer, a National Liberal, severely censured Scheidemann for his threat, whereupon the latter called out that Schiffer must have misunderstood him, like many other members of the House. Schiffer retorted that he had taken pains to inform himself as to Scheidemann's exact words, which the nation could only construe as a threat of a Socialist revolution. He said he hoped, however, that Scheidemann had not meant quite that, and had only been unlucky in selecting his words.

**Calls Socialist Idea a Mistake.**

The Zeitung am Mittag says of the Reichstag session:

"The real cause for the interpellation of the Conservatives was that they wished to separate the Chancellor from the social democracy and paralyze the Government's policy of social and civic reform. The Chancellor could not do them this favor unless he was as bad a psychologist as the Conservatives themselves are. This war can only be fought to the end with the aid of the whole German people. No victorious end is possible without the socialistically organized elements of the people. But aside from that a logical national policy forbids that the social democracy shall ever be thrown back into a negation in the Fatherland.

"From this fierce trial of three years the German laborer rises as a full-fledged patriot. Despite the political ideals he adores, and no matter what his antagonists may say, it is the Government's duty to see that he will always be one of us.

"After all this is said we cannot help calling attention to the fact that underlying the Socialist interpellation were international considerations, based on a grave political mistake. For some time all the Social Democrats were convinced that they held the key of successful negotiations in a formula of 'peace without annexation or compensation,' and that it was only necessary to promise this sesame to compel the enemy to make peace. But the hostile Western powers have no use for such a peace, and Russia could only be brought to look at it after she had realized her incurable impotence.

"It is of no use to count on the desire for peace among the masses of enemy nations as long as the Lloyd Georges and the Poincarés are going them. These men burnt their bridges behind them. They cannot back down. Not until they have lost power is there any chance of peace.

The Zeitung then asserts that certain annexations on the enemy which must be exacted. The measure of these demands could only be determined by the political situation at the beginning of the peace negotiations, but the superannexationists, like those who caused the Conservative interpellation, would not be consulted. The newspaper goes on:

"It is impossible that this war should end without a material improvement of our political situation in Europe. The menace to two of our frontier lines which tended to impair considerably our free movements at sea will have considerably decreased—in the east through the Russian revolution, which is with unmistakable certainty leading to a federative republic, and in the west by the running amuck of the French nation, which will have destroyed itself. The British domination of the sea also has received a deadly blow.

**Says America Prolongs War.**

"The enemies of 1914 are defeated even today. If we still have to keep on fighting, it is because of a new transoceanic hostile league, in which England and America have at last found themselves, together with their more or less willing dependencies in Africa, Australia, and South America. This formation, which may best be described as a hostile economic alliance, will not obey the commands of reason, but a passion of hatred.

"We shall come victorious out of this war if the law of the survival of the fittest still governs the world. But for this after-the-war conflict we must be properly prepared when peace comes. Our political and economic power in the world must be made secure. We must not permit ourselves again to be encircled, but must break through to find a way into the world.

"An honest understanding with Russia from which both parties would profit equally is one of our principal war aims now. The Chancellor mentioned this honest understanding a second time yesterday, avoiding, however, going into details. There would seem to be no reason why the acquisition of eastern salients should be incompatible with the liberty of the Russian people, but we can wait quietly to see what effect the Chancellor's words addressed to Russia, will have. The majority of the German people and our great Generals are backing him."

**Emphasize Reference to Russia.**

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 16, (via London, May 17.)—Press comment today on the Chancellor's speech almost unanimously underscores the reference to Russia as its outstanding feature. The speech as a whole is generally commended as one of the boldest that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg has yet made in Parliament, and personal criticism of the Chancellor is conspicuously absent.

The editorial discussion, dealing with war aims and peace terms, emphasizes the divergent views entertained on all sides. In many quarters the speech has had a pronounced conciliatory effect, and is interpreted as pointing the way to a common meeting ground. The impression prevails that the Conservatives came out of the fray badly battered, although the Chancellor was emphatic in disowning any predilection for the Social Democratic program of renunciation and indemnities.

"The Chancellor has won adherents and camp followers," says the Vossische Zeitung, "and for the first time he yesterday became a leader."

The Tägliche Rundschau asserts that the Chancellor has not had a day equal to yesterday since Aug. 4, 1914, and that the effect of his speech on the House was most impressive.

"The Chancellor's speech," says the Tageblatt, "which utters many truths and omits others, will hardly serve to alter much in this world of misery, and perhaps no speech could accomplish that."

The chief Centrist organ, Germania, gives him credit for knowing what he wants, being fully conscious of the direction his policy is taking and capable of utilizing all tactics and resources needed to achieve his end.

The Chauvinistic Tageszeitung believes that the interpellation of the Conservatives has achieved its purpose, even if the Chancellor's reply leaves much to be desired.

The Lokal-Anzeiger remarks:

"The national fervent desire for a leader in whom the country may trust as the army trusts von Hindenburg has this day been unfulfilled by von Bethmann Hollweg. A weighty hour, which offered opportunity for big things, was permitted to pass by unutilized. There is bitter disappointment throughout the land."

The Vorwärts is not hopeful of any return from the Chancellor's invitation to Russia if it includes the possibility of Germany's luring Russia into a separate peace, in order to make conquests in the west. It continues:

"We do not pretend to assert that such is the Government's intention, and are rather inclined to believe that the opposite is true. Yet the Chancellor's speech failed to remove the suspicion, and this suspicion is today the greatest hindrance toward ending the war."

## THE POPE IS DISAPPOINTED.

### Hoped Bethmann Hollweg Would Take Steps Toward Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 17.—"It tears my heart to see thousands of my beloved children killed without being able to go to their aid," exclaimed the Pope after reading the speech of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, which, according to reports at the Vatican, was not entirely what the Pope expected.

The Pontiff had hoped that the Chancellor would make statements that would enable the Holy See to assist in opening negotiations for peace.

## ALL BULLECOURT IN BRITISH HANDS

Continued from Page 1.

Germans had forty-nine reserve divisions on the western front. The British onslaught at Arras and the more recent French offensive have compelled the Germans to employ all but four of these divisions.

The German divisions have been reorganized since the beginning of the war, General Maurice continued, but at present contain at least 20,000 men each.

"I will tell you now what our plan has been and is on the western front," continued General Maurice. "It is to wear the Germans down. We realize that there is going to be no big advance without the accomplishment of this. You need not expect sensational pushes into enemy territory at present. It will be slow, hammer-and-tongs fighting such as we have been conducting in the battle of Arras.

"And we are succeeding in our object. When we began the offensive we were thoroughly prepared and the result was that the German losses were much heavier than ours. Lately we have been forcing the Germans to assume the offensive and attack us in order to prevent us from going forward. This is just what we want, for the Germans are compelled to throw men against us under unfavorable circumstances without having time to make deliberate preparations.

"The results are disastrous for them, as their losses are tremendous. In making these counterattacks the Germans have used virtually all their reserves, and nobody uses fresh troops unless it is necessary.

"In this connection I may cite as a significant fact that the German higher command lately adopted a deliberate policy of deceit in the issuance of official statements. This was not done in the early part of the war, and the reasons for the present deception are due to obvious causes. The German officials are trying to bolster up the courage of their people and make them patient. In the meantime the German Army is doing everything possible to tire us out and hold us while the German submarines work. They hope to win by starving us out through the U-boat campaign."

Discussing the Italian offensive, General Maurice said that it was launched partly because of the allied successes in the west. The Germans had been forced to keep their troops along the western front, thereby leaving Italy free.

## ASSAIL AISNE MANAGEMENT.

### French Senate Committee Condemns Officials for Ambulance Service.

PARIS, May 16.—The Army Committee of the Senate, presided over by M. Clemenceau, has unanimously adopted a report of a sub-committee respecting the operation of the ambulance service in the recent Aisne battle. The report formally condemns the officials responsible for the arrangements.

It is announced that in view of the gravity of the facts the Army Committee has decided to bring the matter up in the Senate.

## GERMAN ATTACKS PERSISTENT

### Fighting at Laffaux Has Been in Progress Nearly a Month.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by New York Times Co.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 17.—The phase of counterattacks continues, and the extraordinary insistence of the Germans at two or three points, especially on the Chemin des Dames, reduces to absurdity their first pretense to regard these lost positions as unimportant.

To the north of Laffaux village and the neighboring crossroads in particular the battle has gone on practically without intermission for a month. This district of sharp hills, wooded ravines, and limestone caverns is the corner at which the Siegfried line turns eastward.

The French advance was desperately opposed from the first, and it has been possible to extend it only slightly; but the chief end has been very fully attained.

The tide of the German assault swells up, splashes over a piece of trench here or there, is broken, and in its ebb leaves terrible human wreckage to mark one more failure.

In an effort to explain what is certainly a strange phenomenon, considering the German need of economy, it has been suggested that Hindenburg must have counted upon using this lost ground as the starting place of a great offensive. I do not believe it, but it must be recognized that this ground is favorable for defense and that its complete loss would be a severe blow.

Near Laffaux there is special call for resistance because the French already are on the Ailette, a little further north, and their success would mean, not a small advance on a flat front, but the smashing of a large angle.

## MORE AMERICAN UNITS.

### Ambulance Section Leaves Paris—Transport Section Starts Today.

PARIS, May 17.—The nineteenth section of the American Field Ambulance left for the front today under command of James P. Gillespie of New York, a Yale graduate.

The second transport section, consisting of fifty men and twenty lorries for moving ammunition rapidly to vital points, will leave tomorrow.

Additional American recruits to the number of 108 have arrived. They include forty-four students from Dartmouth, eight from Harvard, seven from Beloit, four each from Princeton, Yale, Williams and Bowdoin, three each from John Hopkins, Chicago and Cornell, and representatives of Michigan, Illinois, Northwestern, Brown and Virginia.

## PARIS STRIKE CONTINUES.

### 3,000 Dressmakers Are Out—Government Trying to End Trouble.

PARIS, May 17.—The strike of dressmakers continued today, but again there were no serious disorders. The strikers gathered in small crowds in the Place Vendome and the Champs Elysées, where the police were on duty to maintain order.

Louis J. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, tomorrow will resume his negotiations with the employers and the striking girls in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the strike. The number of women on strike now aggregates 3,000.

## INSIST ON ALSACE'S RETURN

### Committee, Representing Natives in Paris, Pass a Resolution.

PARIS, May 17.—The Alsace-Lorraine committee, representing natives of these provinces, has adopted this resolution:

"In view of divers opinions recently expressed concerning Alsace-Lorraine, this committee renews the declaration that Alsatians and Lorrainers will consider no other solution of the situation than that proclaimed at the beginning of the war by the French Government and recently reaffirmed in the United States by René Viviani in his position as Vice President of the Council of Ministers, namely, the return, pure and simple, of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

### Capt. Doumer, Airman, Is Killed.

AMSTERDAM, May 17.—The Telegraaf quotes a statement printed in a German newspaper that the noted French airman, Captain René Doumer, son of Paul Doumer, former President of the French Chamber of Deputies, who is reported missing, was shot down behind the German lines and killed.

Captain Doumer was credited in the French War Office report of March 19 with having brought down his sixth enemy machine.

OLD FRIENDS ARE BEST

No matter how rough the road, no matter what the weather, you are always sure of full power if you are using

POLARINE

THE STANDARD OIL FOR ALL MOTORS

Means more miles to the gallon, less friction to the mile. Pure lubrication, clean power.

Get your supplies under the Red, White and Blue So-CO-ny sign—the sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best gasoline.

Standard Oil Co. of New York

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Long Island City, N. Y. William Higginson, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

48 concrete contracts in 1915 —a new one every 6 working days.

63 concrete contracts in 1916 —a new one every 4½ working days

30 contracts so far in 1917 —a new one every 4 working days

627 concrete contracts in 15 years—49% repeat orders. A record to consider.

TURNER Construction Co

HURLEY SHOES

"NONE SO GOOD"

The acme of style is reached in the New Hurley Low Shoe for Spring, featuring the smart narrow, round toe, long effect.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Grips the foot firmly. Cannot gap at ankle or slip at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart.

Our beautiful shades of Cordovan Shoes are made possible by using only the best leathers, being treated by the Hurleyized secret process which increases the life of the leather, retaining its rich lustre to the end.

HURLEY SHOES
1434 Broadway 1357 Broadway
1177 Broadway 215 Broadway
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Window Shades

Estimates on custom made window shades that harmonize with interior finishings from the largest custom shade factory in N. Y. City. For residences, apartments, business buildings and factories. Personal, expert service.

ORDINATOR CO.
101 Park Avenue
Phone Vanderbilt 3250.

Applying Selective Conscription To Summer Styles

PLEASE follow me in this process: All styles befitting men from 16 to 60 must pass muster before me at the start of the season. The *soundest* and *smartest*—the best out of the rest—are culled for my Style-Models.

Thus, by scrupulous selection and rigid elimination I am showing the *flower of Manhattanbred styles*—those countenanced by the Custom Tailors Pre-Eminent.

$20, $25, $30, $35 for these *Selective Styles*, with that soft, spruce tailoring, which makes a Stein-Bloch Suit so *unnoticeable* among fine custom-benched clothes, because it's the same thing.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Young Men's Suits at $20, $22.50 and $23.50

THE finer you make the materials, the more you increase the cost—of course.

* *

But the actual work of making the suit costs no more when it includes the knack of making it in correct style than when the effort does not include such skill.

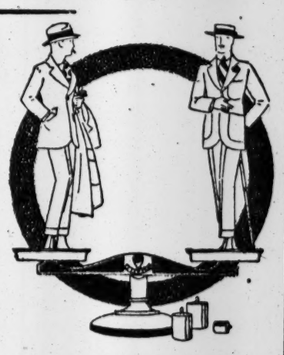
* *

The style and charm of our young men's suits at $20, $22.50 and $23.50 has not added to the cost of their production.

They are as correctly and attractively fashioned as the highest priced suits in our stores.

* *

In these conveniently located stores you



are rewarded, on one hand by an extra quality due to this style—on the other by extra intrinsic value.

Which is a well balanced proposition.

* *

Other suits $25 to $48. Overcoats $20 to $45.

*Weber and Heilbroner Straw Hats Are Now on Display*

Weber and Heilbroner
*Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores*

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad; 775 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

$10 would be a fair price for this

FRANKLIN SIMON

Cordovan Shoe

BUT IT IS ONLY

$7.50

BECAUSE WE HAD THE LEATHER!

An English last with one-inch heel and semi-pointed toe.

Roomy over the ball of the foot, snug at the ankle, leather-lined in the heel.

Made of horse-hip hide and takes a team of horses to make three pairs.

Tanned as a Kaffir!

Rainproof as a duck!

Soft as mocassins!

*And worth all of $10.*

Men's Shoe Shop—4 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

# BANKERS ANNOUNCE BIG LOAN CAMPAIGN

### Will Call Meetings in Every Community to Rally Support for the Government.

### ENLIST AID OF EMPLOYERS

**Four $1,000,000 Subscriptions Announced — Clergymen to Appeal from Many Pulpits.**

The American Bankers Association which has a membership of 16,500 banks and trust companies throughout the United States, announced yesterday the completion of its plans for distributing the Liberty Loan bonds through the medium of the 30,000 financial institutions of the country. A booklet describing the selling plans was issued, and it was stated that the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, had consented to make a speaking tour in the interest of the loan through the Southwest, Northwest, and Pacific Coast.

The plan of the War Loan Committee of the association suggests that local bankers of each community organize an executive committee, the first duty of which will be to call a meeting in conjunction with the local Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce. Following this, the bankers' committee will arrange meetings of employers of every kind of labor, and instruct them in methods of calling meetings of employes in order to induce the workmen to subscribe to the Liberty Loan on a partial payment plan. Each employer will be given instructions as to how to conduct these meetings, and he will be supplied with an outline of arguments.

It is estimated that within a few days 20,000,000 employes will have been reached by these meetings and a large portion of them will have made initial subscriptions on the partial payment plan. The National Association of Manufacturers is co-operating with the American Bankers Association and will distribute the booklet among its 4,400 members. The work of the employers will be supplemented by addresses to be delivered by local ministers, for whose aid Dr. Hillis has prepared a brief outline of a sermon on the Liberty Loan. There are also to be meetings of women's clubs, of fraternal organizations and local Y. M. C. A's. At all the meetings subscription blanks will be distributed.

While the War Loan Committee of the American Bankers Association was holding its meeting in the Hanover Bank Building, sub-committees of the Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Federal Reserve District were conferring at the Equitable Building. There, it was announced that Liberty Loan mass meetings had been arranged in various parts of the district, that clubs and social organizations had been asked to hold patriotic demonstrations, and that labor union leaders had been requested to discuss the Liberty Loan at their council meetings.

**Large Subscriptions to Loan.**

Four $1,000,000 subscriptions were announced yesterday. They came from the American International Corporation, the Crucible Steel Company, Swift & Co., and the Seamen's Bank for Savings. The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company has subscribed to $500,000 and the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company has applied for $300,000.

It was announced that the Liberty Loan Committee had recommended to banks and trust companies of the district that they agree to take care of Liberty bonds purchased through them without making any charge for safe-deposit vault facilities.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, which has already subscribed for $25,000,000, issued a statement yesterday, declaring that he considered it a patriotic duty of every good citizen to do everything practicable and reasonable to make the loan a complete and early success. "We shall probably be called upon for further investments of this kind," he said, "and if so will cheerfully respond if our cash resources permit."

Motives of patriotism and thrift should inspire every individual in the country to obtain a share in the Liberty Loan, said E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who added that in his opinion the bonds were the best kind of an investment that a man could make at this particular time. "It ought to be the pride of every rich man to have these bonds filling his safe deposit box; of every man of modest means to have them filling his private safe; of every man of small means to have them to show to his family," said Mr. Outerbridge. "Every child ought to be a bond salesman by asking every parent to look at the bonds he has and by reproaching him if he has none to show. An investment in the Liberty Loan at this time is the best investment on earth; first, because it expresses love of country; second, because it helps to protect citizens and the country in liberties, life, and property; third, because it is the safest security on earth, and fourth, because it is free of all taxation. On everything else that a man possesses or makes as the result of his efforts he must bear cheerfully heavy taxation to furnish the needed current revenues for the Government. The Liberty Loan bonds furnish the capital with which the Government must work and free the citizen from taxation if he lends."

**Propaganda Over Wires.**

John W. Prentiss of Hornblower & Weeks, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Subcommittee of the New York Stock Exchange houses, announced the personnel of his committee, which is representative of every wire house in the country. The members of the committee are partners in firms which operate 220,000 miles of leased telegraph wire and have out-of-town connections with more than 250 concerns in all sections of the country. It is planned to use the wires for the transmission of campaign material for the Liberty Loan.

Mr. Prentiss's committee consists of Gordon W. Abbott, George T. Adee, Nelson I. Asiel, James C. Auchincloss, J. S. Bache, Herman B. Baruch, F. C. Bishop, George Blagden, B. B. Bryan, Winthrop Burr, S. B. Chapin, H. H. Childs, Alvin L. Dillon, Bayard Dominick, General George R. Dyer, H. I. Foster, Michael Gavin, W. F. Gibson, O. L. Gubelman, J. H. Harding, Oliver Harriman, J. F. Harris, John H. Holden, Buel Hollister, C. J. Housman, W. L. Johnson, F. B. Keech, J. L. Laidlaw, S. A. Lawton, Arthur Lipper, Walter Lyon, A. J. Miller, A. H. Newburger, G. B. Post, W. W. Price, F. T. Rosen, W. T. Rosen, A. L. Scheuer, Richard Sutro, Moses Taylor, C. J. Thurnauer, W. A. Tucker, H. W. Wehrhane, and George W. Woolsey.

### LOANS ON LIBERTY BONDS.

**Corn Exchange Bank to Assist Depositors in Purchasing Them.**

The Corn Exchange Bank has announced the terms on which it will make loans to depositors to assist them in subscribing to the new loan. A margin of 10 per cent. will be required, and loans will be made for thirty, sixty, and ninety days at 4 per cent., with renewals at the same rate and time provided the Federal Reserve Bank does not increase its present rates.

A large block of the loan has been taken by the American Express Company, which will sell the bonds to the public and to employes. To the latter an offer is made of arrangements for making monthly payments.

The Liberty Loan Committee has notified banks in this district that they can be of assistance in placing the issue if they will offer to act as custodians for small bonds of $5,000 or less for individuals without charge.

# BIG STORES TO SELL LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

### Booths to be Set Up with Experienced Salesmen to Rouse Interest of Shoppers.

### PLANNED TO REACH WOMEN

**Advertisers to Give Space to Campaign — Employes to be Aided in Subscribing.**

The millions of patrons of the big retail stores of New York City will have opportunity to buy Liberty Loan bonds every time they go shopping; the several hundred thousand employes of the stores will be aided in subscribing to the bonds in any amount; a part of department store advertising will be given over to appeals for the sale of the bonds; the heads of the 100 largest retail stores in the city, all big business men, will be a committee to further subscriptions to the bonds in every way practicable.

These are the purposes of the New York Retail Merchants' Liberty Loan Committee, the formation of which was announced yesterday, with Louis Stewart, of James McCreery & Co., Chairman; Lauren Carroll, a lawyer, will be Secretary of the committee and manager of the permanent headquarters to be established. While the committee is in the making and its personnel will not be announced for several days, it is known that it will include such men as S. W. Reyburn, of Lord & Taylor; Michael Friedsam, of B. Altman & Co.; Jesse I. Straus, of R. H. Macy & Co.; Bernard Gimbel, of Gimbel Brothers; Louis Stern, of Stern Brothers, and T. A. Ball, of Best & Co. The committee will work as a sub-committee of the Bankers' Liberty Loan Committee.

A canvass of the chief stores of Manhattan was made before the project took concrete form. The approval was so unanimous that the canvass was extended to Brooklyn, and then to smaller stores and chain stores. It has now reached Harlem and will be extended to the Bronx. More than 1,000 stores will be enlisted in the movement, of which nearly 100 employ 500 or more persons, some of the larger department stores having from 3,000 to 4,000 workers.

Mr. Stewart explained to THE TIMES last night that the project was purely patriotic and that no attempt would be made to stimulate merchandise sales in connection with the bonds. The two will be kept strictly separate.

The plan is twofold. First, to sell the Liberty Loan bonds to the public, and, secondly, to sell them to employes of the stores.

For the sale of the bonds to the public there will be booths in each store, attended by bond salesmen, who will not only receive subscriptions in any amount and guarantee the delivery of the bonds, but will make a canvass of the patrons to increase bond sales. The subscriptions will be filled through co-operative subscription by the Retail Merchants' Committee, which will buy the bonds in lots of $1,000,000, as needed.

While there will, of course, be no such thing as bargain sales of the bonds, and while no offers of goods will be made to hasten the sale of bonds, or of bonds to hasten the sale of goods, the merchants believe that this plan will reach several million women who otherwise would not have the merits of the $50 and $100 Liberty Loan certificates brought to their attention.

Not only will the plan reach women, generally regarded as the patrons of department stores, but in such men's stores as Brooks Brothers and Rogers, Peet & Co. the same appeal will be made, and yet another purchasing public will be reached through the medium of such chain stores as the United Cigar Stores, which will be represented on the committee.

It is the purpose of the merchants to back up their Liberty Loan bond sale campaign in the stores by giving a part of their advertising space to an explanation of the bonds, to informing the public that it is not necessary to pay $100 down at once to subscribe for a $100 bond, and for giving other details of the transaction. In addition the committee itself will be an extensive advertiser. These advertisements will be paid for, when necessary, out of the pockets of the members of the committee, inasmuch as there will be no commission on the sale of the bonds.

The plan for subscriptions by employes provides for an appeal by the managers of stores to their workers to give up a part of their salaries each week toward paying for a bond. No matter how small the contribution of the cash girl or errand boy, it will be received, and when a $50 or $100 bond is paid for, it will be turned over to the owner.

The heads of some large stores have made canvasses of their forces and have found strong approval of the plan. One of them said yesterday that he believed that in his store, employing more than 3,000 persons, the workers would subscribe an average of $50 each this year. While some of the lower paid employes, who have dependents, would be unable to subscribe, other higher paid men and women were expected to subscribe liberally. The owners and managers of the stores will all make subscriptions. Most of them have already done so, it was said yesterday.

"While we have not worked out all the details of our plan," said Mr. Stewart last night, "it can be said that our object is simply to sell all the bonds we can with the machinery we have in our establishments. The undertaking is purely patriotic and we hope will be serviceable.

"We have found unanimous willingness to help. All the stores, it can be said, are ready to join to make the Liberty Loan a big success. We expect to get to work in a hurry, and will have the committee ready in a short time."

A half-dozen heads of department stores refused yesterday to comment upon the plan, except to say that they would do what they could to make it a success, referring all inquiries to Mr. Stewart and Mr. Carroll. The temporary offices of the committee are in the McCreery Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

## *RAIL EMPLOYES MAY BUY $100,000,000 BONDS*

### *W. S. Stone Suggests Roads Aid Employes in Making Subscriptions.*

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and a member of the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense, said yesterday that if the railroads would aid their employes in making subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, the workers would subscribe at least $100,000,000. Mr. Stone led the fight of the four railway brotherhoods for the eight-hour day, which was settled in March by the agreement of the railroads to put into effect the Adamson law, which was upheld the next day by the Supreme Court. The victory gave the 400,000 members of the brotherhoods additional wages of $60,000,000 a year.

"More than a million and a half men are employed in the transportation industry," said Mr. Stone, "and their wage earnings are close to $1,500,000,000 a year, or $4,000,000 a day. The mere statement of these wage figures shows at once what an opportunity presents itself to enlist the savings of railroad workers in the defense of liberty and democracy.

"I believe that the cost of the war ought to be met largely from our future production and earnings, rather than from our saved-up capital from the past. The economist tells us that the annual earnings of all the people of this country are close to $50,000,000,000 a year. This means that every two weeks we produce the $2,000,000,000 needed for the first Liberty Loan. The wage earners of the nation have very little saved-up capital that they can lend the Government. Their savings are in their homes and their insurance and a little nest egg for a rainy day. But they can lay aside a part of their future wages, week by week, and month by month, to buy Government bonds.

"If the railroad companies will provide the machinery of payment, I know that our men will provide the money. The men I directly represent, the locomotive engineers, number about 60,000. If every engineer took a $500 bond the total would be $30,000,000. If the 50,000 conductors took $500 bonds there would be $25,000,000 more. If the 180,000 firemen and trainmen took $200 bonds, their total subscription would be $36,000,000. This would be a total for the train service of $90,000,000. Then there are a million more railroad employes outside the train service. If every one took a $100 bond on this easy payment plan, with the co-operation of the railroad officials, there would be $100,000,000 more, making $190,000,000 for all railroad workers.

# BARS ENEMY ALIENS FROM HOTEL ZONE

### Rule May Also Close Many Theatres and Cabarets to Them After June 1.

### BIG RUSH TO GET PERMITS

**Stir at German Clubs When Effect of the Regulation Is Perceived.**

By the ruling of the Department of Justice prohibiting enemy aliens from residing in or visiting regions within a radius of half a mile from armories and arsenals, it will be illegal after June 1 for any German subject to enter the Plaza, the Waldorf, the Astor, the Knickerbocker, the McAlpin, the Martinique, the Vanderbilt, the Park Avenue, and others of the best-known hotels in the city. Cabaret restaurants and hotels of the Columbus Circle district are also within the ban of the regulations, as are a large number of the principal theatres and many apartment houses where Germans reside.

This state of affairs has caused so much perturbation among German residents of New York that United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy has asked for fifty additional deputies to handle the hundreds of requests for special exemption that are pouring in on him at the Federal Building every day. Meanwhile, he has intimated that permits to enemy aliens to visit the restricted areas will be granted only in cases of necessity, and that a desire to dine at a hotel, see a play, or dance at a café will not be regarded as constituting necessity. Applications of persons already resident in the districts to remain there are being investigated individually.

A half-mile radius from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street takes in territory running from Madison Square to the further side of the Grand Central Station, and from just east of the Pennsylvania Station almost to the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. Half a mile around the Seventh Regiment Armory at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street includes the entire east side between the river and the Park from the Plaza north to the streets in the Seventies. The zone around the arsenal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street takes in the Pennsylvania Station and the lower section of the Times Square district. Half a mile around the First Field Artillery Armory at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street includes Columbus Circle and the Seventy-second Street hotel and apartment house centre. In nearly every one of the big hotels in these sections and in many of the apartment houses are German residents who must vacate before June 1, unless the Government gives them special permission to remain.

Several of the best known German clubs are within the Seventh Regiment Armory area, and there was much excitement among their members yesterday when the force of the regulation was perceived. Uptown armories on Washington Heights and in the Bronx will affect many German apartment house residents.

All who have appealed to Marshal McCarthy for permits are being reminded of the President's warning that any hostile act committed or plot discovered in a barred zone will immediately result in the ordering of all enemy aliens out of that zone and possibly in their internment.

In Brooklyn Marshal James M. Power has received more than 1,500 applications to remain in the districts bordering on several armories, as well as on manufacturing plants in the Red Hook section, which are turning out Government supplies. The Department of Justice is investigating these applications, and so far only one has been granted.

### EMERSON GIVES HIS YACHT.

**Must Be Used in Maryland Waters —McAdoo's Son to Serve on It.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Captain Isaac E. Emerson, first commander of the Maryland Reserve, has presented to the United States Government Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's former yacht, the Adroit, now in Chesapeake Bay, which is said to have originally cost $500,000, with the stipulation that it shall be used only to patrol Maryland waters during the war.

The officers selected to command the Adroit are Francis Huger McAdoo, son of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and a son-in-law of Captain Emerson; Frederick McCormick, son of Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson, who recently enlisted in the Maryland Naval Militia; Lieutenant Charles L. Goode, former Professor in the Polytechnic Institute of Baltimore, who recently received a commission in the United States Navy, and De Lancey Nicoll of New York.


## The Machine That Takes the Trial from Trial Balance

Actual competitive tests have proved the *Monroe* the most rapid Calculating-Adding machine made for figure work, small or large. It is the most useful of all figure-handling devices for the accountant, giving instant, accurate results to all problems—pay roll work, extensions, interest, discounts, etc. It pays for itself quickly in time saved.

Not only Adds, but Subtracts, Multiplies and Divides, always with DIRECT operation, without requiring compliments, or reciprocals. Re-checking unnecessary, because of constantly visible check. Speed at once—no expert necessary.

'Phone Barclay 5173 for a demonstration without obligation.

**MONROE**

Calculating Machine Co.

Woolworth Building, New York

Portable. Occupies less than a foot square



ADVERTISEMENT.

## TRAVELS ROUND WORLD AND CALLS COLORADO "A DREAM COME TRUE"

After traveling all around the world and visiting the most noted places of interest, a well-known tourist recently characterized Colorado as "A Dream Come True."

Americans who know Colorado as the Perfect Vacation-Land feel no surprise at this high praise, even when it comes from a foreigner.

The unequalled mountain scenery, facilities for sports and games of every nature, most perfect motoring roads anywhere, as well as the wonderful life-giving ozone, places Colorado without a rival in the opinion and affection of rapidly increasing thousands of tourists every year.

Excursions of unending interest provide the sights of a life-time, such as the Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes), Pike's Peak Region, Mesa Verde National Park, delightful Colorado Springs and beautiful Denver with their perfect parks, these are but a few of the outstanding attractions afforded by a Colorado Vacation.

Besides which, the expense amounts to practically nothing when compared to the costly trips that were once undertaken to places with far fewer benefits to offer and far less attractive enjoyments.

Write for our special illustrated literature, showing the latest views of the wonders of Colorado, and giving you all the details about the trip, where to go, what to see and just how little you need to pay. We will gladly help you plan your vacation.

Make sure you visit Colorado this year, and be also sure you go by the Rock Island Lines.

Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1288B Broadway, New York, K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A. Phones: Madison Square 2350, 2351.


### LUSITANIA PAYMENT DENIED.

**Rumor of Settlement with Us for $8,750,000 Circulated in Berlin.**

AMSTERDAM, May 17, (via London.)—Some of the German newspapers apparently have heard reports that a cash payment had been made by the German Government to the United States for the sinking of the Lusitania. Evidence to this effect appears in a Berlin telegram today, which quotes the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung as denying the news in some papers "that the German Government has paid America 45,000,000 marks for the Lusitania's sinking."

### HAMBURG STREETS DARK.

**Coal Shortage Cuts Off the Gas Supply for Most Houses, Too.**

COPENHAGEN, May 17, (via London.)—Owing to the shortage of coal Hamburg is now without gas, except a limited supply for a few indispensable institutions. Most of the restaurants and cafés are closed in the evening or are conducting a twilight existence by the aid of a few lamps.

The streets are largely in darkness, and many households have only candles.

**Milwaukee Takes $5,000,000.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Returns from banks and bond houses today showed total subscription to the Liberty Loan to be nearly $5,000,000. This does not include $1,000,000 subscribed by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Milwaukee bankers estimate that this city will take about $8,000,000 of the bonds. Pfister & Vogel, a large leather firm, subscribed $100,000 today. Many women are subscribing for the bonds.


**PIERCE ARROW**

66 H. P. Seven-passenger touring car only run couple hundred miles, since completely overhauled for owner. Condition guaranteed. Price $1760.

Other guaranteed Pierce Arrows $1250 upwards. Full information upon request.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributers.


**Lost.**

Lost and found advertisements may be found on the next to the last page.—Advt.

# MUST AWAKE NATION TO BUY THE BONDS

Continued from Page 1.

terms prescribed by the Treasury Department or on such easier terms as can be arranged for with local banks."

"At this time of necessity for concerted action on the part of all citizens to aid our country in the stupendous task to which it has set its hand," said the circular, "the purchaser of these Liberty bonds not only benefits himself pecuniarily, but places his name on the roll of honor of those who are giving substantial evidence of patriotic endeavor."

## *M'ADOO APPEALS TO THE MIDDLE WEST*

### *Wants Earnest Work for the Loan—Predicts Great Business Prosperity.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, May 17.—Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo told 300 leading bankers and bond dealers of the Middle West tonight that it was time for every man in the country to take off his coat and get to work. Although America was involved now in the world's mightiest war, he said, it was entering upon a period of business prosperity greater than ever was known before. The country was rapidly getting its equilibrium and was beginning to get the true significance of the situation. The Liberty Loan, he said must be taken at once.

"Every dollar subscribed," the Secretary continued, "is a blow struck for liberty throughout the world, a blow struck for democracy and self-government, a blow struck for that happy day when the self-governed peoples of all nations of the earth will rise up and proclaim the United States the greatest apostle of liberty."

Mr. McAdoo expressed the hope that a more equitable adjustment and distribution of the $1,800,000,000 of war taxes could be made before the Revenue bill went to the President for his signature, but he said that financing a large part of the war expense by taxation was necessary to prevent waste and extravagance. This would not entail uneconomy, he asserted, and it was unfortunate that the hysteria about economy had gone too far.

Secretary McAdoo came to Chicago to discuss the Liberty Loan and the financial situation with local financiers. He was met at the train by James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank; W. P. G. Harding, J. B. McDougal, and other bankers, and escorted to the Chicago Club, where he was the guest of the Chicago Clearing House at luncheon. Afterward he held conferences with a number of bankers and bond dealers. The speech before the bankers and bond dealers in the evening at the Hotel Lasalle was the big event of the day.

"It is difficult to make the people of the United States realize that their country is now actively involved in the most terrible and colossal war of all time," Secretary McAdoo said in opening his speech. "One of the serious defects of democracy is the fact that the people can be fully aroused only after some great disaster, and then frequently too slowly to grave dangers that menace their very liberty and national integrity."

The Secretary spoke of the warnings of danger America had had. Submarines had sunk ships off the New England coast and there was the danger from airplanes which make military operations on land and sea more flexible. The Pacific Ocean, he said, could be mastered as easily as the Atlantic if Guam and the Hawaiian Islands were in the possession of an enemy.

"I cite these facts," Mr. McAdoo continued, "merely to show that America's splendid defensive isolation upon which we have relied for a century, has been destroyed. We are face to face with the same unfortunate proximity to a formidable military power as that in which the European nations have found themselves for half a century. We should remember that the Atlantic has narrowed from a 3,000-mile stretch of ocean to a comparatively narrow river by the force of modern science and invention.

"Never since the days of Alexander the Great has there been such an audacious and colossal project for world conquest and domination as that in which the German Kaiser is now engaged. Not alone does he seek to impose his will upon the whole of Europe, but once that ambition is realized to lay the heavy hand of tribute upon the rich possessions of the people of the United States, as well as those of Central and South America.

"It is because Germany threatens liberty and self government throughout the world that we have been compelled to enter this war. The safety and peace of the world are at stake. If military autocracies can be destroyed, the greatest menace of the world's peace and security will be removed. Already one great military autocracy—Russia—has been destroyed. Germany and Austria are the sole remaining formidable types of military autocracies and they must be defeated in order that universal liberty may not be imperiled.

"America has no selfish end to serve. She has no hostility to the German people. Her battle is with the cancerous system which is eating the very vitals of the German people—the Hohenzollern autocracy. No one can doubt the outcome of the conflict if the American people awake to the gravity of the situation, organize the mighty resources of the nation, and equip themselves to conquer in a supreme struggle for human rights and liberty. We seek no territory, no indemnities, no advantages in this war. We seek liberty for the people of the world.

"That is why we call this loan the 'Liberty Loan,' because the money derived from it will be dedicated to the cause of human liberty throughout the world. This is a noble and inspiring ideal, the only ideal for which the American people are willing to engage in war, and the only ideal which can quicken them to dedicate their lives and their fortunes with the same splendid patriotism that animated our forefathers."


FINAL SALE OF THE SEASON

**At the American Art Galleries**

Madison Square South, New York

FREE VIEW, 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

To be sold Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons of Next Week, May 22d, 23d & 24th, at 2:30 o'clock.

**Early English and American Furniture and other Attractive Art Furnishings For Country Homes**

Comprising Scarce Old English and American Chairs, Tables, Cabinets and Benches of attractive design and in excellent condition. A remarkable Collection of Old Lanterns, Bells and Old Spanish and Italian Plaques, Italian and Spanish Carved Ornaments, Beautiful Old Chinese Rugs, Old Samplers, Color-Prints and many other interesting objects, Being

**The Selections of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke**

for the former Suffolk Club House of Southampton and a Private Cottage at Easthampton.

Catalogue written by Mr. Dana H. Carroll will be mailed to applicants on receipt of Fifty Cents.

The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.



**B. Altman & Co.**

MEN'S STRAW HATS

in the correct shapes and braids for Summer, are shown in a representative assortment which embraces the finest examples of foreign and American manufacture. The prices following are quoted from the regular stock.

Sennit Straws . $3.00, 3.50 & 4.00
Split Straw . 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 & 7.00

Balibuntal Hats

of fine selected qualities, imported from the Philippine Islands by B. Altman & Co.,

$12.00, $15.00 & $20.00

Genuine Monte Cristo Panama Hats

$50.00 to $350.00

(Panama Hats in other qualities, $5.00 to $40.00)

(Men's Hats, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, New York



*The assortments here are just as varied for the young miss and woman of regular size as well as for the stout figures.*

**Lane Bryant**

Will Close Out Friday and Saturday

**100 (high-cost) SUITS**

At 24.75 were up to 44.75

A choice selection taken from our regular stock.

Regular Sizes 34 to 42
Stout Sizes 39 to 56

*Materials: Poiret Twill, men's wear serge, silk and wool jersey.*
*The values offered will astonish the most economical and thrifty buyer.*

—Still in progress—

**Our May White Sale for Stout Women**

Negligees Tea Gowns Waists Blouses Brassieres Camisoles Petticoats Silk and Cotton Underwear

AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.



R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

**Macy's**

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

**American Flags!!!**

*Wool Bunting, Cotton Bunting and other Grades at Prices much lower than elsewhere*

**Wool Bunting U. S. Ensigns**
Well finished, of good quality material.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 ft. x 5 ft. | $4.39 |
| 4 ft. x 6 ft. | $6.94 |
| 5 ft. x 8 ft. | $10.89 |
| 6 ft. x 10 ft. | $13.49 |

**Cotton Grade Bunting American Flags**
(Battleship) with sewn stars and stripes

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3x5 ft., | $2.79 | 5x8 ft., | $4.69 |
| 4x6 ft., | $3.74 | 6x10 ft., | $5.64 |

**Wool Bunting English Flags**
Made in Canada, of good quality material and workmanship.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. | $3.96 |
| 2 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. | $5.94 |
| 3 ft. x 6 ft. | $9.49 |
| 3 ft. 9 in. x 7 ft. 6 in. | $14.24 |
| 4 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. | $19.74 |
| 6 ft. x 12 ft. | $29.75 |

*Small American Flags in Silk or Cotton at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.*

**Cotton Bunting French Flags**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 ft. x 5 ft., | $3.24 |
| 4 ft. x 6 ft., | $3.96 |

**Cotton Bunting Belgian Flags**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 ft. x 5 ft., | $2.97 |
| 4 ft. x 6 ft., | $4.49 |
| 5 ft. x 8 ft., | $5.94 |

*We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities Sold to Any One Customer.*

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.



**FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.**

Specialize in

**Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits**

*that are economical to buy easy to launder and hard to wear out*

WE specialize in Washable Norfolk Suits and have devoted a great deal of thought and time to improving the materials and the making without increasing the price. The fabrics are chosen for their durability both in and out of the tub. The models are designed on simple lines so as to be easy to launder. The workmanship is of the calibre that will stand up under hard usage. And the low prices are the net result of large and efficient production.

**Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits**
AT 3.50

A regulation model in olive or tan Khaki or white duck. A very low priced suit, but a far better value than the price indicates. 7 to 18 years.

**Boys' Natural Linen Suits**
AT 5.75

A robust natural linen, plain or striped. In yoke and box pleated model, or with gathered back. One of the best values we have ever had. 7 to 18 years.

**Boys' "Cool Cloth" Suits**
*with two pair of Knickerbockers*
AT 6.75

A serviceable washable fabric 40% wool and 60% cotton, that will not shrink. In gray, tan, brown and heather, plain or striped. Three models. 7 to 18 years.

**Boys' and Youths' Straw Hats**
1.50 to 2.75

The Boys' Hat Shop is festive with a variety of straw hats in sennits, fancy sennits and Jap braids, for boys 10 to 16 years

Leghorns.....2.75 to 4.50
Panamas.....5.95

*Regimental or College Bands, 35c*

Boys' Apparel Shop—Fifth Floor

**Franklin Simon & Co.**

Boys' Clothing Furnishings Hats Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th STREETS

# GERMAN BARBARITY SHOCK TO PENFIELD

### Ambassador Calls Spoliation of France "Systematic Murdering of Nature."

### NOT A TREE LEFT STANDING

#### Much Distress in Austria-Hungary, but Dual Monarchy Not Near End of Its Resources.

Frederic Courtland Penfield, Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who left Vienna a month ago after the breaking of diplomatic relations between that country and the United States and reached New York on Wednesday night, gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES a statement yesterday with regard to his personal observations in the zone of northern France evacuated by the Germans. The trip, which took him to the firing line, was made only two weeks ago; and Mr. Penfield characterized the behavior of the Germans toward the population as "barbarity and fiendishness" and their destruction of fruit and shade trees as "systematic murdering of nature." With regard to conditions in the Dual Monarchy the Ambassador is unwilling to speak at present, for he has not yet reported to Washington; but he does not hold out any prospect of immediate collapse in Austria-Hungary.

"I cannot speak of conditions in Austria-Hungary," said Mr. Penfield, "before seeing Secretary of State Lansing and conferring with the President. But while it is no secret that the distress in the Dual Monarchy is very great, it must not be assumed that the people are at the end of their resources. The masses know little that is transpiring in the outer world, because the censored press tells them nothing that is detrimental to Teutonic interests.

"The people are fed daily with statements meant to prove the military and political strength of the Central Powers, while England and France are always described as in a state approaching collapse.

**Few Americans in Austria.**

"Few Americans remain in Austria, fifty or sixty, I should say. These include representatives of American insurance companies and commercial houses as well as a few persons dwelling in the Tyrol, whose long absence from America amounts practically to expatriation. All received the chance to come away on the embassy train. Few bona fide Americans remain in Hungary, but there are hundreds of naturalized citizens dwelling in the Magyar land. The Government announced weeks since that no American remaining in Austria-Hungary who conducted himself properly would be troubled.

"Our journey from Vienna to Paris was made in special salon cars attached to express trains, and throughout the journey my wife and I received every official courtesy that could possibly be shown us. At the Swiss frontier we were met by a military delegation representing the Swiss Government, who escorted us to Geneva. It seemed strange to find ourselves in a neutral country where every second man was not in uniform. The most interesting thing I was told in Geneva was that the cost of the Swiss mobilization, forced upon a people not engaged in the war, was 250 francs per capita. This means a cost of a billion francs for a war in which Switzerland is not a participant.

"In France my wife and I were almost made the guests of the nation, so great was the satisfaction over the United States entering the war. I saw the United States acclaimed in Paris, and at the Hôtel de Ville took part in the session of the city Government called to do honor to Ambassador Sharp as the representative of President Wilson and the American Government.

"That day and for a week following Paris was gay with American flags and the enthusiasm seemed boundless.

"By invitation of Premier Ribot I went to the French front to witness the great drive slowly but surely forcing the German invaders from French soil, and to view the area recently evacuated by the Germans. Secretary Frazier of the American Embassy and I were sent in a military automobile in charge of a high official from the Foreign Office. We had been told much of the ruthless devastation, prompted by military necessity or custom; but no oral account could give more than a suggestion of what we saw that day.

**German Wrath Visited on Catholics.**

"We traveled practically all over the Department of the Aisne, and approached to within eight miles of the lines of the German Crown Prince near St. Quentin. A terrific artillery battle was in progress. Many observation balloons were above us and military fliers seemed battling as fiercely in the sky as were the artillerists from their hidden positions. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

"We visited Noyon, Peronne, Ham, Coucy, Chauny — in fact practically every town between the British front on the west and Verdun on the east. Scores of towns and villages, isolated châteaux and factories were razed to the ground. The entire Aisne Department seemed destroyed beyond repair.

"The Germans appeared to have an antipathy to Catholic churches, for battering had reduced all to shapeless piles of débris. The destruction everywhere was complete, outrageous, fiendish. During the day we saw no living thing native to the land—no cow, sheep, or horse; no dog, cat or fowl.

"We visited many stately châteaux that had been destroyed beyond man's ability to repair. At one place we found the private chapel of a historic family of France whose coffins had been opened by vandals searching for plunder. Everywhere French soldiers told us that it had been only five weeks earlier when the rout of the Germans had become so urgent that they hastened through villages plundering and burning as they went—but not until all art objects and furniture of value had been dispatched beyond the Rhine.

"Critics of Germany claim that one has but to visit the northern departments of France to learn that the refinement of barbarism is not confined to Germany's program on the seas, for it is expressed in the invaded zone of France in a manner causing revulsion to witness. From every town and village men and women had been driven into Germany like animals by the infuriated and beaten Teutons.

**Bespeaks Aid in Rebuilding.**

"As I saw the destruction and thought of the generosity of my country people I wondered if liberal Americans would not be glad to rebuild or assist in restoring some of the ruined towns and villages of the Aisne and Champagne. There can be no form of charity half as useful at this time.

"The most ruthless and revolting thing that a visitor to the evacuated area perceives is the total destruction of all trees, fruit-bearing and ornamental. Nearly every tree in the Aisne department has been felled, and for what purpose? There can be but one—to cripple the restoration of Northern France to usefulness. Men and money can rebuild the homes and factories in a year or two, but to restore the orchards and other useful trees will call for a half century. What the Germans did to tree life in Northern France was the systematic murdering of Nature, nothing less.

"Our automobile broke a tire near a village that had been the appanage of a once splendid château, and when the chauffeur was making the repairs six or eight children gathered about the machine to witness the work. Two lads were better dressed than the others and wore neat suits of cotton corduroy. I engaged the elder of these brothers in conversation by asking where the garments came from, and he promptly replied: 'From the American Relief Clearing House Committee, which has fed and clothed us since the Boches were driven away.'

"'Have you any relatives?' I inquired. To this the boy answered: 'Yes, my poor mother lies sick in that cottage there,' pointing to a poor peasant house. 'Have you sisters?' I asked, and this was the reply: 'Two, aged 19 and 21. Both were outraged by the Germans and carried off by the retreating army. Our poor father, who tried to protect our sisters, was shot dead by the Boches, who said he was disobedient, and his body lies buried there by the roadside.'

**Convincing Proof of Barbarity.**

"To me this incident in an Aisne village was more convincing of the barbarity and fiendishness of the men of military Germany than all the books and newspaper exposures I had ever read. I returned that night to Paris decided in my belief that God would never permit the ferocious Kaiser William to succeed in his mad assault upon civilisation. As an illustration of German Kultur Belgium may present brutal instanes in excess of those of the evacuated regions in France, but not many, I am sure. The deportations have been fewer from France, but fully as cruel in character.

"In Paris I had a long conference with Mr. Lloyd George, and found that his enthusiasm over America's entry into the conflict was equal to that of the Premier of France."

**Lost.**

Lost and found advertisements may be found on the next to the last page.—Advt.

# GEORGE SMITH BUYS BRIDGEWATER MSS.

### Famous English Collection, Sold for Over $1,000,000, Now in New York.

### ACTS FOR H. E. HUNTINGTON

#### "Canterbury Tales" MS. Among the Treasures Acquired — Buyer Not Disclosed in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 17.—Messrs. Sotheby have sold privately the fine library of early printed books and manuscripts owned by Lord Ellesmere, known as the Bridgewater Library. Neither the purchase price nor the name of the new owner has been revealed, but The Times says that there are grounds for believing that the library will go to the other side of the Atlantic.

The origin of the collection is traced to Sir Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, Lord Chancellor to Queen Elizabeth and James I., who died in 1617. It was added to by his son, John, first Earl of Bridgewater, and other members of the family. The features of the library are well known to students, and most of them are dealt with in John Payne Collier's "Early English Literature in the Bridgewater Library." It comprises upward of 4,400 printed books, exclusive of pamphlets; 200 illuminated and other manuscripts, and about 10,000 documents and autograph letters. It contains much valuable Americana, and is particularly rich in Shakespeareana. It also includes the Ellesmere Chaucer, a manuscript volume written in 1405 and called by Skeat "the finest and best of all the MSS. now extant."

It was announced here yesterday that the Bridgewater Library, the oldest and most extensive collection of early English literature in the world, had been bought in London by George D. Smith at a figure in excess of $1,000,000, and had been brought to New York last week.

According to Mr. Smith, Henry E. Huntington will possess the greater part of the library. He will take for his great library all the items which he does not now possess, and will also take all of the duplicates that are better than those he now has.

The library came to New York in 101 cases, being the most extensive shipment of books ever made across the ocean. The collection consists of about 20,000 items. There are about 8,000 books, more than 200 manuscript books, and more than 10,000 historical documents and manuscript letters.

The gem of the collection is the famous Ellesmere Chaucer, the manuscript from which the printed versions were made, beautifully illuminated, and containing the unique picture of the poet. It is valued at $50,000. There is also the full set of four Shakespeare folios, valued at $50,000.

The manuscript of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" was written between 1400 and 1406 on vellum in large Gothic characters. Each tale begins with a beautiful ornamental initial letter, and the decoration consists chiefly of interlaced scrolls and foliage stems ornamented with ivy, oak and vine leaves, executed in gold and colors. There are curious drawings, in colors heightened with gold, of twenty-three of the Canterbury pilgrims. These portraits usually represent the pilgrim mounted on a horse or a mule. Chaucer himself is portrayed in a hooded cloak, mounted on a horse.


# Franklin Simon & Co.

*A Store of Individual Shops*

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

*Will Close Out TO-DAY*

**Misses' Tailor-Made Suits**

This season's desirable models of serge, Poiret twill, gabardine, burella cloth, gunniburl, Oxford suitings or checks, belted or semi-fitted coats, new model skirts.
14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $29.50 to $49.50* **18.50**

**Girls' Spring Coats**

This season's tailored or dressy models of serge, wool velour or burella cloth in the most desirable colors, also of velour or worsted checks or novelty plaids.
6 to 16 years. *Heretofore $12.75 to $18.50* **7.50**

*Special COAT Offerings To-day*

**Misses' Tailored Coats**

Of wool velour, gabardine or burella cloth in all the new colorings, belted model, collar with shawl revers, patch pockets, body and sleeves silk lined. 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $29.50* **19.75**

**Misses' Tailored Coats**

Made of imported English and Scotch coatings, also a number of fine American fabrics, including navy serge, with roll collar, raglan sleeves, buckle belt, body and sleeves silk lined.
14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $45.00* **29.50**



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## CLOCKS

HALL, MANTEL, DESK AND TRAVELING CLOCKS



# J. M. Gidding & Co.

384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Today—

**Coats and Capes $35—$45**
Formerly $50 to $65—Various styles and materials—new and fashionable.

**Suits, For Women and Misses $28—$45**
Formerly $55, $65 to $95—Remaining styles from many lines.

**Separate Skirts—$12**
Formerly $20, $22, $25—For Country Club, Golf, Tennis, Field and Mountain wear; a group of discontinued models.

**Frocks and Gowns $35—$45**
Formerly $65 to $95—Tailored Dresses, Afternoon Gowns and Dance Frocks; of serge, tricot, jersey, silk, satin, Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, tulle and chiffon. A few of a kind, from many lines.

**Street Hats—at $10**
Formerly to $30—Mostly sailors and turbans—trimmed with wings and bows.



# B. Altman & Co.

**Women's Ready-to-wear Suits Dep't (Third Floor)**

**Extraordinary Values**
are now being offered in Smart
**Suits for Spring and Summer**

**New additions have been made to the special assortments of**

**Women's Tailored Suits**
at $19.00

**affording a rare opportunity for securing a Suit of excellent quality at a nominal price.**

**Women's Afternoon Dresses**
in a variety of smart styles, are now on sale
at exceptionally low prices

A Special Offering includes
**Afternoon Dresses**
of Georgette crepe combined with taffeta, in navy blue, wistaria and black
at $24.75

(Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



# Saks Suits for Men at $20

*are designed and tailored with this thought uppermost in our minds: That they shall be the best suits in New York at this price.*

AND that accounts for Saks suits at $20 being so far ahead of clothes usually offered at this popular figure. They have more real smartness and freshness this Spring than ever before. We have curved their waistlines, individualized the cuffs, and cut the lapels in such a manner as to lift them entirely out of the $20 class. Of course, they are made to sell at $20, but they exhibit a quality of tailoring and design which is a rarity in ready-for-service clothes at this price. And when you consider that we tailor our garments ourselves—buying the fabrics, cutting the models, and tailoring them from collar to hem—you can readily see why a Saks suit at $20 is an *officer* and not a private in the ranks of ready-for-service clothes at this popular price.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street



# Gimbel Brothers

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Telephone Order Service Madison Square 8200

*Men's and Young Men's*
**Spring and Summer Suits**

*BEAUTIFULLY TAILORED TO-YOUR-MEASURE*
At $20.50

Today and Saturday the last two days of the offer

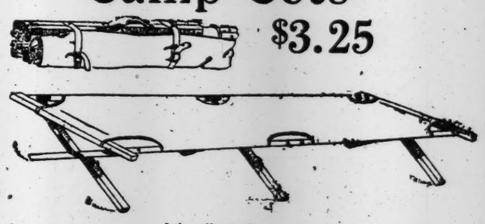
Of course, the chief attractions of a made-to-measure proposition are the patterns. A man who prefers to have his clothes tailored to his individual tastes is as particular about exclusiveness as he is about fit and design.

Selection ought to be a simple matter from this great collection of woolens. There are plain and fancy mixtures, stripes and checks—nearly two hundred all told.

Note—For sizes 44 and over a charge of 10% must be added to this price.

GIMBELS CUSTOM TAILORING SECTION—Fourth Floor

*Sale of Rejected*
**U. S. Government Camp Cots**
$3.25



*Like illustration.*

R. L. Kenyon Company, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, make camp cots for the United States Government.

They recently finished a large contract.

It is impossible, in ordering lumber, materials, and other articles necessary in the construction of camp cots, to specify exact amounts.

Allowances must be made for waste, rejected cots, etc.; and you know how particular the Government is.

**This Lot Consisted of 800 "Rejects"**

The imperfections are almost naught.

If the Government had called for 800 more cots these might not have been "rejected."

As things stand, an unusual opportunity is presented to campers, vacationists, and sleeping porch devotees.

We can't quote any comparative price because the U. S. Government doesn't buy them to sell.

But we doubt seriously if you can buy Government cots at three and a quarter.

**Frames are air-dried rock elm: covering of good, strong white duck. Size, open, 27x78 inches; size, closed, 39x8x5 inches. It will support a six-footer weighing 180 pounds. Has straps and handle for packing and carrying attached.**

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor



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Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

***The Well Dressed Man Gets The Right of Way***

In almost any group of men you will generally find the leader is a correctly clothed man; his clothes seem to emphasize his other good qualities. Which is as it should be. In our assortment of

***Men's Spring Suits at $19.75***

there are plenty of smartly tailored garments from which you may select the very suit which will bring out your best qualities, whether your taste tends toward the conservative or the extreme. The quality of the tailoring and the fabrics are of the sorts found in higher priced clothes elsewhere.

Direct Elevator to Clothing Department on 35th Street side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

***Spring Overcoats for Chauffeurs at $23.74***

A choice of two models: One, double breasted, with convertible collar, and belted back, ⅛-lined, the other, double breasted with military style collar, belt and inverted pleat in back. Well tailored of all-wool gray worsted whipcord.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

***Men's Lisle Hose, 47c***

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic top, reinforced toes, soles and heels. All sizes, in white, gray, champagne, tan, suede, black and navy.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

***Don't Forget That New Straw***

Officially you should have worn your new straw hat last Tuesday, the fifteenth. But you can still make a good selection from the hats we have assembled this year and save money in doing so.

Splits and Sennits $1.89 and $2.74
Panamas $3.89, $4.89 to $42.75
Leghorns $4.89 to $6.89
Bangkoks $4.89 to $8.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

***Books on Military Subjects***

We have a good assortment of books on this all-important topic and are constantly watching for new books, adding them to our shelves as soon as they are available.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

***Accessibility***

prompted the location of the Men's Departments on the 35th Street side, Main Floor, with quick elevator service to the clothing, motor goods, sporting goods, camera and cigar departments on the Fifth Floor.

# REDMOND REJECTS HOME RULE OFFER

## Tells Lloyd George Nationalists Can't Consider His Partition Plan.

## LIKES CONVENTION IDEA

### He and O'Brien Favor It, with Reservations, but Ulstermen Seem to be Hostile.

LONDON, May 17.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, today rejected the proposal of Premier Lloyd George for a settlement of the Home Rule question.

In a letter to the Premier, Mr. Redmond accepted on behalf of the Irish Party the proposal for "assembling a convention of Irishmen of all parties for the purpose of producing a scheme of Irish self-government," on condition that the "basis on which the convention is to be called is such as to insure that it is fully and fairly representative of Irishmen of all creeds, interests, and parties; and, secondly, that the convention be summoned without delay."

Mr. Redmond said that the Premier's proposal for an Irish Government would, in the opinion of the members of the Irish Party, find no support in Ireland. They, therefore, were irreconcilably opposed to it, and any measure based on that proposal would meet with their vigorous opposition. But, Mr. Redmond continued, the "second alternative, namely, the assembling of a convention of Irishmen, has much to recommend it. I trust it may be found possible of realization. My colleagues and I will place no obstacle in the way, and are prepared to recommend the proposal most strongly to our countrymen."

**Rejects "Council of Ireland" Plan.**

Mr. Redmond's letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Lloyd George: The grounds whereon the Irish Party decided not to negotiate with the Government are well known to you, and I do not think it would serve any useful purpose to restate them on this occasion. I note what you say as to the impossibility of taking action which 'would revive violent political controversy in the crisis of the war,' and the consequent necessity imposed upon the Government of confining themselves to proposing a settlement 'which would be substantially accepted by both sides.'

"I cannot accept this proposition, and must observe that it has not been applied in some other matters since the outbreak of the war.

"I have laid your letter before my colleagues and they have carefully considered the two alternative proposals contained therein. The first proposal would not, in their opinion, find support in Ireland, and they desire me to inform you they are irreconcilably opposed to this scheme, and that any measures based thereon will meet with their vigorous opposition. The reasons for this decision can better, if necessary, be stated in the debate on Monday.

"The second alternative, 'the assembling of a convention of Irishmen of all parties for the purpose of producing a scheme of Irish self-government,' has much to recommend it. You ask: 'Would it be too much to hope that Irishmen of all creeds and parties might meet in convention for the purpose of drafting a Constitution which will secure a just balance of all opposing interests and finally compose the unhappy discords which so long have distracted Ireland and impeded its harmonious development?'

"This is the great ideal, and I trust it may be found possible of realization. My colleagues and I, at all events, will place no obstacle in the way, and we are prepared to recommend this proposal most earnestly to our countrymen on condition that the basis whereon the convention is to be called is such as to secure that it will be fully and fairly representative of Irishmen of all creeds, interests, and parties, and, secondly, that the convention be summoned without delay. If this proposal is put into operation I can assure you that no effort on the part of my colleagues and myself will be spared to realize the high and blessed ideal pointed to in the concluding paragraph of your letter."

Replying to the Premier on behalf of the Ulster Unionists, Sir John Lonsdale said that, while the people of Ulster were as strongly opposed as ever to the entire policy of Home Rule, they had shown they were not unwilling to consider the exigencies of the present situation.

While he and his colleagues had no power to bind the Ulster people to acceptance of the Premier's proposals, Sir John added, they would undertake to submit them to the Ulster Unionist Council with the recommendation that a decision be arrived at which would promote the peace and security of the empire and the cause for which it was fighting.

William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, replying to the Premier's proposals, said he was unalterably opposed to any scheme of partition. He himself and his friends were prepared, however, to give hearty support to the proposal for a convention of Irishmen of all classes and creeds.

**Ulsterites Against a Convention.**

According to the Press Association, the proposed convention to settle the Irish difficulty does not meet the approval of the Irish Unionists. Their leaders in the House of Commons said plainly tonight that they would neither recommend the proposed convention to the Ulster Council nor serve on the convention themselves.

The Press Association understands that Sir John Lonsdale's letter to the Prime Minister must be taken as referring only to a definite plan for dealing with the Ulster difficulty, and not in any sense as applying to the proposal for a convention.

Although the Press Association is likely to be well informed, it must be remembered that Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, as a member of the Government, presumably was a party to the convention idea proposed by Mr. Lloyd George, and his influence may have an effect on the Unionist decision.

The view in some quarters is that the convention would need to be representative not only of the two Parliamentary parties, but also of the Sinn Fein and various religious bodies in Ireland, as well as the business and industrial communities.

The proposals have been received with mixed feelings in Ireland, according to dispatches from Dublin. The Freeman's Journal says:

"The plan for a permanent partition for disablement of the Nationalist majority and of Nationalist Ulster, and for minority rule—for that is what the Government proposals amount to—will, we may anticipate, be promptly rejected. What view Mr. Redmond and his colleagues will take of the alternative proposal of an Irish constitutional convention remains to be seen."

**Presents the Government's View.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 17.—Speaking of the new Irish situation created by the Premier's proposals to John Redmond, a high official said to the THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"It should be realized that the Home Rule offer is a genuine attempt by the British Government to unify and satisfy Irish sentiment. The present situation is unlike the circumstances of previous Home Rule proposals. Now there is a general desire in England to settle the controversy. The two great difficulties are Ulster's suspicion of any Home Rule plan and the widespread Irish desire for unity. Mr. Lloyd George's proposal is an attempt to meet both.

"The experience of the British Empire is that when two neighboring communities are distinct in race and religion it is best to keep them separate, but under one superior authority, as in the case of Quebec and Ontario in Canada. Under Lloyd George's scheme, Ulster and the rest of Ireland would be distinct, with the proposed new Council of Ireland as the connecting link. In the Council no proposal would apply to Ulster unless the majority in Ulster approved of it, and the same way the majority of Greater Ireland members must favor the measures imposed on Greater Ireland. It is recognized that at first a deadlock on controversial matters would be inevitable, but it is believed that the discussion of non-controversial administration and economic suggestions would lead equally inevitably to the growth of mutual confidence between the Ulstermen and the Home Rulers.

"Even if the Lloyd George scheme is rejected, it is still hoped that all Irishmen will assent to the Irish convention plan. The Government would be anxious to accept, if possible, any solution of the century-old problem acceptable to the Irish people generally. The attitude of the Sinn Feiners is as yet undefined, but it is hoped that they will see the wisdom of seizing the golden opportunity of the Government's desire to meet Irish wishes.

"The best proof of England's readiness to adopt any reasonable settlement is her willingness to make a more liberal financial agreement to meet Irish necessities."

**Hostile Reception in Dublin.**

DUBLIN, May 17, (via London.)—The Government plan for the settlement of the Irish question has received no good word from anybody in Ireland. Nationalists, whether supporters or opponents of John Redmond, agree in condemning the proposals. They are regarded as the worst yet put forward and as putting the clock back behind the position Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, assumed at the Buckingham Palace conference in 1914. It is pointed out that they exclude six counties en bloc without giving them a chance of voting to indicate their views.

Many of the Nationalists express the opinion that the partition policy was adopted as a tactical move to defeat Home Rule, and say that once Home Rule was recognized as inevitable, even the Unionist counties would vote themselves in, especially the Episcopalian, which Church is bound by many ties to all Ireland.

It is further pointed out that the proposals not only prevent the Nationalist counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh from voting themselves in, but hinder their coming in later by providing for their inclusion with the others in one unit.

The suggested convention of all representative Irishmen, however, is cordially welcome by all sections of the Nationalists, who regard it as based on a full concession of the Home Rule principle. It is thought possible, however, that the Unionists may not wish to join in the convention.

BELFAST, May 17.—At a court-martial here today of three men charged with the issuing of leaflets containing quotations from the writings of John Mitchel, an Irish revolutionist and a leader in the "Young Ireland" movement, who died in 1875, the prosecuting counsel said it was a matter of notoriety that active revolutionary propaganda was being conducted in Ireland against the constituted authorities.

## CONDEMNS A CONVENTION.

### Frederic Harrison Says It Would Be "a Sure Step Toward Anarchy."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 18.—The Daily Chronicle says that Redmond's reply to Lloyd George is what was expected, since the new scheme of Irish settlement is substantially less favorable to the Nationalists than the old. Efforts for a settlement must now be directed toward an Irish convention, and The Chronicle thinks it possible that they may not be directed in vain. As regards the attitude of the Ulster Unionists, its parliamentary correspondent says that they cannot with any regard to public interests refuse to participate in such a convention; otherwise they would put themselves out of court with English opinion and with opinion in the self-governing dominions and America.

The Anti-Home Rule Morning Post, declaring that if Irishmen remain discontented it must be because they themselves have willed it, says that the Nationalists' refusal of the Government's offer is the act of those who would rather keep a grievance than have it redressed. "It proves," it says, "that the Irish problem is insoluble except in terms that would reproduce in one part of Ireland the conditions abolished in another. It must be impossible to pretend with conviction that Ireland is an oppressed country suffering under a cruel alien tyranny."

The Morning Post publishes a letter from Frederic Harrison, who strongly condemns the proposal to call a convention in Ireland to draft a new Constitution and says: "That is just what the Socialists' Council in Petrograd insist on—a sure step toward anarchy and the slavery of Russia. * * * It is a substantive offer to start a revolution in Ireland."

## 'BAD FAITH,' SAYS COHALAN.

### Calls Premier's Offer "an Insult to the Intelligence of America."

Supreme Court Justices Daniel F. Cohalan and Edward J. Gavegan issued statements yesterday condemning the Home Rule offer for Ireland announced by Lloyd George. Justice Cohalan believes that the offer has been made "in bad faith," and that it is "an affront to the self-respect of Ireland and an insult to the intelligence of America," while Justice Gavegan said that an offer of any other form of political existence "than that of political freedom and independence is a bar sinister on our own escutcheon in America."

## SAW PRESIDENT IN PRAYER.

### Secretary Lansing With Him At Devotions, Says Presbyterian.

DALLAS, Texas, May 17.—At a reception held tonight in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States the large gathering cheered when William F. Ramsey of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank referred to "that great, silent, God-fearing Presbyterian, who largely holds the destinies of the world in his hands—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States."

The Rev. E. H. Roberts, Stated Clerk, brought forth applause when he told of a recent visit by a personal friend to the White House, where, he said, he "found two ruling elders of the Presbyterian Church and President Wilson and Secretary Lansing on their knees in prayer for their country."

**Close Factories to Plant Crops.**

CONSTANCE, Baden, May 17, (via Paris.)—The military authorities of Baden have temporarily closed all cigar factories in order to release the workmen at the earliest possible moment for the planting of crops. The entire population, regardless of sex, has been ordered to take part in the work. They will receive wages commensurate with those paid in the respective localities.


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# RUSSIAN ARMY TO RESUME WAR

Continued from Page 1.

right to a settlement of the land question by the Constituent Assembly; increased direct taxation of wealth; development in a democratic direction of local self-government and the hastening of preparations for the Constituent Assembly. In return the Government demands such full confidence and support as will enable it not only to fight a reactionary counterrevolution, but also to take measures against the anarchists of the extreme left.

It is officially stated that reports of anarchy reigning in Vladivostok are untrue. The commander of the fortress reports that the situation has been orderly since the overthrow of the old régime.

## FEAR TO DIVULGE RUSSIA'S TREATIES

### Publication of Secret Agreements Would Turn Allies Against Her, Duma Is Told.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 17.—An agitation for the publication of Russia's secret treaties assumes peculiar significance in view of the present crisis. Speaking in the Duma today M. Pichanoff said:

"If we publish the secret treaties we shall destroy our obligations to our allies and shall call forth their enmity toward us. Perhaps we shall find ourselves in alliance against our present allies."

PETROGRAD, May 16.—The resignation of M. Milukoff and the appointment as Foreign Minister of M. Terestchenko, former Minister of Finance, a millionaire, who during the previous crisis told the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that a declaration of no confidence by the Allies would mean the financial ruin of Russia, has created a situation which will necessitate very close attention by the Allies.

It represents in fact a victory for the Council, and it is a heavy price which the Government is paying to attract to itself elements which are purely disruptive and whose attitude toward the Allies cannot in any way be described as warmly sympathetic. The truth is, the Council, although abjuring any desire for separate peace, desires an immediate arrangement with the enemy. It is willing to listen to a compromise with Hohenzollernism, and is trying to remove every obstacle to such a compromise. Hence the cry "No annexations and no contributions." Altruism never has been the guiding principle of the Council. Peace is the popular cry when the military power is crumbling, and peace is the end of all its policy. Its members are men who are forcing the hands of the Government and demanding resignations as the price of coalition. The Novoye Vremya writes this morning:

"The departure of Milukoff will be interpreted by the Allies as the renunciation of principles by which up to this time the Government has been guided. The unfortunate policy of defense stubbornly held by the Council has caused incalculable harm and given our allies sufficient reason to doubt the loyalty of Russia to the general work of freedom.

"Milukoff's departure gives new food for bitter feelings by the democracies defending our safety. The reform ministry has begun its life with a mistake. We hope its successor will not delay its solemn confirmation of Russia's firm decision that her activity shall in no way be divided from that of the other world democracies."

It was stated yesterday at the Peasants' Congress that no coal had been transported to the railways or wharves since Easter, that there was no forage for the army, and that towns in the northern governments were on the verge of starvation and hunger riots were feared.

## FRENCH REGRET MILUKOFF.

### Say Modification of Russia's War Aims Won't Bind Her Allies.

PARIS, May 17.—The Journal des Débats in an editorial today discussing the Russian crisis and the retirement from the Cabinet of Paul M. Milukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says:

"We regret that an old-time and devoted friend of Russia's alliance with France and England is no longer to direct the foreign affairs of Russia. Nevertheless, it would be an error to conclude that the incident weakens the alliance, as the new Minister, M. Tereschtenko, while having different ideas on the purposes of the war is also firmly attached to the system of the Triple Entente."

The Journal des Débats points out that M. Milukoff energetically insisted that Constantinople and the Straits of the Dardanelles should be given to Russia, whereas the new régime is disinterested in acquiring Constantinople and is asking only for free navigation of the straits.

"But a modification of war purposes by Russia," says the newspaper, "does not modify our war purposes, which are known throughout the world and are approved by all our allies, including the United States."

## FRANCIS SENDS GOOD NEWS.

### Washington More Confident Than Ever—Socialist Tools of Germany.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 17. — Official Washington took a brighter view of the Russian situation today when it read its dispatches from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, confirming its faith, founded on confidential messages during the past few days, that the Provisional Government would be able to weather the internal political storm through a coalition Cabinet.

Word was received today that the Politiken of Copenhagen on May 13 printed a long interview with the Danish Socialist leader Borgbjerg, who had just returned there from Petrograd. He stated that upon his own initiative he had succeeded in establishing connection between the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd and the majority Socialists of Germany.

Prior to his journey to Petrograd he had had a conference with the German Socialists, Scheidemann, Ebert, and Bauer, who were in a position to give an exact statement of the majority Socialists and labor unions in Germany. They had submitted to him a program of questions which they suggested could be discussed at a possible peace conference.

At Petrograd Borgbjerg had been invited to attend a conference on the subject at the Council. The result of the conference was that the Council decided to discuss the question of attending the proposed international peace conference at Stockholm. Out of regard, however, for the position of French and English Socialists, the Council thought it advisable to take the matter in its own hands. It would be its aim to have the various contemplated conferences at Stockholm turned into one joint conference. It was believed that under these circumstances the invitations which the Council intended to send to the French and English Socialists would be accepted.

It is becoming more and more evident, according to information received by the United States Government, that the Socialist movement is entirely influenced by the German Government. Liebknecht has not been released from prison, and it is understood that others of his party will be imprisoned.

**Entente Socialist Congress Plan.**

Fuller significance to the message forwarded by prominent American Socialists to influential Socialist leaders in France and England advocating a conference of Entente Socialist parties prior to the International Socialist Conference in Stockholm was revealed today in the announcement that Petrograd had been proposed as the scene of the conference.

According to H. L. Slobodin, President of the New York State Socialist Party, one of the signers of the message, the object of a conference at Petrograd would be twofold—to aid the Russian Socialists in establishing the Government and to bring about among Entente Socialists a united front to defeat German intrigue at Stockholm.

The message, Mr. Slobodin said, had been sent also to the American Socialist Party, and no Socialist in the United States whose sympathies for the Central Powers were well known would be invited to join the movement.

J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York and Vincent Gaylord of Milwaukee are among others who have added their support ot the movement, it was announced.

## GORKY HOSTILE TO MISSION.

### Says Russell and Duncan Do Not Truly Represent American Labor.

The first news from Russia bearing on the attitude of the Russian people toward the United States Commission headed by Elihu Root was contained in a dispatch to The Jewish Daily Forward yesterday from its Petrograd correspondent. The correspondent quotes an article from Maxim Gorky's newspaper, The New Life, as saying that Charles Edward Russell and James Duncan do not truly represent American labor. The dispatch reads:

"The Socialist newspaper Novaya Vhizn, edited by the famous novelist Gorky, expresses astonishment at the absence of official representatives of labor on the commission that is coming to Russia from the United States. It seems that Russell, who is taken to be a Socialist, and Duncan, who is connected with a trade union, both members of the commission, are not considered by the Russian Socialists to be representative of American labor, as they were not delegated by any of their organizations."

## TO PUSH TRADE WITH US.

### Russian-American Committee Organized in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, May 17.—The organization was effected today of a Russian-American committee, the object of which will be to assist in an economic and industrial rapprochment between the two countries and the co-ordination of various organizations interested in Russo-American affairs. The President of the committee is former Foreign Minister Pokrovsky.

The membership of the new organization includes representatives of virtually every branch of trade and industry and of the Ministries of Trade, Industry, Finance, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Communications, and War, in addition to the American Consul and Commercial Attaché in Petrograd and a member from the Russo-American Chamber of Commerce.

The committee will establish a local office under competent direction. The appointment of a Russian industrial committee to visit the United States and organize a similar committee in New York is contemplated.

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*I congratulate you and all of the forces of your company on the splendid success of the mobilization of the forces of communication in co-operation with the United States Navy.*

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

ONE YEAR AGO the Bell System answered the call to the colors at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, and in cooperation with the Navy Department demonstrated its complete preparedness for any emergency.

A MOBILIZATION of the communication forces was ordered. For three days war conditions were simulated as far as possible. The Navy abandoned all other forms of communication between the Navy Department and its navy-yards and stations in the continental United States, and used the Bell System for communications by wire with all the naval forces in that territory.

THE RESULTS were most satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy, to the naval officers, and to the telephone officials. The value of the service in the problem of National Defense and the preparedness of the Bell System to meet any requirements *were conclusively proved.*

*This represents but a small part of a tremendous amount of work that has been done by the Bell System in order that YOUR service might be ready to meet any demands in commercial activities or in the National Defense.*

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY



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# ALL DENY SUDDEN PEACE CONVERSION

### Peace Council Defendants Declare They Had Long Opposed Private Munition Making.

### NIGHT SESSION OF COURT

**Bryan and Hannis Taylor Consulted as to International Law on Council's Activities.**

Frank Buchanan, the seventh and last defendant to take the stand, began his testimony at a night session in the Federal District Court last night in the trial of the men accused of violating the Sherman act by seeking to obstruct the supply of munitions to the Allies in 1915.

Buchanan, who became President of Labor's National Peace Council, which is alleged to have been an instrument created by Captain Franz von Rintelen and David Lamar to carry on the German propaganda, testified that he had taken a stand in favor of a Government monopoly of munition manufacture long before the European war. To prove that he had not been suddenly converted to the principles of the council, Buchanan told of speaking as a Congressman in 1912 and 1913 in favor of having the Government manufacture all its own powder and other war materials. Buchanan's story had barely started when court was adjourned.

Buchanan was preceded by Herman Schulteis, Jacob A. Taylor, and ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler, three other defendants, who denied that they had any knowledge that German money was used in the propaganda of Labor's National Peace Council or that they had ever heard of David Lamar or of Captain Franz von Rintelen in connection with it.

Ex-Congressman Fowler said he had opposed private munition interests in Congress before the present war. He and the other defendants who testified yesterday asserted that in working with the Peace Council they had merely continued to follow convictions held long before the war began.

Fowler, who was attorney for the council, said he had never proposed that strikes should be called to further the purposes of the council, and that he had never heard any discussion of strikes by other members of the council. He said his duty as counsel for the organization was to see that everything it did was legal. He said he had made a careful study of questions of international law, to be sure of the correctness of the council's position, and that he had consulted Hannis Taylor and William Jennings Bryan in that connection. Mr. Bryan, he said, took the position that it would be unneutral for the United States, after the war had gone on for several months, to pass an embargo on munitions. Hannis Taylor, writer on international law, took the stand and testified that Mr. Fowler had consulted him several times, paying him $800 or $900 in fees.

Fowler said he had disapproved and caused to be thrown out several resolutions introduced before the Peace Council, because he considered them radical. He admitted that he had received about $1,200 in fees from H. B. Martin, one of the defendants, and about the same amount in expenses. Under cross-examination he admitted traveling and conferring with Martin on various occasions, but denied that he ever knew that Lamar was in the same hotel on any of these occasions.

Jacob C. Taylor, a labor leader, who succeeded Buchanan as President of the Peace Council, testified in his own behalf that he had always been an advocate of universal peace, and that he took the position at the head of the council to further legitimate efforts for peace. Herman Schulteis, another defendant, testified that he had had little to do with the council, that he did not know Lamar, and that he had believed that Captain von Rintelen was a fictitious character up to shortly before the trial.

J. J. Kepler, who was in charge of the Bridgeport munition strike in 1915, which the defendants are accused of fomenting, said the strike had been caused solely by desire for shorter hours and higher wages. He denied that any of the defendants had offered a bribe or that he knew any of them except Buchanan, with whom he had been acquainted for many years.

Captain von Rintelen's stock transactions with David Lamar were cleared up yesterday by a statement in his behalf, that they had been conducted for the purpose of depressing and injuring munition stocks, as a part of the campaign to interfere with munition shipments to the Allies.

Von Rintelen was indignant yesterday because the inference had been drawn from Lamar's testimony that some of the stock deals between the two had been for profit, as far as he was concerned. Lamar's testimony was vague as to the character of these alleged transactions. In order to show that these dealings on the part of von Rintelen were solely for the benefit of the German Government, von Rintelen's counsel asked to have the German Captain's statement to the United States District Attorney placed in evidence, but this was not allowed.

The trial will continue this morning at 10 o'clock.

## RYAN TO AID GOVERNMENT.

**Appointed Chairman of Sub-Committee of National Defense Council.**

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, has appointed John D. Ryan of New York, President of the Anaconda Copper Company, as Chairman of the sub-committee on copper, to serve with the sub-committee on raw materials. Other members of the Committee on Copper announced today are Murry Guggenheim, New York; R. L. Agassiz, President of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, Boston; Charles McNeill, President of the Utah Copper Company, New York; James McLean, Vice President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, and W. A. Clark, President of the United Verde Copper Company, New York.

Mr. Baruch already has appointed committees on alcohol, aluminium, asbestos, brass, coal tar by-products, lumber, lead, mica, nickel, oil, rubber, steel, sulphur, wool, zinc, coal, cement, chemicals, and pig iron and iron ore.

These sub-committees will assist the advisory commission in obtaining the co-operation of business men in meeting the country's needs in carrying out the war program.

**Adopts Daylight Saving.**

The National Civil Service Reform League has instituted daylight saving in its offices at 79 Wall Street. Beginning Monday, May 21, the office will open at 8 o'clock and close at 4, both hours being one hour earlier than usual. An informal referendum among the employes revealed a unanimous sentiment in favor of the proposal, though most of them are commuters and some will have to leave their homes as early as 6:30.


SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Millions of bushels of fruit are wasted every year. Help preserve it!

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown


## SOUTH WELCOMES WOOD.

**Big Parade in General's Honor—He Calls for Men for France.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 17.—Charleston turned out in a great parade here today as a demonstration of patriotism and in welcome to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Southeastern Department of the Army. It was estimated that 10,000 persons were in line.

General Wood later was presented with a large American flag to float over his headquarters. Governor Manning and Mayor Hyde delivered welcoming addresses.

Replying, General Wood urged that every citizen should awaken to the serious and solemn aspect of the war, and said that France and England, "whose struggling and bleeding lines alone protect us from the enemy's might, are calling for men, living evidence that America is in the war of democracy against autocracy, with something more substantial to offer than money and sympathy."

**President Wilson's Uncle Dead.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 17.—Charles Scott Woodrow, aged 67, an uncle of President Wilson, died today at the home of his son, Thomas J. Woodrow, on Cline Road, Briggsdale, a suburb of Columbus. President Wilson's mother was Woodrow's half-sister. He was a native of Columbus.


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"Truly a Cigar"

5 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAGUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

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Uncle Sam Invites You to Visit His National Parks

The Government has done big things this past year in adding to the interest of the National Parks.

Many new trails have been laid out in Glacier so that interesting places heretofore inaccessible may now be visited. Automobiles are universal now in Yellowstone, taking the place of the uncomfortable and slow-going horse stages, a matter for rejoicing by visitors, and the "Cody Road"—eastern gateway of the Yellowstone—has been perfected so that its marvelous scenery can be viewed from comfortable automobiles, through glorious Shoshone Canyon and over beautiful Sylvan Pass. Don't miss the Cody Road!

Let me tell you in detail of the opportunity to visit Glacier, Yellowstone, Cody Road, Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park, Denver and Colorado Springs (with Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods near by) all on the lines of a single great railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad. A glorious trip!

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

The Practical immediate way for Railways to help distribute bonds of the Liberty Loan

The taking of Liberty Loan subscriptions by Railway ticket agents is, because of the bookkeeping, the complications, and the misunderstanding that would inevitably result at first, extremely difficult.

Every ticket agent of every railway understands the delivery over the counter of a document representing money.

By placing $10 Thrift Bonds (exchangeable for Liberty Loan Bonds when issued) on sale at ticket offices, the railways can, without undertaking to advise their employees or the public, and without expense to themselves, throw open at once thousands of agencies for the collection of small sums and for a helpful practical education in the machinery of small investment.

Thrift Bonds are small unit ($10 and $100) 3% coupon certificates of ownership in Government obligations held by the Equitable Trust Co. as trustee.

Thrift Bonds will be accepted at par in exchange for Bonds of the Liberty Loan when issued, with no charge to holders except transportation, premium and accrued interest, if any, at the date of the exchange.

This Company will appreciate the opportunity of fully explaining the Thrift Bond plan to Railway Executives.

*For further information communicate with WILLIAM J. PECK,*
*Telephone 7050 Rector* *General Sales Manager.*

National Thrift Bond Corporation

*Under the Supervision of the Banking Laws of the State of New York*

61 Broadway, New York City


# OUR DESTROYERS BEAT OFF U-BOATS

Continued from Page 1.

ably be reached between the British Admiralty and the Navy Department by which the movements and composition of American naval units sent to European waters will not hereafter be disclosed except by agreement.

It was strongly intimated today that the United States Government would, so far as was deemed practicable, follow the Anglo-French policy of withholding information concerning the destruction or capture of German submarines. The reason for this is declared to be wholly military and based on the following grounds, which, it is learned, actuate the British Admiralty in withholding such information:

Navy Department officials resented today the intimation that American sailors on board the destroyers operating in European waters were inadequately supplied with clothing for the varying weather of those seas. The department announced that the men were provided with heavy Winter underwear—the same kind used by American sailors on their cruises in Nova Scotia waters in Winter time—sea boats pea coats, short, heavy, double-breasted overcoats, knitted watch caps, heavy woolen socks, heavy woolen jerseys, extra jackets of lambskin wool, oil skins, heavy uniform suits.

Secretary Daniels also said he had ordered, and was laying in large stocks of new Winter outfits for men in European waters against next Winter. The woolen underwear for these suits is as heavy as athletic sweaters in texture. The blouses are thrice as heavy as the uniform blouses of the navy. Wind-proof cutter suits, and heavier caps and socks are to be worn under oil skins on deck service.

The Navy League issued this statement tonight regarding the work that had been done in supplying men on these destroyers with clothing.

"The bluejackets of the American destroyers whose arrival in the war zone has been announced by the British Admiralty have to thank the women of the United States for extra warm clothing which they will wear on their hard war service in the North Sea and about the British Isles.

"According to the cable dispatch from Queenstown announcing the arrival of the American warships, the bluejackets were thoroughly equipped save that they did not have warm enough clothing. Secretary of the Navy Daniels denied this report, saying that the destroyers would be outfitted completely for cold weather service.

"It is only the first few destroyers to arrive which are not so outfitted. They arrived at Queenstown on May 4, and their departure from American ports was so hurriedly made that it was impossible to reach them with the extra warm woolen garments given to the other crews. However, such extra clothing has been sent them and doubtless by this time has reached them.

"It is a curious fact that the United States Navy in recent years has been largely a warm weather navy. The ships were sent south in the Winter for their drills and target practice, usually to Guantanamo Bay. In the Spring they returned, engaging in manoeuvres off the Virginia Capes and summering most probably at Newport. Therefore, the need of especially warm clothing has not been felt.

"But the service against submarines in the war zone will be under particularly bad weather conditions, cold and with heavy fog. Life in a destroyer at best is not very comfortable, and in cold weather the thin steel hulls of the boats offer little or no protection. It will be a new experience for American sailors, and they will need all the warm clothing and extra protection they can get.

"But to meet the emergency need meanwhile, for service in the war zone is cold and hard even now, the women of the United States were called upon to volunteer in knitting extra woolen garments, sweaters, mittens, socks, and helmet caps, with goggle eyes, that can cover almost the entire face. Thousands of these outfits are being made today in every city in the country.

"The appreciation of the bluejackets for this service has been variously expressed. Many of the women have put their names on slips of paper in the articles they have knitted, and the sailors while waiting in port for the call to the war zone have written them their thanks. One young lady received the following:

> "Some sox; some fit;
> I use one for a helmet
> And one for a mitt;
> I hope I shall meet you
> When I've done my bit;
> But who in the devil
> Taught you to knit?"

"But the response in other cases has been serious praise of this volunteer work of the American women. One officer wrote:

"'These garments will not only make the men more comfortable, but will render them more efficient in the performance of their duties. In providing this clothing the donors have aided in the national defense.'

"This officer is now in command of some of the destroyers in the war zone."

## CARSON PAYS TRIBUTE TO OUR NAVAL FORCES

### Two Nations Out to Preserve Freedom of Seas and Mean to Do It, He Tells Officers.

LONDON, May 17.—Toasts to President Wilson and the American Navy were drunk by a distinguished gathering here today at the Navy League's luncheon in honor of the American naval officers.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, who proposed the toast to the United States Navy, paid a glowing tribute to the American naval forces, remarking that the function at which he was then speaking virtually coincided with the arrival in British waters of the first installment of the forces the American Navy was sending.

"No more important event in the history of the New World and the Old," he said, "has ever happened than the arrival of this flotilla of destroyers in our waters, side by side with our navy, commingling the old Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Both the navies are now engaged in a work of necessity which may have a far-reaching effect on the history of the relations between the great English-speaking races."

The First Lord of the Admiralty was frequently interrupted during his address with prolonged cheers, the greatest demonstration coming when he said:

"We are now, from this day forward, out together to preserve the real freedom of the seas, and we mean to do it."

Later, when he was discussing the submarine warfare, he received another ovation when he said:

"The submarine menace is a real danger. It would be foolish in me to underestimate it. In the coming months the courage and grit of our people will be sorely tried. It may even be a question who is going to stick it out. But I will tell you who is going to stick it out; we are going to stick it out. But it is our task to grapple with this menace. We therefore welcome the help of the great Republic from the West. Fighting together we are invincible, and I feel not a shadow of doubt that we shall attain victory, a victory not for ourselves alone, but for the entire world."

Sir Edward said he desired to express his appreciation of the speedy way in which the American Government had rendered assistance. He extended a hearty welcome to the officers and men of the American Navy who had come to do this work.

"This evidence of absolute harmony and co-operation between the British and American Navies will never be broken until the enemy is crushed," Sir Edward continued. "It will not be broken even then, because it will be cemented by many events which will have led to the liberation of humanity. Whatever the distance between the Old and the New World, we have always cherished one great ideal—love of liberty and progress and determination to beat back the aggressor, whoever he may be, who dares to lay hands on the fabric of civilization which we together have built up for the entire world."

He began his remarks by discharging a broadside at his political critics, adding:

"It would take me a long time to review the criticism of my administration, but I am thankful that I am so constituted that I can never get cold feet. I despise political critics in the middle of the war; but let them go on. What is more important, let us get on with the war."

The toast to President Wilson was proposed by the Duke of Buccleuch, who said:

"No one can accuse President Wilson of wishing war. He, like his people, wanted peace, but war was forced upon them. This war has wiped away our misunderstandings with the French, and will likewise wipe away any misunderstandings between Great Britain and the United States, because we are out for freedom and liberty. It will consolidate our alliance and will set an example to the rest of the world."

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, was to have delivered an address, but was unable to be present on account of illness.

Among other speakers were R. Newton Crane, Chairman of the London Branch of the American Navy League, and Captain W. J. MacDougall, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, who sketched the history of the American Navy League and of the American Navy. Those present included Admiral Jellicoe, Chief of the Naval Staff; John Hodge, member of Parliament; Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio in the Cabinet; Walter Hume Long, Secretary for the Colonies, and Admiral Lord Beresford.

A Daily Mail correspondent writes:

"By sending battleships and cruisers across the Atlantic the United States could not have helped in the great cause nearly so effectively as she has done by sending this flotilla of destroyers, for the British Grand Fleet is equal to coping with all the work that is likely to come in the way of big ships. Small craft, however, are another matter, and they are the more welcome because they were needed in various directions.

"Doubtless the American contingent will be allotted its share in the anti-U-boat campaign. For the anti-submarine campaign and the convoying of ships, destroyers are invaluable. No other class of warships is equal to them for general utility in such services where they are needed not in scores, but hundreds. It may safely be anticipated that American inventiveness will form a valuable asset to the clever brains now engaged in devising means to crush the submarine menace, and the tactics, from latest information, appear to be succeeding."

## AMERICAN SHIP SUNK; FOUR OF CREW LOST

Word of the sinking of two freighters from this port was received here yesterday. One was the unarmed American steamship Hilonian and the other the British freighter Harpagus. News of the torpedoing of the Hilonian was received by the Universal Transportation Company of 29 Broadway in a cable from the American Consul General at Genoa, Italy, and said that four members of the crew were lost. The vessel was sunk by a submarine off Genoa.

The Hilonian left here on April 27 for Genoa with cargo. She was commanded by Captain H. H. Williams and carried a crew of thirty-nine men, of whom eighteen were Americans. It is known that the Captain and Engineer Fred Schmidt, a naturalized Norwegian, were saved.

The freighter, which was formerly in the Pacific trade, carried a cargo valued at $2,500,000, mostly of provisions. The vessel was valued at $1,000,000. She was built in 1888 and was of 2,921 tons.

The sinking of the Harpagus was announced in a cablegram received by the agents, J. W. Elwell & Co. She was commanded by Captain Pope and carried forty men. So far as the agents here know, there were no Americans on board. The message gave no details of the sinking.

The Harpagus left this port for Marseilles on April 21 with a general cargo of 8,500 tons, valued at $3,000,000.

## GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, May 17.—A German torpedo boat sank last night north of Schiermonnik-hog Island, in the North Sea, off the Dutch coast, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today. The craft either struck a mine or was torpedoed.


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RED BLOOD WILL KEEP YOU GOING

**If you lack vital force, it's likely to be because your blood is thin and poor. Yet you can make it rich and red by the help of Nature and Pepto-Mangan.**

There is no such thing as standing pat in this world. Either you step up and on or you fall behind. Whichever it shall be—success or failure—depends to a surprising degree upon the condition of your blood.

The fortunate possessor of red blood reflects the precious quality of *redbloodedness* in his every purpose, his every action, his whole outlook on life.

The thin-blooded man, on the other hand, ever must be saving his meagre allowance of strength. And this in an age when only *drivers* can hope to push forward and *creepers* have no chance at all.

If you are fettered by weakness and ill-health, cast the shackles from you. Breathe deeply, exercise regularly, eat sensibly, sleep well and take *Pepto-Mangan*.

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*"The Red Blood Builder"*

*Pepto-Mangan* is a builder of blood foundations—the red corpuscles. It increases their number and capacity to carry life-giving oxygen to all parts of the system. *Pepto-Mangan* is a splendid general tonic and appetizer, easy to digest, promptly assimilated by the blood, and exceedingly pleasant to taste. Physicians everywhere indorse *Pepto-Mangan*.

*Friendly Warning:* Don't be taken in by substitutes. You are entitled to real *Pepto-Mangan* which comes only in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package shown above, bearing the name Gude. *Pepto-Mangan* is made by M. J. Breitenbach Co. Manufacturing Chemists, New York, and is for sale by all druggists.



BUSINESS AS USUAL

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The man who hoards his money at a time like this is the quintessence of a slacker.

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THE TEST OF TIME

—finds The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company still in unquestioned lead as the world's best-known and most reliable manufacturer of dental equipment and supplies.

In the same way time has disposed of one dentifrice fad after another, until dentists now know that the sole function of a tooth paste is to *cleanse*. S. S. White Tooth Paste is a pure, wholesome, non-medicated cleanser—the most efficient on the market. It is made according to a non-secret formula approved by the highest dental authorities. And it is as pleasant to use as it is efficient.

Your druggist has it. Sign and mail the coupon below for a copy of our booklet "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

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COUPON — Please send me a copy of "Good Teeth: How They Grow And How To Keep Them," also a sample tube of S. S. White Tooth Paste.

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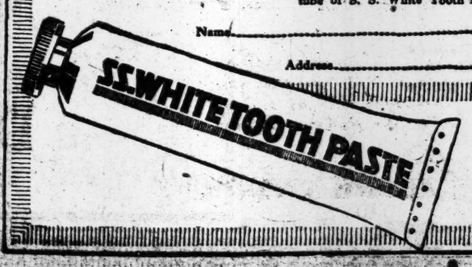

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NO SLEEP LAST NIGHT?

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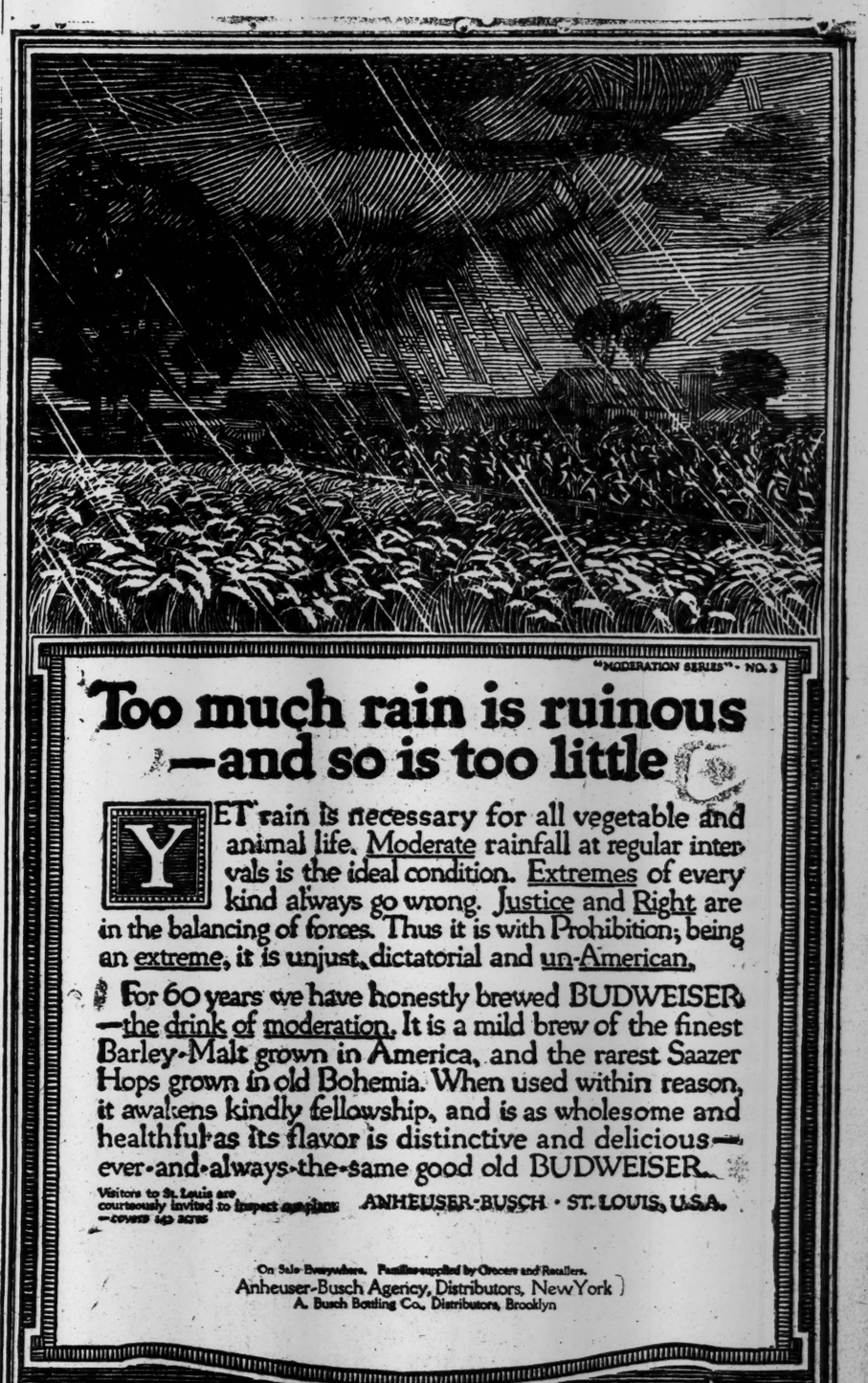
GIANTS TODAY WITH PITTSBURGH. 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.





"MODERATION SERIES"—NO. 3

Too much rain is ruinous —and so is too little

YET rain is necessary for all vegetable and animal life. Moderate rainfall at regular intervals is the ideal condition. Extremes of every kind always go wrong. Justice and Right are in the balancing of forces. Thus it is with Prohibition; being an extreme, it is unjust, dictatorial and un-American.

For 60 years we have honestly brewed BUDWEISER—the drink of moderation. It is a mild brew of the finest Barley-Malt grown in America, and the rarest Saazer Hops grown in old Bohemia. When used within reason, it awakens kindly fellowship, and is as wholesome and healthful as its flavor is distinctive and delicious—ever-and-always-the-same good old BUDWEISER.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant. ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U.S.A. —covers 142 acres

On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers.
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EVERYTHING FOR THE BABY

Our intimate knowledge of all needs of the expectant mother enables us to create everything that is best for the infant.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop" is on the mezzanine of our second floor, devoted entirely to display of infants' layettes, separate garments, accessories and novelties.

The most complete assortment and the widest variety of materials and trimmings.

First Layettes—7.95 to 250.00.

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Maternity Apparel

Adaptations from the newest modes for the Mother-To-Be. Effectively conceal condition. Are just as satisfactory after figure returns to normal.

Lane Bryant 21-23 West 38th St.

Skin Tortured Babies Sleep After Cuticura

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves irritations, burnings and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, in many cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin. Use them for everyday toilet purposes. They will aid you in having a clear skin, clean scalp, good hair and soft hands. Samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 6M, Boston. Sold everywhere.

PIERCE ARROW

Seven-passenger 48 Six, refinished blue, all metal renickeled, new one-man top, self starting and electric lighting, tires all good, small mileage, same guarantee as new car.

$2,500.

Other used and guaranteed Pierce Arrows $1,250 and up.

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# GOVERNMENT BACKS WAR RELIEF WORK

## United States to Advance $12,500,000 a Month for Belgium and Northern France.

## HOOVER NOTIFIES HIS AIDS

### No Private Funds to be Sought After June 1, but Will Be Accepted Up to That Date.

The United States Government will finance the relief of Belgium and Northern France for the six months of the present year, beginning on June 1. The Government will advance $5,000,000 a month to feed the people of the German occupied sections of France and $7,500,000 to be applied to the relief of the Belgians. As a result of this arrangement the Commission for Relief in Belgium, speaking through its Chairman, Herbert Hoover, announces that it makes no appeal for public contributions after June 1. The commission, however, will gladly receive contributions up to the day the Government loan becomes available.

The announcement of the new arrangement for affording relief to the millions of victims in Belgium and Northern France is made in the following letter addressed by Mr. Hoover to his associates on the Commission for Relief in Belgium:

To My Associates of the Commission for Relief in Belgium:

We are sure that the whole American people will be glad to know that, through the sympathetic arrangements made by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, the cost of the Belgian and Northern France relief, so far as it is feasible under present shipping conditions, will be borne for the next six months by the American Government. This has been made possible by a loan of $75,000,000 from the United States to the Governments of Belgium and France. The money will be advanced by the Treasury in installments of $12,500,000 per month, of which $7,500,000 will be available for Belgian relief and $5,000,000 for the relief in Northern France. The way is open so that, at the termination of the six months thus provided for, application may be made to the Government for further loans. We desire to state that, although the commission has endeavored for many months to secure this gratifying result, we feel that the appeals that have been made by you have largely influenced the Government in finally granting the request of the Belgian and French Governments. Therefore, the time, energy, and money expended in your campaign have done more than to bring in immediate contributions; they have helped to insure the relief of Belgium and Northern France throughout the war.

The commission has long desired Government recognition in order that its work should be more firmly established as a distinctly American undertaking, and we feel that you will join with us in intense satisfaction that the work has now become a responsibility and a duty shared by the whole American nation.

Realizing that each committee and community has adopted its own method of making appeals and collecting funds, we do not purpose suggesting the specific action which you will take in meeting the changed conditions resulting from this gratifying action of our Government, but we outline below, in a few paragraphs, answers to certain general questions that may arise.

It will be noted that $12,500,000 per month is much less than the amount which we have stated as necessary to supply the imports required for the limited ration we have endeavored to provide. The explanation lies in that this amount will now cover all of the foodstuffs that we can hope to ship owning to the recent swiftly developed shortage of the world's shipping. Our statements in regard to the amount necessary have been correct and the balance between the $12,500,000 and the former estimate required to give the limited ration will now of necessity be supplied by encroaching upon the country's stock of milk cattle, which had been reserved to maintain a supply of fresh milk for the children and to serve as a nucleus from which to restock the country after the war. The importation of meat, particularly fats, has always been one of the most expensive items in our program.

It must be clearly understood that the Commission for Relief in Belgium will continue to assume the entire charge of purchasing and transporting all food into Belgium and Northern France. The commission also will continue to be the only fully regular vehicle by which money, food, and clothing can be sent into Belgium.

The Commercial Exchange Department will continue as heretofore to effect transfers of money into Belgium. By depositing dollars in our New York office or pounds sterling in London, the equivalent in francs will be paid to any person in Belgium provided the name and correct address be supplied. The service extends over practically all of Belgium except for a small restricted portion under military control. Individuals or committees outside of Belgium can send money to relatives or friends, or support, by direct money contributions, any of the specially deserving internal charities which use local currency to advantage in payment of wages or in purchasing home grown products. Over $5,000,000 has been trasferred in this way since the belligerent governments gave their official sanction to the operations of this department.

The Government payments will commence on June 1, and we shall be glad to have remittances up to that date, but we make no appeal for contributions thereafter.

We suggest that you offer to cancel all pledges made to you for future payments and offer to return any moneys which have been paid in advance on account of maturing pledges.

The children of Belgium will have the first call upon all food which is imported, and every effort will be made to maintain the supplementary meal which has been so important a factor up to the present in sustaining the health of millions of children.

Naturally, having built up such an effective organization, you will desire to keep it alive as far as possible, and we venture to suggest that, although the general relief of the countries involved will now be met by the Government appropriations, emergencies and special conditions may arise which could only be met by private donations. In such circumstances your organization will afford a ready means of meeting the demands of the situation, whatever they may be. Should any of your contributors desire to continue their gifts, notwithstanding the present position, they may be assured that their contributions will be expended sooner or later to great advantage, since, in any event, relief in many forms will doubtless be required after the war.

Finally, I wish for myself and my colleagues of the administration of the commission to express my sincere appreciation of all the untiring, faithful, and truly beautiful work you have done as organizers and managers, and of the generous response which your long list of donors have made. My association with you has been, to me, an inspiring revelation of the great heart of America.

To you, as individuals and as organized groups, I express my heartfelt thanks.

HERBERT HOOVER.
Chairman Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The work of the New York office of the commission will continue, it is announced, as heretofore.

# SENATE THREATENS FIGHT ON HOOVER

## Smouldering Opposition to Proposed Food Controller Likely to Flare Up Any Time.

## PREFER A BUSINESS MAN

### Antagonists Make Light of Hoover's Belgian Relief Work—Government's Copper Exactions Criticised.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 17.—There were indications today that the fight over the selection of Herbert C. Hoover as "food dictator" might on short notice flare up into a conflagration that would test the power of President Wilson to force his convictions upon a recalcitrant Congress.

Mr. Hoover and his sympathizers went ahead today with their work on the theory that the head of the Belgian Relief Commission was already as good as named. On the other hand, it was asserted in some quarters, with little effort at concealment, that the opposition voiced in the secret session of the Senate yesterday would come to the front again in greater force if President Wilson made it evident that he was determined to "put over" Hoover and place in his hands the extraordinary powers conferred on the Government by the Food bill now under consideration.

It was pretty generally admitted today that there were no developments to indicate that the President was weakening in the stand in behalf of Hoover which it is understood he has taken. That at least was the belief of some of the men who conferred with Mr. Hoover yesterday on various angles of the complicated problem of food supply, distribution, and control. They answered questions about the Senate opposition and the likelihood of Hoover being dropped with a smile and a shake of the head. President Wilson, they said, would have his way, and the Senate, after wrangling a bit, would drop the fight. That feeling, admittedly, was worked up on the theory that the President had as a rule scored his point and that there would be no precedent established this time, if Mr. Wilson was willing to "go the limit" in the fight.

**Minimize His Achievements.**

Among the anti-Hoover men yesterday's criticism was repeated in a way to indicate that the opposition to him was very strong. Some of the Senators contend that he has had too little experience to fit him for this great work. They say that he succeeded in Belgium as Chairman of the American Relief Commission because he had behind him the backing of the United States Government and that any man would have succeeded in those circumstances. Senators who take this position hold that the sensible thing to do is to appoint as Food Controller a man of large business experience who has proved his ability to handle a problem of the magnitude that will confront the food administrator.

Mr. Hoover worked all day "with his coat off," just as if there had been no Senate opposition. He was in conference for a long time with Allen Anderson, member of the British Commission and Chairman of the grain-buying board of the Allies, and they, it is understood, took up the question of July futures in grain already contracted for by the foreign Governments and the grave problem of providing sufficient grain for the Allies without dangerously impoverishing this country and putting prices at a prohibitive level.

There followed conferences at the Powhatan Hotel with big grain dealers from various parts of the country that were kept up until late in the night. Conservation, production, and distribution of grain were among the questions taken up.

Among the men at these conferences were C. B. Price, Chicago; J. C. F. Merrill, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade; J. Ralph Pickell, Chicago; F. B. Wells and J. H. MacMillan, Minneapolis; N. L. Moffitt, St. Louis; Julius H. Barnes, New York, and George Aylsworth, Kansas City. The conferences will continue for several days. For the present, at least, the details of the deliberations are being withheld, as no definite conclusions have been reached.

The opinion was expressed that this country's Allies in the war against Germany were ready to co-operate in any way if it could be shown to them that it was to the advantage of the general cause. It is probable that some members of the British Commission schooled by hard experience in the industrial problems that war brings upon a nation will remain here after the other Commissioners have left for home.

**Copper Exactions Criticised.**

There has been criticism in relation to other fields of economic work undertaken with the war, as well as with the movement to make Mr. Hoover the food dictator. Complaints have been made that the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission have been exercising coercive powers not conferred on them by law. It is contended, for instance, that copper producers, after showing a patriotic spirit in reducing the price of their products to the United States Government far below the prevailing figures, were practically forced by the Council of National Defense to sell at this low price to all the Allies, in spite of the fact that contracts at higher prices were in existence between the Allies and the copper people.

At a time when copper was selling at between 33 and 35 cents, the Council of National Defense asked leading copper producers to reduce the price and it was agreed that copper should be sold to the Government at the average price for the last seventeen years, or 16 2-3 cents. Subsequently, the copper people complain, they were told that they must sell at the same rate to the allied Governments. When it was explained by the copper men that they had contracts at higher prices with the Allies and could not afford to reduce, they were told, they say, that the United States Government would buy from them at the 16 2-3 cent rate and sell to the Allies, thus preventing the copper producers from getting their profits from the allied Governments.

This is one of the reasons advanced in the Senate against giving broad powers to the Council of National Defense. It was due to this and similar reasons, it was said today, that the Senate yesterday adopted an amendment to the Army and Navy Emergency Appropriation bill curtailing the powers of the Defense Council.

**Pay for Civil Service Soldiers.**

The Attorney General's office has notified Henry M. Schiffer, President of the Civil Service Employes' Association of the Bronx, that civil service employes who have not already enlisted in the army or navy may do so and still receive their pay from the State or city, providing they obtain the consent of the Governor, Mayor, or other official authorized to continue their salaries during the period they are engaged in the Federal service. They will, however, receive their salary, minus that which is paid to them in the Federal service.

**Lost.**

Lost and found advertisements may be found on the next to the last page.—Advt.

# WAR AIDS INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA

## More Life Policies Were Written There Last Year Than Ever Before.

## AMERICAN ACTUARIES MEET

### Actuary of Canada Company Reports Death Rate Sometimes Reaches 20 Per Cent. in the Infantry.

Statements made yesterday at the annual convention of the Actuarial Society of America, held at the Hotel Astor, showed that the loss of life among Canadian troops on the battlefields of Europe had been as high as one man in every seven in some branches of the service. Arthur Hunter, Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, President of the society, called the delegates to order. All the leading life insurance companies operating in this country and Canada were represented.

A. B. Wood, Actuary of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, in discussing the effect of the European war on the insurance business there, said it was a significant fact that, despite the heavy war losses paid by the companies in the Dominion, more business was written last year than ever before.

The highest mortality, Mr. Wood asserted, had been in the infantry service, where the death rate at times reached 20 per cent. The lowest was in the medical corps. The death rate among members of the artillery was less, owing to their station to the rear. Death from disease, it was brought out, had been less in the conflict than in previous wars. Efficient ambulance service and antiseptic surgery had been elements which reduced the number of deaths at the front.

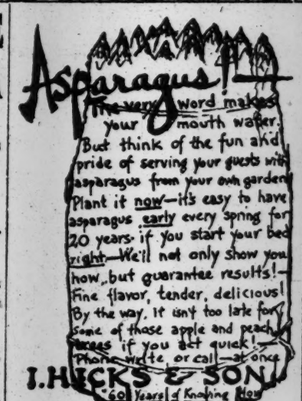
By unanimous vote the members of the society offered their services to the Government, either as an organization or as individuals. Discussions showed that the members were greatly interested in the subject of war risks. Many favored writing, without any extra premium, policies for men who engage in military service inside the country, with an extra premium for a limited number of years for service outside the country. Others favored an extra premium for service, either in or outside the United States. A joint commission of insurance commissioners and representatives of companies recommended the latter plan, with an extra premium for a limited number of years of $37.50 per $1,000 per annum. Many companies have already adopted this rate, and others are expected to do so.

Mr. Wood said that in his company 55 per cent. of the employes now were girls or women, as against 40 per cent. before the start of the war.

Wendell M. Strong, Secretary of the society, read a cable message from the members of the Actuaries' Club of London congratulating the members here on the action of the United States in entering the war.

At the annual dinner of the society at the Hotel Astor last night about seventy-five members ate a "war menu," consisting of a few simple dishes. The usual orchestra and flowers were dispensed with.

The dinner was concluded by the singing of "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."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The very word makes your mouth water.
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Plant it now—it's easy to have asparagus early every spring for 20 years if you start your bed right. We'll not only show you how, but guarantee results! Fine flavor, tender, delicious! By the way, it isn't too late for some of those apple and peach trees if you act quick! Phone, write, or call at once.
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It's toasted

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We've gone right back to this fine, simple old idea to make Lucky Strike, the real Burley cigarette. Yes, sir! The tobacco—it's toasted.

We made this discovery after five years of experiment. Before this you couldn't have a ready-made Burley cigarette; flavor wouldn't hold. And you certainly wanted it; look at the sixty million pounds of Burley you poured out of those green, red and blue tin boxes last year. "Blame good tobacco!"

So now go to it; Lucky Strike Cigarettes; delicious, toasted Burley. It's a new flavor—you'll enjoy the idea of the buttered toast.

How to open the package

Tear off part of the top only, as shown

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Our men will demonstrate to you how the tobacco is toasted—at many stores

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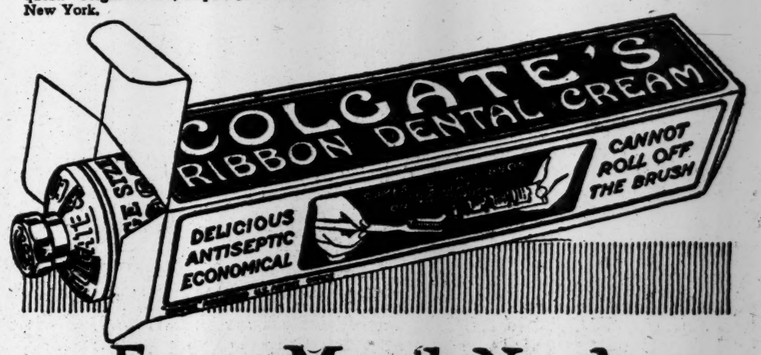


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750 MARYLAND! MY MARYLAND! Baritone ..... Herbert Morley
SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD. Tenor ..... Henry Burr

755 BARBARA FRIETCHIE. Dramatic Recitation ..... Harry Humphrey
CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Rec. ..... Harry Humphrey

759 THE OLD FLAG NEVER TOUCHED THE GROUND ..... M. Romain
I'VE GOT THE ARMY BLUES. Baritone ..... Morton Harvey

767 DOWN SOUTH. Descriptive ..... Emerson Mil. Band
STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER. March ..... Emerson Mil. Band

762 WHISTLER AND HIS DOG. Descriptive.
SECOND REGIMENT CONNECTICUT MARCH ..... Emerson Band

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798 HAWAIIAN SUNSHINE ..... Van & Schenck
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7117 HIPPODROME MINSTREL MEDLEY ..... Manuel Romain
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SHADOWLAND FOX TROT ..... Banjo Wallace's Orchestra

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ALLAH'S HOLIDAY. Fox Trot ..... Emerson Symphony Orchestra

770 SARI WALTZ. From "Sari" ..... Emerson Military Band
SPHINX WALTZ ..... Emerson Symphony Orchestra

7162 DOWN HONOLULU WAY. Fox Trot ..... Banjo Wallace's Orchestra
ROOSTER RAG. Fox Trot ..... Emerson Symphony Orchestra

7145 RAZZAZZA MAZZAZZA. Fox Trot ..... Emerson Military Band
JOE TURNER BLUES. Fox Trot ..... Emerson Military Band

7120 HAWAIIAN SUNSHINE. Fox Trot ..... Wilbur S. Sweatman
MISSOURI WALTZ ..... Emerson Symphony Orchestra

7146 INNER CIRCLE TODDLE ..... Fred Van Eps
DIXIE MEDLEY ..... Fred Van Eps

796 LI-KE, NO LI-KE. Ukalele and Guitar Duet ..... Helena & Palakiko
L'INFANTA MARCH. Banjo, acc. by Piano ..... Fred Van Eps

7121 HAWAIIAN HULA MEDLEY. Duet ..... Helena & Palakiko
CUPID'S ARROW. Piano, Banjo and Saxaphone Trio ..... Van Eps Trio

7144 GIVE ME ALL OF YOU. Waltz from "Flora Bella" ..... Emerson Sym. Orch.
KANGAROO HOP. Fox Trot. Banjo ..... Van Eps Trio

7122 HONKY TONKY RAG. One Step ..... Emerson Band
IT'S A PEACH ONE STEP. Piano Solo ..... Malvin Franklin

7118 RAGGING THE SCALE. Fox Trot ..... Emerson Military Band
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789 BARCAROLLE. ("Tales of Hoffmann") ..... Emerson Symphony Orches.
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SPRING SONG. (Mendelssohn) ..... Emerson Symphony Orchestra

7111 EROTIK. (Grieg) ..... Emerson Symphony Orchestra
M'APPARI. From "Martha" ..... Emerson Trumpet Quartet

7154 MIGNON OVERTURE ..... Emerson Symphony Orchestra
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Krakauer, 125 W. 42d.
G. Cen. Nov. Co., 144 E. 42d.
Dovas, 354 W. 42d.
B'way Stores, 1474 B'way.
B'way Stores, 1543 B'way.
Shubkin, 802 Third.
Simon, 855 Second.
Latvin, 871 Second.
Lazarus, 216 E. 59th.
Meller, 900 Sixth.
Baumann Co., 8th & 49th.
Daniella, 625 Tenth.
Miller, 747 Ninth.
Newman, 751 Ninth.
Baerwald, 1065 Second.

**59th to 125th (East.)**

Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St.
Arthur, 2152 Third.
Bernstock, 1720 Third.
Horowitz, 2370 Second.
Covak, 1579 First.
Herman, 1259 First.
Grand Store, 2223 Third.
Drey, 1553 Third.
Gang, 1498 First.
Furst, 1437 First.
Kedson, 217 E. 59th.
Newman, 1362 Third.
Niffusi, 137 E. 59th.
Seigis, 1789 Third.
Stantons, 112 125th.
Goldstein, 1973 Third.
Trunk & Toy Store, 2289 3d.
Nugar, 1643 First.
Strassel, 1396 Third.
Zendel, 2000 Second.
Popular Store, 1521 Third.
Michael, 150 E. 125th.

**59th to 125th St.**

Bernstein & P., 64 Columbus.
Simon, 2343 B'way.
Cohen, 722 Columbus.
Barnett, 74th St. & Col.
Flattan, 2264 Eighth.
Remick & Co., 114 W. 125th.
Bach, 62d & Amsterdam.
Preskin, 60 St. Nicholas.
Relkin, 2121 Eighth.
Lery, 2275 B'way.
Welsman, 2514 8th.
Marks, 38 W. 125th.
Miller, 726 Columbus.
Stern & Gr., Col. & 103d.
Novelty Shop, 1937 B'way.
Penn, 913 Columbus.
Penn, 2711 Broadway.
Rooney, 2031 Broadway.
Striff, 160 Amsterdam.
Goldscheider, 485 Amsterdam.
W. End Nov., 330 W. 125th.
Weber Co., 2179 Eighth.
Rosenbaum, 973 Columbus.
Molowsky, 871 Columbus.

**Above 125th Street.**

Recotone Co., 2136 Seventh.
Gumprecht, 2520 Eighth.
Michaelson, 458 Lenox.
Brooks, 3813 Third.
Surprise Store, 2397 Third.
Wurst, 2936 Third.
Feinbers, 1454 Amsterdam.
Feldman, 468 Lenox.
Greenblatt, 1746 Amsterdam.
Leiberman, 474 Lenox.
Dreazen, 475 Lenox.
Markowits, 3603 8th.
Nincourtz, 655 Lenox
Richman, 2629 8th.
Shapiro, 2329-7th.
Schwartz, 2765 3d.
Weisman, 2514 8th.
Halpren, 2602 8th.
Lake, 1016A Amsterdam.
Miller & T., 25 W. 136th.
Standard Co., 920 E. 163d.
Rival Store, 2705 3d.
Farber, 1940 Amsterdam.
Rich & Schiffs, 3468 B'way.
Chermsky, 371 E. 139th.

**BRONX.**

Brooks & Baretsky, 3815 3d.
Prospect St., 1045 Prospect.
Greenberg, 3891 3d.
Tupick, 1530 So. Boul.
Rosenbaum, 368 E. 138th.
Stellman, 2564 E. Fordham.
Vocalophone Co., 441 Willis.
Goldsmith, 401 Willis.
Bucci, 3252 3d.
Cantor, 917 Freeman.
Tremont Shop, 1901 Wash.
Duff, 978 E. 163d.
Emergency Fr., 920 E. 163d.
Chestock & K., 719 Tremont.
Surprise Store, 2397 3d.
Oppenheim, 538 W. 207th.
Greenberg, 960 E. 180th.
Lader, 795 Prospect.
Sheets, 437 E. 156th.
Scharfman, 5234 3d.
Struman, 482 Tremont.
Levitan, 3802 White Plains.
Freed, 703 Westchester.
Weisberger, 1901 Wash.
Buchbaum, 716 Tremont.
Blau, 3397 Westchester.
Stillman, 778 Westchester.
Webster, 3561 Wenster.
Farbers, 560 W. 207th.
Last, 346 E. 188th.
Bamberg's, 489 E. 169th.
Park Shop, 456 E. 149th.

**BROOKLYN.**

Verona Shop, 1322A Fulton.
Faerber, 1333 Fulton.
Baier, 503 Fulton.
Pincus, 137 Bridge.
Mlyn, 185 Washington.
Held, 1114 Fulton.
Goldstein, 895 Fulton.
Arlington Shop, 1228 Fulton.
Mullen, 591 Washington.
Pollack, 221 Smith.
Ryder, 71 Sixth.
Silverberg, 178 Myrtle.
Schubert, 5 Third.
Angel-o Co., 184 Fulton.
Helfand, 924 Fulton.

**SO. BKN. & FLATBUSH.**

Freedman & Reff, 114 Prospect Park West.
Fowler, 259 Kingston.
Flatbush Store, 948 Flat.
Eder, 1410 Fifth.
Bay Ridge Shop, 7709 Fifth.
Cohn, 702 Fifth.
Bender, 5703 New Ut.
Bath Beach Shop, 1863 Bath.
Rebhun, 216 Fifth.
McCormack, Fifth & Ninth.
Lifshutz, 1409 New Utrecht.
Jacobson, 4514 Third.
Garsya, 689 Third.
Scharfman, 5224 Third.
Bornstein, 4918 Fifth.
Bowman, 114 Fifth.
Bor. P. M. Store, 40th & 13th.
Duckman, 5010 Third.
Epstein, 875 Third.
Fuhrman, 517 Fifth.
Fuhrman, 393 Fifth.
Getman, 850 Fifth.
Kulakoff, 4918 Fifth.
Kwartowitz, 764 Gravesend.
Ring, 4015 Eighth.
Scarpa, 5814 Fifth.
Sheridan, 194 Fifth.
Prospect Store, 329 Ninth.
Schapiro, 1451 Nostrand.
Smith, 798 Franklin.
Winstein, 1040 Flatbush.
Winstein, 260 Columbia.
Yarow, 5611 Fifth.
Bernstein, 5418 New Utrecht.
Jacobs, 1432 Flatbush.
Sarver, 3733 Fort Hamilton.
Shapiro, 408 Fifth.
Ginsburg, 538 Fifth.
Baskin, 418 Court.
Asenow, 280 Kings H'way.
Moskowits, 7564 Third.
Pockras, 1304 Kings H'way.

**WMSBURG & GREENPT.**

Batterman's, Broadway.
Ritzo, 158 Graham.
Lace, 499 De Kalb.
Ideal, 279 Graham.
Glides, Grand & Driggs.
Gelo, 911 Broadway.
Eclectic Co., 895 B'way.
Grand Co., 390 Grand.
Jacobs, 1045 Flushing.
Kinkade, 270 Sumner.
Levy, 863 Broadway.
Mayer's, 1717-23 Broadway.
Moskoff, 115 Meeker.
Wid., 93 Nassau.
B'way Store, 1101-3 B'way.
Greenp't Shop, 762 Manhat'n.
Stoloff, 397 Grand.
Summers, 1192 Fulton.
United Store, 1441 B'way.
Universal Exch., 566 Nostrand.
Wittenberg, 1784 Broadway.
Schwartz, 263 Nassau.
Spier, 960 Manhattan.
Stein, 72 Graham.
Warner, 246 Reid.
Waroshill, 617 Myrtle.
Weber, 281 Broadway.
Friedman, 433 Graham.
Mishin, 716 Grand.

**EAST NEW YORK.**

Marguerite's, 1791 Fulton.
Brick, 1808 Pitkin.
Frankel, 2132 Fulton.
Kinner, 2735 Atlantic.
Lazar, 1666 Pitkin.
Levinson, 1759 Pitkin.
Levy, 1143 Liberty.
Schulthets, 1956 Fulton.
B'way Co., 496 Sutter.
Solomon, 1180 Liberty.
Sinsinick, 1520 Pitkin.
Murry, 3 Hull.
Moskowitz & Streiff, 160 Pitkin
Sheilx, 1366 Rockaway.
Williams, 695 Knickerbocker.
Solow, 160 Crescent.
Weiss, 355 Knickerbocker.
Myerson, 4010 Jamaica.
Tauzer, 3335 Fulton.
Levine, 2510 Myrtle.
Both, 353 Hamburg.

*Also on sale at the following stores—Kresge—Kress—McCrory—F. & W. Grand—Independent—S. & H.—Bailey & Co.*

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# GIANTS, YANKEES, AND ROBINS ARE ALL IN THE VICTORIOUS COLUMN

## GIANTS LET LOOSE AVALANCHE OF HITS

**Collect 16 Bingles Off Three of Huggins's Pitchers, Trouncing Cards by 10 to 2.**

### SCHUPP KEEPS UP STRIDE

**Perdie Has St. Louis at His Mercy and Registers Fourth Straight Victory.**

Perdie Schupp won his fourth straight game for the Giants yesterday, the St. Louis Cardinals being the victims of his unbeatable pitching. After two defeats McGraw's men went after the Cardinals with a vengeance and smothered them under a score of 10 to 2. In the face of the fierce attack of the New York bats the aggressive Cards became tame as lambs, and three of their pitchers were hammered for sixteen hits, one of which was a wholesome home run smash into the right-field grand stand by Holke in the second inning.

The victory didn't boost the New Yorkers along in the league stading, because the Cubs insisted on winning again in Boston. If the Phillies don't halt the troublesome Cubs today the Giants will have to do the whole job themselves when the Bruins call around this way next week.

All the St. Louis sluggers were easy victims of Schupp's twisters yesterday. He let them down with four hits, and nine of them took the embarrassing trip back to the bench after striking out. The Cards didn't get a chance to get into the run getting until Schupp left the game, and in the ninth a couple of errors and a hit gave the Missouri clan two runs and saved them from a whitewash.

Benjamin Kauff spent a perfect day at the ball game. He was at bat four times, and got two doubles and two singles, scoring three of the Giants' runs. Every other player on the club got a hit at one time or another. It was the most spontaneous outburst of hard hitting that the Giants have shown this season. Little Pete Kilduff, who is subbing for Charley Herzog, also had a perfect afternoon at the bat. He got three hits and a base on balls to reward him for going to bat four times.

**McGraw Sends in Subs.**

The St. Louis outfielders did so much running around that they were pretty well exhausted before the game was over. Victory came so easy that Manager McGraw sent in a whole flock of second-string players to give the regulars a rest. Manager Huggins called on his reserve supply when Schupp's pitching, but Schupp was spinning them over so elusively that it is doubtful if the Cards could have hit the ball with a paddle. The only real damage was executed by Roger Hornsby, who laced a three-bagger over Davey Robertson's head in right field.

Mule Watson started to pitch for the Cards, but he didn't last long. Burns opened with a single to right and Kauff peppered a hit to centre. When Cruise tried to cash a bunt down third with a long throw Kauff went to second. Burns scored on Robertson's out at first, and Heinie Zim's sacrifice fly scored Kauff. Kilduff got a pass in the second inning, and he was chased home when Holke lifted the ball into the grand stand for a home run. Watson retired silently to the clubhouse, and left-handed George Pierce, who once had a short experience with the Giants, assumed the pitching task.

McGraw's generalship in irritate Pierce in the fourth inning. Holke sacsingled and so did Kilduff. Holke sacrificed, but Betzel, who covered second, muffed the ball, and the bases were filled. McCarty's sacrifice fly scored Fletcher, and then something quite surprising happened. Ferdie Schupp got a hit. It was an infield affair down around first base, but was enough to send Kilduff home. After Burns had asked out to Long the Giants' signal for a double steal went on, and Holke was out trying to come home.

**Steal Fails Again.**

Kauff opened the fifth with another hit and went to third on Robertson's safe bang to right. The double steal machinery of the Giants was rusty yesterday, for when Robertson and Kauff tried it again Robertson was run down between first and second while Kauff was glued at third like an imposing statue. Heinie Zimmerman was again on the job, though, and his sacrifice fly sent Kauff home again. And still the runs came.

In the sixth Kilduff got another hit and went to second on a passed ball. Following Holke's fly to Cruise, Law McCarty lofted a high Texas Leaguer to short centre, while the St. Louis team looked on with emotion to see it drop safe. Kilduff scored, and McCarty turned the rocket into a two-base hit.

The Giants' run-getting habit broke out in violent form again in the seventh. Kauff opened with a two-bagger and Robertson sacrificed. Zim's rap to right scored Benny and Fletcher got a hit back of first. Zim was caught between the bases after overrunning second, Fletcher going to second during the excitement. Here comes Kilduff on the job once more. Pete lenthered the ball to centre and scored Fletcher.

Among the little known and rarely seen players who edged into the game about this time were Kelly, in left; Lobert, at third; Krueger, behind the bat, and Jim Middleton, in the box. The Cards got their brace of runs when Middleton started to pitch. Stewart, who took Bob Bescher's place on the St. Louis team, rolled an easy one to Fletcher, but the Giants' short stop foosled the ball and the runner was safe. Gonzales then poled a single to right, but the ball went through Robertson as easily as light through a window, and when the ball had stopped rolling Stewart had scored and Gonzales was around at third base.

A stranger named De Fate got the brunt of Middleton's wrath, and he struck out. Middleton decided that if the Giants' fielders wouldn't help him he could get the batsman out himself. North, one of the Cards' new crop of pitchers, was the next batter, and he popped to Holke, Betzel ending the game when Middleton tossed him out at first. The score:

| NEW YORK. (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | ST. LOUIS. (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burns,lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Betzel,2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Kelly,lf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Long,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Kauff,cf | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | Miller,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Robertson,rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Hornsby,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Zim'man,3b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Cruise,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Lobert,3b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Bescher,lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fletcher,ss | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Stewart,lf | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kilduff,2b | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Snyder,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Holke,1b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | Gonzales,c | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| McCarty,c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | F.Smith,3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Harden,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | De Fate,3b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schupp,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Watson,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Krueger,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Pierce,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Middleton,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | North,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | | | aJ.Smith | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 10 | 16 | 27 | 6 | Total | 34 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 20 |

a Batted for North in ninth.

Errors—Betzel, Robertson, Fletcher, (3,) Holke.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | .. | 10 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |

Two-base hits—Kauff, (2,) McCarty. Three-base hit—Hornsby. Home run—Holke. Sacrifice hits—Holke, Robertson. Sacrifice flies—Zimmerman, (2,) McCarty. Double plays—Pierce and Hornsby; Betzel, Hornsby, and Miller. Left on bases—New York, 2; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis 3. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; Watson, 1; Pierce, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 3 hits, 4 runs in 1 inning, (none out in second); Pierce, 6 and 3 in 4; North, 7 and 3 in 3; Schupp, 3 and 0 in 8; Middleton, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 9; Middleton, 1; Pierce, 1; North, 1. Wild pitch—North. Passed ball—McCarty. Time—1 hour 57 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

**Cathedral Downs Manhattan.**

Cathedral College's baseball nine downed the Manhattan College team in a closely contested game yesterday afternoon at Van Nest, by the score of 3 to 2. This gives the Cathedral boys their ninth straight victory and makes the second time this season that they have triumphed over Manhattan. The score by innings:

| | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cathedral | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Manhattan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |

Batteries—Boyd and Hipple; Burns, Houlihan and Mullaney.

## BASEBALL.

**Yesterday's Results.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 2.
Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 10.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Cleveland, 7; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 4; Detroit, 2.

**Standing of the Clubs.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 22 | 9 | .710 |
| New York | 14 | 7 | .667 |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 9 | .609 |
| St. Louis | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| Cincinnati | 12 | 18 | .400 |
| Boston | 8 | 13 | .381 |
| Brooklyn | 7 | 14 | .333 |
| Pittsburgh | 9 | 19 | .321 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 17 | 8 | .680 |
| New York | 16 | 9 | .640 |
| Chicago | 20 | 12 | .625 |
| Cleveland | 16 | 15 | .516 |
| St. Louis | 14 | 16 | .467 |
| Washington | 11 | 16 | .407 |
| Detroit | 10 | 17 | .370 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 18 | .280 |

**Where They Play Today.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30)
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

## BASEBALL SERIES DROPPED.

**Games Between American Association and International League Off.**

CHICAGO, May 17.—The interleague series of forty-eight games between clubs of the American Association and International League, scheduled to start early in August, was called off here tonight owing to unsettled conditions caused by the war.

President Hickey of the American Association in making the announcement said the Association will play two championship schedules instead of meeting the International League clubs in the post-season series. The schedules will consist of seventy-seven games each. The two winning clubs will meet in a seven-game series to decide the championship of the Association.

The season, under the present plan, will end Sept. 18, unless the war situation forces the club owners to take other action.

"In a conference with President Barrow of the International League in New York we both agreed that it would be a mistake to play the series this season owing to the unsettled conditions existing," President Hickey said.

The baseball situation has become so serious in the Middle West that there is a possibility that the American Association will cut salaries and reduce the number of players. President Thomas J. Hickey of the American Association was in this city yesterday conferring with President Edward G. Barrow of the International League and President John K. Tener of the National League. It is stated that the Virginia League had disbanded and that several of the other minor leagues may decide to quit before many weeks.

There are several high-priced players in both the American Association and the International League, and these players may be requested to receive a cut in their salaries. There is no question but that the war is affecting the baseball situation in the minors and radical measures may be necessary. A retrenchment policy will undoubtedly be followed in the minors as a result of the meetings here.

## CUBS WIN TENTH STRAIGHT.

**Seaton Lets Boston Braves Down with Three Hits.**

BOSTON, May 17.—The veteran Tom Seaton had the better of Allen today, and Chicago beat Boston by 2 to 1, winning its tenth consecutive victory.

The score:

| CHICAGO, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | BOSTON, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zelder,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | M'anville,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Flack,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Evers,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Doyle,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | Kelly,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Merkle,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Wilhoit,rf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Williams,cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Konetchy,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Mann,lf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Smith,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Elliott,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Maisel,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Deal,3b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Gowdy,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Seaton,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Allen,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | | | aTwombly | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Barnes,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | bBailey | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 10 | Total | 29 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 7 |

a Batted for Allen in eighth.
b Batted for Evers in ninth.

Errors—Seaton, Kelly.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Boston | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Two-base hit—Mann. Three-base hit—Konetchy. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice fly—Seaton. Double plays—Deal and Merkle, Evers and Konetchy. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 3; Allen, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Seaton 9 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Allen, 5 and 1 in 8; Barnes, 1 and none in 1. Struck out—By Seaton, 6; Allen, 4; Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 | 6 | 8 1 |
| Montreal | 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 | 4 | 11 4 |

AT BUFFALO.

First Game.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 | 4 | 4 1 |
| Providence | 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 | 4 1 |

Second Game.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 | 4 | 7 1 |
| Providence | 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 | 3 | 8 1 |

AT ROCHESTER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 1 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 3 | 13 | 12 1 |
| Rochester | 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 | 11 | 17 5 |

AT TORONTO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 | 5 | 7 2 |
| Richmond | 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 | 3 | 9 1 |

**STANDING OF THE CLUBS.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 15 | 6 | .714 |
| Baltimore | 17 | 8 | .680 |
| Toronto | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| Providence | 13 | 11 | .542 |
| Rochester | 13 | 11 | .542 |
| Montreal | 8 | 15 | .348 |
| Buffalo | 8 | 16 | .333 |
| Richmond | 8 | 16 | .333 |

**WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.**

Newark at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.

GORDON—9¼ in.
an ARROW form-fit COLLAR
TOPS AND BANDS ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE SHOULDERS. 2 for 30c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS


## YANKS MAKE CLEAN SWEEP OF SERIES

**Baker Gets Three Singles and Steals Four Bases in 7 to 3 Victory Over Browns.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The Yankees made a clean sweep of four games with the St. Louis Browns when they took the final of the series here this afternoon, 7 to 3. Some loose fielding by the home team figured largely in the result, but the New York bats again showed to good effect while Shocker was scattering eight hits through six innings.

The Yankees nicked Ernie Koob for ten hits, including two triples and two doubles, and got two more singles while Dave Davenport occupied the pitching peak. Today's victory, coupled with Boston's defeat at Cleveland, put the Yankees within one game of first place.

Frank Baker's all-around playing featured this latest victory, the tenth for the Yankees in fourteen games on this trip. Baker made three clean singles, and after each hit he made a clean steal of second base. He also stole home in the seventh, operating a double theft with Miller. In the field Baker made three fancy stops, and got the runner each time. Maisel, who has been hitting hard since the team reached St. Louis, contributed a triple and two singles to the New York hit column.

The Browns threatened to score in six different innings, but Shocker was especially effective with runners on the bases. The Yankees batted safely in every inning except the second. Donovan's men began the scoring in the opening inning. Hendryx led off with a triple against the bleacher fence in left, and, after High had been retired by Koob, Maisel hit a single into centre, scoring Hendryx.

The Browns opened with two hits off Shocker, both Shotton and Austin lining to centre. There was no scoring, however, as Sisler fanned, Jacobson grounded to Maisel for an out at the plate, and Marsans skied to Miller. In the third Shocker developed a streak of wildness which proved costly. He walked Koob, sent him to second on a wild pitch, and then walked Shotten. A passed ball was followed by Sisler's single to centre, and two Brownies dusted home.

The Yanks went ahead after the first two batsmen had been retired in the fourth. Miller's grounder bounded away from Lavan and netted two bases. Peck's double along the left-field line scored Miller, and Peck counted when Paulette fumbled Walters's throw. Baker.

After two were out in the fifth Donovan's men started again, and rang up a pair of runs. Maisel singled to left, and came all the way in from first when Shotton muffed Pipp's skyscraper. Pipp getting two bases on the error. Baker's single to centre chased Pipp across.

The sixth inning produced the last St. Louis run. Marsans singled to centre, but was forced at second on Hendryx's quick throw-in after Paulette's pop fly dropped safely. Severeid's double to left chased Paulette in.

Again in the seventh the New Yorkers got busy after two were out. Maisel tripled with one down, and was an easy out when the umpire play fizzled. Pipp doubled to centre, Baker singled scoring Pipp, and then Baker stole second. He reached third when Lavan fumbled Miller's grounder, and scored on a double steal with Miller.

The score:

| NEW YORK (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | ST. LOUIS (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hendryx,rf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Shotton,lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| High,lf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Austin,3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Maisel,2b | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Sisler,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Pipp,1b | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | Jacobson,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Baker,3b | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Marsans,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| E.Miller,cf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | Paulette,2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Peck,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Severeid,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Walters,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | Lavan,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Shocker,p | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | aW.Miller | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Koob,p | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | bSloan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Davenport,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | cHartley | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 41 | 7 | 12 | 27 | 14 | Total | 32 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 10 |

a Batted for Lavan in ninth.
b Batted for Koob in seventh.
c Batted for Davenport in ninth.

Errors—Walters, Shotton, Austin, Paulette, Lavan, (2.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0—7 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—3 |

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Austin, Severeid, Pipp. Three-base hits—Hendryx, Maisel. Stolen bases—Maisel, Baker, (4.) E. Miller, W. Miller. Sacrifice hit—Paulette. Double play—Lavan and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Shocker, 3; Koob, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shocker, 8 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings; Koob, 10 and 2 in 7; Davenport, 2 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, (E. Miller.) Struck out—By Shocker, 4; Koob, 4; Davenport, 1. Wild pitch—Shocker. Passed ball—Walters. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

## WHITE SOX ARE AT IT YET.

**Make Record Six Victories in a Row by Beating Athletics.**

CHICAGO, May 17.—Chicago won today by 7 to 0, making a clean sweep of its series with Philadelphia and incidentally winning its sixth straight game. The score:

| CHICAGO, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | PHILADELPHIA, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leibold,rf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Witt,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Weaver,3b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Strunk,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| E.Collins,2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | Bodie,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jackson,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Bates,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Felsch,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | McInnis,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Jourdan,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | Schang,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Risberg,ss | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Tirasher,rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn,c | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Grover,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cicotte,p | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | Falkenberg,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | | | | | | aW.Johnson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Anderson,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 33 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 7 | Total | 30 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 16 |

a Batted for Falkenberg in eighth.

Error—Falkenberg.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 7 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Two-base hits—Strunk, Risberg, Leibold, Weaver. Three-base hits—Thrasher, Felsch, Jackson. Stolen base—Weaver. Sacrifice hit—E. Collins. Double plays—Falkenberg, Witt, and McInnis; Jourdan and E. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Falkenberg, 3; Anderson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Falkenberg, 11 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings; Anderson, 2 and 2 in 1; Cicotte, 5 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 2; Anderson, 1. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

**Curtis High Beats C. C. N. Y. Cubs.**

The freshman baseball squad of City College lost again yesterday to Curtis High School in a game played in the C. C. N. Y. Stadium. Curtis made 8 runs and 10 hits to 2 runs and 3 hits for the freshies.

**New York State League.**

Harrisburg, 6; Syracuse, 1.
Utica, 10; Reading, 5.
Elmira, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Binghamton, 3; Scranton, 0.

**American Association.**

Indianapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 8.
Minneapolis, 4; Louisville, 3.
Kansas City, 11; Toledo, 8.
St. Paul, 6; Columbus, 5.

**Southern Association.**

Birmingham, 7; Atlanta, 3.
Memphis, 6; Mobile, 4.
Chattanooga, 4; Nashville, 2.
Little Rock, 5; New Orleans, 4.

## ROBINS HAVE RICH INNING.

**Pile Up 8 Runs in Eighth and Beat Reds by 13 to 10.**

Casey Stengel, Brooklyn's right fielder, thrust his bat into the final game between Christy Mathewson's Redlegs and your Uncle Wilbert Robinson's Superbas at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon and plucked the contest from the fire for the Robins by a 13-to-10 score.

Casey, who is related only distantly to that famous Casey whose humiliating misadventure has been related so often by De Wolf Hopper, came to bat in the eighth inning of one of the wildest games ever seen on the Flatbush frontier, with the bases crowded, two runs needed to tie the Redlegs' ten tallies, and three to push the visitors into the discard. He paused not nor tarried, but just ripped the cover off the first ball offered him by Pete Schneider—who was just assuming the burden for Bix Six after Scott Hubert Perry and Horace Eller had been chased from the hillock in succession—and sent Jack Coombs, Jake Daubert, and Jimmy Hickman across the rubber with the necessary three runs.

The Redlegs fell on the offerings of Sherrod Smith, who started for Brooklyn, for nine hits and three runs in slightly more than four innings. After Cincinnati players had reached second and third bases in the fifth, Smith was replaced by Larry Cheney, who was unable to avert the threatened cataclysm. Before the inning ended six runs were tallied for the Reds, which, with the two scored in the opening frame and one in the second inning, gave them a pretty tidy advantage. To this was added another in the sixth frame, after Jack Coombs had trotted to the mound for Brooklyn, making their total ten, as against five that the Robins had collected off the offerings of Perry in six innings.

Perry's effectiveness went to the winds in the eighth, when the Robins unleashed their heavy artillery. Mowrey started with a single to left field, and singles by Olson and Miller filled the bases. Perry then walked Coombs, forcing Mowrey across the plate with the initial Robin run of the inning.

At this juncture Perry was removed and Eller took up Cincinnati's burden. His first batter was Jimmy Johnston, who was out on a fly to Thorpe in left. Then Eller walked Daubert and forced Miller across the plate. Hickman followed with a single through the box which tallied Miller, and Pete Schneider received the high sign to come to the rescue. Stengel greeted him as above related, and that mighty wallop was followed by singles by Cutshaw and Olson, which netted the Robins two more runs, bringing their total up to eight for the inning.

The score:

| BROOKLYN, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | CINCINNATI, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johnston,cf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Groh,3b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Daubert,1b | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | Kopf,ss | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Hickman,lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Rousch,cf | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Stengel,rf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Chase,1b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Cutshaw,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Mitchell,1b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mowrey,3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Griffith,rf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Olson,ss | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Thorpe,lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Miller,c | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 | Wingo,c | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Smith,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | Huhn,c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cheney,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Getz,2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Coombs,p | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Perry,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| aSmith | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Eller,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Schneider,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | bWingo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 36 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 15 | Totals | 41 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 10 |

a Batted for Cheney in fifth.
b Batted for Clarke in fifth.

Errors — Olson, Coombs, Thorpe, Huhn, Perry.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | .. | 13 |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 |

Two-base hits—Chase, Stengel. Three-base hits—Clarke, Thorpe, Huhn, Miller. Stolen bases—Miller, Smith, Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Hickman. Sacrifice fly—Hickman. Double plays—Clarke, Getz and Clarke. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; Coombs, 1; Perry, 5; Eller, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 9 hits, 4 runs in 4 1-3 innings; Cheney, 4 and 3 in 2-3; Coombs, 4 and 1 in 4; Perry, 10 and 6 in 7 1-3; Eller, 1 and 2 in 1-3; Schneider, 4 and 2 in 1-3. Struck out—By Perry, 1; Schneider, 2; Smith, 2; Cheney, 2; Coombs, 1. Balk—Coombs. Wild pitch—Perry. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

## PHILLIES FINISH ON TOP.

**Have a Bit the Better of the Meek and Mild Pirates.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh bunched hits in today's game, and the former won, 8 to 6. The score:

| PHILA. (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | PITTSBURGH (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paskert,cf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Carey,cf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Stock,3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | Bigbee,2b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Cravath,rf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Baird,3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Whitted,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Hinchm'n,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Luderus,1b | 3 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | Brief,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Niehoff,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | King,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| McGaff'an,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | Wagner,c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Killifer,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Fischer,c | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rixey,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | McCarthy,ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Lavender,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Carlson,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Mamaux,p | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | | aAltenberg | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 8 | 11 | 27 | 17 | Total | 41 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 18 |

a Stock allowed first base for catcher's interference.
b Batted for Mamaux in ninth.

Errors—McGaffigan, Lavender.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | .. | 8 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |

Two-base hits—Cravath, Whitted. Three-base hit—Paskert. Home run—Luderus. Stolen base—McGaffigan. Sacrifice hit—Lavender. Double play—McCarthy, Bigbee, and Brief. Left on base—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 2; Rixey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Carlson, 4 hits, 4 runs in 1-3 inning; Mamaux, 7 and 4 in 7 2-3; Rixey, 8 and 2 in 7. (None out in eighth;) Lavender, 1 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Mamaux, 1; Rixey, 2; Lavender, 3. Wild pitch—Rixey. Time—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

## INDIANS DOWN CHAMPIONS.

**Cleveland Batters Take to Offerings of Shore and Pennock.**

CLEVELAND, May 17.—Cleveland and Boston broke even in the series here, Cleveland winning today by 7 to 1, knocking Shore and Pennock from the box. The score:

| CLEVELAND (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | BOSTON (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graney,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | Walsh,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Chapman,ss | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Barry,2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Spanker,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Janvrin,2b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Roth,rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Hoblitzel,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Wamb'ns,2b | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | Lewis,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | Shorten,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Evans,3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Gardner,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| O'Neill,c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Scott,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Coveleskie,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Agnew,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | | | | Shore,p | 1

# UTILITIES JOIN HANDS FOR WAR OPERATION

### Corporations Adopt Plans to Insure Service of Roads and Lighting Plants in Emergency.

### ALL TO ASSIST EACH OTHER

**Efforts to Keep Necessary Men from Enlisting — To Connect Together All Power Houses.**

At a conference yesterday of representatives of nearly all of the public utility corporations in the city and the members of the Public Service Commission a plan was made and committees named to insure the continuous operation of all of the railroads, steam, power, and lighting companies during the war, and to render at the same time what aid they could to the Government. The principal feature of the plan is to adopt an interchangeable system by which one corporation could speedily help another in case of necessity in the matter of supplies and men.

Roughly stated the scheme calls for the corporations to join hands in filling the ranks of trained men who leave important places in the corporations to go to war, to assist each other by furnishing coal if the supply should temporarily cease, to connect all of the power houses so that if one failed a speedy supply of power might be obtained from the others, and to work as closely together as if all of the corporations were under one management. Incidentally, efforts will be made to keep the really necessary men at their work by convincing both the men and the Government that the needs of the city should receive consideration. A method may be adopted of informing the Government of the special qualifications of any of their men who may be drafted so that a man capable of a high class of necessary work will not be wasted by serving as a private in the ranks.

**Calls It a Patriotic Service.**

In opening the conference, Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the commission said:

"You come together, the official representatives of your various works, to join hands, as it were, as a board of trustees so that there shall be no interruption in the function of these great utilities. One of the great faults in our system is that where we have the most efficient men who have built up great industries, the Government has not been able fully to avail itself of that efficiency. In Germany the commercial bodies are attached to the Government, so when anything comes up the Government has immediately at its call the great commercial houses with which to advise. This is the line we are trying to effect here. If our transit system broke down it would paralyze the whole life of our city, and to a great extent the whole country because this is the great shipping port.

"I was told yesterday that a few days ago one of the great transit systems was within a few hours of an exhaustion of coal. Now by bringing all of the official heads of these utility corporations together I think we can arrange it so that in the event of an emergency we will have an instrumentality at hand to supply any deficiency. And so I regard this as one of the most patriotic services that any body of men could perform, and I am sure there isn't a more efficient body of men in the country than are represented here."

Mr. Straus said the Government must be assisted in the selective draft, that the head of a great department was performing a much greater service at home than if he were in the trenches, and that the Government should be advised that a man should not be taken whose brain and power count for a thousand men at home where they would count for only one on the battlefield. He said the fighting line, to be effective, must have behind it the correlated forces of the nation.

**Insure Continuous Operation**

J. W. Lieb of the New York Edison Company moved that steps be taken to organize so as to insure the continuous operation of the public utilities. The motion was unanimously carried. Committees were appointed, and it was decided that they should hold frequent meetings and that steps should be taken at once to prepare lists of all of the employes of the corporations and filed with the Public Service Commission.

The Executive Committee named includes Walter R. Addicks of the Consolidated Gas Company, George Keegan, Interborough Rapid Transit Company; Edward A. Maher, Third Avenue Railway Company; J. J. Dempsey, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; F. H. Thurber, New York Telephone Company; J. H. Jourdan, Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and Wilbur Fisk, Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company.

These sub-committees were named: Co-ordination of Utility Services—George Keegan, Chairman; Materials and Supplies—W. R. Addicks; Relation of the Utility Companies and Their Employes to the Public Service and to the National Government—J. W. Lieb; Relations with the Authorities and the Protection of Plant and Property—Travis H. Whitney of the Public Service Commission.

The corporations represented and those who appeared for them, besides those mentioned as executive members, were:

George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company; S. W. Huff, Vice President Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; J. W. Lieb, Vice President New York Edison Company; W. F. Wells, Vice President Brooklyn Edison Company; E. A. Maher, Jr., Vice President Third Avenue Railway Company; F. W. Smith, Vice President United Electric Light and Power Company; Ray Palmer, Vice President New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company; C. A. Gillham, Vice President New York Steam Company; Ralph Elsman, General Manager Kings County Lighting Company; Carlton Macy, President Queensborough Gas and Electric Company; R. W. Mead, President Fifth Avenue Coach Company; H. L. Ingersoll, New York Central Railroad Company; C. L. Addison, Long Island Railroad Company; W. O. Wood, President New York and Queens County Railway Company; George W. Doane, President New Amsterdam Gas Company, and William J. Welsh, President New York and Richmond Gas Company.

## HEARD OF PROPOSAL TO SUPPLANT SWANN

### *City Club Witness Told Him Judge McIntyre Was to Go Also, Detective Says.*

Detective John Cunniff, testifying for the defense yesterday at the continuation before Commissioner George L. Ingraham of the hearing on the City Club's charges of misconduct in office against District Attorney Swann, asserted that Isadore Weissberg, one of the City Club's witnesses, had told him that it was proposed to remove Swann and to replace Judge McIntyre in General Sessions with former Judge Delehanty, whose memorandum accusing Mr. Swann of practicing fraud on the court in disposing of labor cases was the basis for the present charges.

"Weissberg said to me," Cunniff testified, "'You know that they are going to take Judge Swann out of there and put Judge Delehanty back in Judge McIntyre's place. Then everything will be soft.' When I asked him what authority he had for this statement, he said that he was 'in' with certain interests and knew what he was talking about."

Weissberg told him, the witness continued, that "the big men downtown" were getting statements from all of the labor witnesses questioned by Mr. Swann and his assistants. Cunniff was not cross-examined by counsel for the City Club.

George Gordon Battle, who is temporarily relieving John B. Stanchfield in defending Mr. Swann, called in succession Miss Genevieve Allen, Miss Catherine T. Quilgan, James B. Shoultice, and John Lind, stenographers attached to the District Attorney's office, and Frederick Holman, private secretary to Assistant District Attorney Talley, to controvert the testimony of witnesses for the City Club who had asserted that they had been coerced into making statements favorable to Mr. Swann.

It was pointed out that many of these witnesses were instrumental in obtaining the indictments in the labor cases which the District Attorney was accused of not prosecuting. Under examination by Mr. Battle the five stenographers testified that at no time did they hear any threatening language used toward witnesses, nor suggestions made to them that they should change their testimony.

It was brought out on cross-examination, however, that the examination of David Manushevitz, who had figured prominently in the charges against Mr. Swann, was conducted entirely in Yiddish, and that Mr. Shoultice, the stenographer, took down the questions and answers as they were translated by Assistant District Attorney Markewich.

Charles R. White, principal keeper of the Jefferson Market prison, and four under keepers testified that Benjamin Polar, who charged that he was beaten while he was held as a material witness, had been well treated. White asserted that he made special efforts to communicate with the District Attorney's office late one afternoon when Polar decided that he wanted to make a statement. Nathan Zvirin, a lawyer, who was assigned by Judge McIntyre to defend Barnet Engel and William Levine, indicted for subornation of perjury in connection with the present proceedings, testified that his clients had never charged that they had been coerced into making statements.

The hearing, which is being held in the County Court House, was adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

## JACQUES COPEAU GREETED.

### Director of New French Theatre Tells His Plans at Reception.

A reception in honor of Jacques Copeau, the director of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier in New York, was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. The members of the Women's Council and Otto H. Kahn, representing the Board of Directors, formed the Reception Committee. The council consists of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Miss Ida Tarbell, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Philip Lydig, who is Chairman.

Nicholas Murray Butler acted as Chairman and introduced the French Consul General, Gaston Liebert, Augustus Thomas, and M. Copeau. Mr. Thomas, who extended the guest of honor a welcome for the New York stage, spoke of the auspiciousness of his coming at this time, when France and America were brothers in arms, and expressed the hope that the French Theatre under his direction would present intellectual plays, plays with a vision. He cited instances of such offerings during the current season to show that such a policy would be financially as well as artistically successful.

M. Copeau said that he would not be here were he not serving France. His intention was not to carry out a more or less successful theatrical enterprise, but to create in New York a living centre of French culture "capable of perpetual renovation through its close contact with the old world." He said the French Government had sent him to discredit the reputation for frivolity which the French stage had obtained.

"You will be warned and told we are artists, modern artists; that we will perform only sad sepulchral, classic plays; that we are dull. Believe me, it is not so. We are not a bit bored at the Vieux Colombier. I know; I am one of them."

Telegrams of best wishes and congratulations were read from Ambassador Jules Jusserand and the French Minister of Fine Arts, M. Dalimier. About 500 men and women prominent in artistic circles and in society attended the reception.


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# CITY FOOD WASTE CUT ONE-FOURTH

### Health Commissioner Says Garbage Plant Now Shuts Down Early Each Afternoon.

### GERARD CITES BREAD LOSS

**Suggests Law Compelling All Hotels and Restaurants to Make a Separate Charge.**

A law compelling every hotel and restaurant to make a separate charge for bread or rolls, after the manner of some of the larger hotels, was suggested by Ambassador James W. Gerard at a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine last night as one method by which the nation could conserve its food supply. Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, in saying at the same meeting that New York City already had taken the problem of food seriously in hand, announced that there had been a reduction of 25 per cent. in household waste.

Mr. Gerard and Dr. Emerson addressed the meeting after Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, Professor of Physiological Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, one of the scientists who have been assisting the Department of Agriculture at Washington since the United States entered the war, had emphasized the fact that wheat and milk were two of the foods of first importance to the nation and the world in the fight for "the freedom of mankind."

Every other article of food could be reduced, Dr. Taylor said, and the existing diet of the people could be manipulated in countless ways, but the supply of milk and bread had to be maintained on its present basis.

"We must do this, not alone in the United States," said Dr. Taylor, "but we must also do it for England and France—and especially France, which, before the war, consumed more bread per person than any other nation."

Mr. Gerard, in indorsing Dr. Taylor's statements, remarked that there was a tremendous waste of bread in the hotels and restaurants of the city. He added that the situation in New York was complicated by the fact that the people were too lazy to do their own marketing, and that the use of the telephone and the practice among dealers of extending credit were responsible for careless buying and much waste.

"Waiters at some of the hotels," he said, "are continually shooting all sorts of bread and rolls at the diners, until some people get so nervous they roll bread pills to occupy their time. A law to compel each hotel and restaurant to charge for bread and rolls might be beneficial, and I throw this out as a suggestion for discussion."

Germany, Mr. Gerard said, had not been entirely successful in meeting its food problem, although it had seized thousands of women in Northern France and forced them to work in the fields. The wives and daughters of Frenchmen, he said, had been abducted, and sometimes these women were forced to live in huts with men not related to them. Their condition he pronounced "worse than slavery."

"And it took the combined efforts of President Wilson, the Pope and the King of Spain to induce the German Government to return these women to their homes," said Mr. Gerard. "There were 25,000 of them."

Dr. Taylor said it was useless to expect farmers to reduce the prices of their products out of patriotism, and unless inducements were offered they would continue to raise the kind of crops and cattle that yielded the most profit. He suggested the advisability of passing any law forbidding the distillation of grain for alcohol or of the Government attempting to control prices by law.

"Very little bread grain goes into the manufacture of spirits," he said. "The need of industrial alcohol is so great that we will probably have to increase the distillation of grain rather than reduce it. We could save 50,000,000 bushels of barley by forbidding the making of beer and malt, but neither England nor France has considered it wise to deprive the people of their popular drink."

Dr. Taylor said that some method would have to be adopted not alone to conserve the wheat crop, but to extend it sufficiently to meet the needs of the countries fighting on the side of the United States. He suggested that this could be done by reducing the quantity of grain fed to cattle, saying that it was more important for the people to have milk and bread than meat.

Professor Graham Lusk, food expert, and Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University, the other speakers at the meeting, agreed with Dr. Taylor in this, asserting that the United States would fail of its duty in the war unless it solved the food problem.

## PROFESSOR'S WIFE A SUICIDE

### Mrs. William C. Clarke Shoots Herself in the Hotel Manhattan.

Within a few hours after she had registered at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, Mrs. Harriet S. Clarke, wife of William C. Clarke of Tenafly, N. J., a Professor of Columbia University, committed suicide. She had attempted to hang herself, but failing in this, shot herself in the head. A revolver lay on the floor under her body, but the shot was not heard in the hotel. Her body was found when a servant opened the door of her room with a pass key. The maid notified James E. Barrett, assistant manager of the hotel, and he called a policeman.

Despondency because of her ill-health is said to have caused Mrs. Clarke to take her life. In a letter addressed to the manager of the hotel Mrs. Clarke told of her illness and asked that Dr. G. H. Ryder of 45 West Fiftieth Street should be notified of her death. It was through the doctor that the authorities learned that Mrs. Clarke lived in New Jersey, for she had registered as Mrs. Frederick A. Clark of New Hampshire. Dr. Ryder said that Mrs. Clarke had been suffering from a nervous disorder.

Mrs. Clarke lived at Knickerbocker Road and Sunset Lane in Tenafly, N. J. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Hardy M. Banks of Englewood, and her sister is the widow of Dr. Edward N. Clarke, who was her husband's brother. The Clarkes have one son, William, Jr., 5 years old. A brother of Mrs. Clarke is Hardy M. Banks, a freight broker of this city.

## PADEREWSKI EXPLAINS.

### Says Polish Relief Funds Are Not Aiding the Enemy.

Ignace Paderewski, head of the Polish Relief Fund, at the Hotel Gotham last night, declared that reports cabled from Copenhagen to the effect that money raised in this country had been used to equip airplanes for a Polish army "recruited for service with the Central Powers," was either the result of another diplomatic intrigue or an attempt to discredit the Poles in assisting their own people.

"As President of the fund," said Mr. Paderewski, "I am not only responsible for the money, but am also, in a sense, the custodian of our honor. We ask the Americans to give to a charity, and not to an enemy in the field. The American Polish Relief Fund numbers among its officers many citizens of your country."

# SUNDAY RESENTS POPULAR CURIOSITY

### Would Close Up and Get Out if He Thought He Were Not Doing His Hearers Good.

### APPEAL FOR TRAIL HITTERS

**Declares He Could Depopulate Hell if He Could Only Preach a Sermon to the Devils.**

About 20,000 persons heard Billy Sunday preach in the tabernacle last night on "Seek and be Saved."

"Some of you came here through curiosity. Some of you hear reports that are derogatory and some hear reports of the other kind," said Sunday. "If I thought for a minute that I was doing no more good than to satisfy your curiosity I would close up and get out."

When Choir Leader Rodeheaver asked the delegation of 1,000 from the Banker's Trust Company to name their favorite hymn there was a ripple of amusement throughout the great audience when the spokesman of the delegation answered "Bringing In the Sheaves!"

Other delegations included 2,000 from Montclair, 1,000 from the Bible class of St. Bartholomew's, Mount Vernon, 600 from the National Bank of Commerce, and 500 business men from Jersey City. The Bible class brought a brass band, and a fife and drum corps accompanied a delegation from the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

A special appeal was made to the "trail hitters." Sunday declared that "shame of pride keeps some from the sawdust track to a confession and desire for a better life." Dashing to and fro on the platform, Sunday shouted:

"You will never do a more manly thing in your life than by coming forward and confessing Christ. Some of you are afraid the gang will sneer at you. Come down from your pride!"

This appeal had its effect, for 1,417 persons went forward to the platform. This represented a total of 2,002 for the two services. One of the foremost of the crowd of trail hitters told Sunday that he had formerly been a professor in one of the oldest colleges in the country, but had "dropped from standing as an educator because of drink."

Sunday encouraged him to attempt a new start. The little daughter of a member of the Fire Department led her father to Sunday.

In the course of his sermon Sunday had this to say regarding the construction of the Bible:

"The divisions of the Bible into paragraphs and chapters is sometimes embarrassing to the student. Originally the Bible was written all in one uninterrupted sentence, straight through, without periods, chapters, or verses. These divisions are man-made things for the purpose of convenience in memorizing.

"Sometimes a chapter starts in the middle of an interesting story that has been half told in the preceding chapter. This is confusing. Thus it is in the chapter in which I have chosen my text. The story is partly told in the eighteenth chapter of Luke, and it is finished in the nineteenth."

Sunday reviewed the biblical story of Zaccheus climbing a tree to satisfy his curiosity for a glimpse of the Saviour. "But Zaccheus made good use of his curiosity by welcoming Jesus, and he made haste to do it, too," said Sunday. "In these days some people make haste only to get rich, to declare dividends and to secure public position through politics. But the very last thing you make haste with is to get right with God.

"You'll stumble over a feather getting into Heaven, but you'll overcome mountains to get into hell. What is the use of having a preacher coming in to pray over your carcass when you're dead when you never go near him when you are alive?

"To become a Christian many a man would have to pull out his checkbook and begin to pay back the money which he has got from others by swindling. That's the reason some do not come down the sawdust path at the first chance."

## M'CORMACK TO SING AT THE METROPOLITAN

### *Irish Tenor Signs a Contract with Gatti-Casazza for Five Performances Next Season.*

John McCormack, the famous tenor, with his manager, Charles Wagner, called at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday after a series of conferences with Cleofonte Campanini of the Chicago Opera, and with Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Otto H. Kahn of the local organization. The result of the latest meeting was kept secret by all concerned, but it was admitted in other quarters that McCormack had signed up for five performances next season on Broadway. His capture by the older house was regarded as a signal victory in the latest opera war.

Mr. McCormack celebrated the closing of his concert season with a dinner last night at the New York Athletic Club. He said when seen there that any information as to his conferences with either the Chicago or Metropolitan companies would have to come from the Directors of those organizations. McCormack made his first American appearances in opera with Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan company six years ago, and later with the Philadelphia-Chicago troupe under Dippel and Campanini.


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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. & Wed., 2:20.
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Like the breath of Springtime.
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The Brat

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1917.


## USES OF NATIONAL BONDS.

The West is so conservative that it deplores suggestion of the ways in which the Liberty Loan may be a commercial facility as well as the best investment ever offered, or alternately one and the other, according to the convenience of the owner. The Western newspapers regard the suggestion as an invitation to inflation, and reproach the East with unsoundness of views such as the East has been used to attribute to the West. This country in general is instructed only in the bad uses of national bonds, and has no experience of the good uses. We were taught that the sole and best use of national bonds was to use them as the basis of currency. It required a generation of hard experience to teach us how harmful was that use of bonds, and to educate us out of the foolish boast that the American currency was the world's best. We have provided a better system, but even now three-quarters of our national loans are beneath the surviving remnant of the bond currency, and there are not enough bonds free from such use to enable their commercial use in more than a limited way. That deficiency is being rapidly remedied, and it is worth while to reassure the West against its fears respecting the use of the bonds as a sort of currency, akin to "deposit currency," with most of the advantages and none of the disadvantages of bond-secured currency.

No doubt the issue of five billions of bonds, with the intention of spending the proceeds, promotes expansion of trade. There is no way of spending five billions and contracting trade. Nor is contraction desirable in itself. Expansion is not inflation. Inflation means the blowing up of a bubble continuously until it bursts. Expansion means enlarging the facilities of trade in due proportion to the trade, with an implication of contraction of the facilities when the trade contracts. The old bond-secured currency was an example of inflation without the remedy of contraction. Contraction, which now is urged by some, was so feared in the old days that the law limited the amount of it. Trade might contract, but the currency could not. The result was the bedevilment of the price movement.

It is different with the commercial uses of the Liberty Loan bonds. They are not currency, and nothing compels their use for trade. When not put to commercial use, they are an investment, drawing more interest than allowed by banks of discount and deposit. The interest never stops, and that is why the bonds are preferable as substitutes for some other commercial devices. In all cases in which surety bonds are required the bonds will be as good as any procurable. But the Liberty Loan will carry interest and reduce the cost of institutional bonds, which require to be paid for. The trouble about making the same use of other bonds is that there are too many kinds, and it is easy to disagree about their degree of security. The Liberty Loan will surpass all other bonds as a reserve carried in dull seasons by all commercial houses. They can be cashed in the market on narrower fluctuations and more certainly than other bonds, or they will be an unquestionable margin for a bank loan to a larger per cent. of their face than any other bond.

There is a reason for pressing these views upon the West. The surplus bank reserves are largely there, and the fact that the surplus is excessive shows that the funds are idle, and measures the responsibility of the West for taking its share of the loan to make democracy safe, and incidentally to promote domestic trade by facilitating credit operations. Abstention from the loan, and the maintenance of excessive reserves, is worse than anything done in the East.

## A RESPONSIBLE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President WILLCOX of the present unwieldy Board of Education has proclaimed that its reduction from forty-six to seven members by the Lockwood State Education bill, passed the Legislature the other day, will in the disorganization of the school system." It is natural that any body of so large a membership should die hard. It was understood that the members of the present board promised, when appointed, to succumb gracefully if the moment came. The moment finds them unprepared. Mr. WILLCOX admits that the diminution of the board is "vital," and so he and those who agree with him worry about the powers of the Superintendent under the Lockwood bill.

Disorganization and futility are charged against the school system under the present board. There must be responsibility, a concentration of responsibility. The Committee on Commercial Education of the Chamber of Commerce set forth the ineffectiveness of the schools in a report made two weeks ago yesterday. The public shares the view of that committee as to the weakness of the system and the need of increasing the efficiency of the Board of Education by reducing its membership "to a number not exceeding seven."

The Mayor knows by long experience, the people of this city have read in the newspapers too long, the squabbles, obstructions, vexations, and sterilities of the overgrown board. The necessity of a small board is not matter of argument. Boards of nine, seven, or fewer members are to rule in cities. Boston has a board of five. For other cities than this the Lockwood bill provides boards of from three to nine. Irrespective of the provisions of the bill in regard to the budget and finance, irrespective of objection, if objection be made to such provisions, the commanding reason and justification of this home-rule-in-education measure is its creation of a responsible, practicable, efficient Board of Education. That is the condition precedent of any advance in public school education.

## THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The enormous increase in the cost of the war through the proposed new wages of American soldiers did not bother the House of Representatives when its members by a large vote ordered the basic pay of privates doubled. The American soldier has always been better paid than any other soldier in the world. The basic pay of a private has been $15 monthly in addition to quarters, rations, and clothing. The $180 per year it is now proposed to increase to $360. Multiply 180 by 1,000,000 and you get only a small idea of what the increased cost of our army will be in a year, and we expect to have 2,000,000, maybe 3,000,000, men under arms before the war is over. All soldiers in all armies receive extra pay for service in foreign countries. The pay in the United States is increased also in each enlistment term up to the seventh. The new rates increase all pay for privates and noncommissioned officers of all grades.

The basic pay of the soldiers who have been fighting for Germany is $38 a year, while the Austrian soldier receives regularly only $8. Of course, a fair comparison of the payment of American and foreign soldiers cannot be made without a thorough knowledge of the innumerable rewards for extra service within the reach of the foreign soldier. But it is the common idea of the fighting men of Continental Europe that American soldiers and English soldiers (whose basic pay is $89) are "mercenaries" who fight for money. American soldiers who are wounded in the service of their country are pensioned. They have advantages and opportunities denied to the men of other armies. It would be folly, in view of the present temper of Congress, to protest vigorously against this sudden and unprecedented increase in the war budget, but, in view of the fact that the Government will still be looked to for the care of the families of soldiers when they need care, it is assuredly uneconomic and unwise.

## CHANCE OF A SETTLEMENT.

Mr. REDMOND'S rejection of the Prime Minister's proposed new bill for the establishment of home rule in Ireland, exclusive of Ulster, and the formation of an Irish Council in which Ulster would have as many members as all the home rule provinces was to be expected. But there is hope for an advance toward settlement of the Irish question in the Nationalist leader's acceptance of the alternative proposal of a convention of Irishmen of all parties for the purpose of forming a scheme of Irish self-government. Home rule with Ulster left out is decidedly home rule with a string to it. The successful revival of that idea now, after its rejection some months ago, was out of the question. But the convention is a possibility, and although its proceedings may be stormy at times, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE finds a hopeful precedent for its success in the remarkable result of the South African Constitutional Convention, which was assembled in the face of great difficulties after the Boer war and framed a Constitution under which the Union of South Africa has become one of the most prosperous and contented of British dependencies. Mr. REDMOND stipulates that the convention must be fully representative of all Irish creeds, parties, and interests, and that it must be called without delay. This much was promised by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in his letter to Mr. REDMOND on Wednesday.

Vigorous opposition to the terms of the proposed Parliamentary bill developed all over Ireland within a few hours after the publication of the Prime Minister's letter. The Freeman's Journal of Dublin called it "a plan for minority rule." But with Mr. REDMOND'S support the plan for a constitutional convention is likely to be agreed upon. Doubtless it will be a protracted convention, it will have many problems to solve, but if REDMOND can hold together his Nationalist contingent and Sir EDWARD CARSON is still in the conciliatory mood of which he gave evidence at the time Lord LANSDOWNE'S ill-judged speech precipitated the trouble that led to the failure of LLOYD GEORGE'S former plan to settle the Irish question, and the Premier acts with his accustomed tact, there should be a welcome change in the present almost unbearable situation. In the world war Ireland's interests are identical with England's. Thousands of Irishmen have already shed their blood in the cause of democracy against autocracy. Yet because of the unhappy delay in granting the measure of home rule promised on the eve of the war, a large armed force must be maintained by Great Britain when she needs every soldier she possesses in her struggle to preserve her sovereignty and secure the freedom of mankind. Viewed in the true light, it is a situation almost without precedent in history.

## THAW AND THE CROWD.

By a decree of the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia it is ordered that HARRY K. THAW be taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. It is to be hoped that the courts of Pennsylvania will take warning by the lamentable plight into which the New York courts allowed themselves to be lured, and will let him stay there, to the end that justice be not made to wear motley in Pennsylvania.

Is this the end of the Thaw case? It is to be hoped so, but, whether it is or not, the case itself is already historic for the strange insight it has given into psychology—not the psychology of the insane criminal, but the psychology of people neither insane nor criminal. This man was not only a madman, but he was a man of depraved life and abnormal instincts. The depths of debauchery in which he not merely fell, but habitually lived, were far below those of the ordinary profligate. Yet he was a hero to thousands, and doubtless still is to many of them. Crowds cheered him wherever he appeared on the streets. It was not a mystery of city psychology, for the men and women of the rural districts vied with those of the city; it was not a manifestation peculiar to the United States, for Canada outdid us, and probably any other country into which he might have gone would have produced the same aberration.

That this uncritical, unintelligent mental state exists never needed any proof. It was disquieting, however, to find that it existed in such large numbers.

## THE FIRST FIFTY.

A half century of New York women of means and social distinction has organized itself into a committee known as "The First Fifty." Its aims are two. First, the Fifty will strive to cut off, at least to diminish, waste and extravagance in their own houses. Second, they will seek to help people in general toward a simpler "plan of living." Both objects are of the highest economic and patriotic import, and both are mighty hard to attain.

The First Fifty will prune their luncheons to two courses and their dinners to three. Irrespective of the war, and before the war, there was a marked tendency toward simplicity of diet, a reaction from too plethoric repasts. Health and good looks, the maintenance of a becoming slimness, made more difficult despite the passion for athletic exercise by the avoirdupois-fostering automobile, commend a certain asceticism of diet to the women folks. The men, diameters more vain, are not less concerned about their girth, but they are usually more loath to resign "the pleasures of the table." The fashion or impulse of simplicity is now a duty.

As a matter of fact, many competent disciples of BRILLAT-SAVARIN are likely to prefer simple dishes. These require the utmost art. Scientifically and artistically composed, a scanty bill of fare beats all the Persian apparatus of costly cates.

It is the fault of most of the so-called "American-plan" hotels that they provide a long, pretentious list, a Leporello roll, of dishes. The excess, the waste, of American hotels have been incredible, almost as incredible as in the "average American" household. The hotels, at least the gilded ones, and the clubs have reformed. How far they can reform their "help," remains to be seen.

Here is a hard nut for the Fifty to crack. Servants differ, of course, according to their nationality and habit. Some are "great eaters," some almost Barmecidal. So the chefs, sous-chefs, fancy and plain cooks, butlers, and bottlewashers differ much in the liberality or parsimony of their methods. But, if ordinary observation isn't at fault in great houses, medium houses, small houses, be the "staff" numerous and haughty, or if it consists of just one "girl," primitive as Mr. Swiveller's Marchioness, they are bound to eat the fat and drink the sweet, they loathe economy, they throw away every day a scandalous amount of food. Even if they are foreigners, accustomed to the sensible economies of older civilizations, in an American kitchen they do as the Americans do. Let us not blame these kitchen gods and goddesses. They rule the situation. Let us blame ourselves. For Americans, as a rule, barring perhaps a few thriftier stock, among them Scotch, French, German, Italian, are spenders and wasters. A cynical philosopher might say that they are snobs. They seem ashamed to save. Show them how, ask them to substitute a cheaper food for a dearer, and they foam at the mouth. What do you take them for? The best isn't too good for them. Are you trying to lower "American standards of living?" To attack waste is almost as sinful as to blaspheme against a protective tariff.

Well, a lot of us are learning better. A lot more have got to learn better. These fifty ladies are undertaking a good job, possibly a thankless one. They talk of starting a bureau to disseminate information about "the "cheapest and best food for the fam-"ily," and they will prepare bills of fare and tell the cost of the most nutritious filling things to eat. If Mere Man may offer a caution to the First Fifty, he will beg it to make its dish prices severely according to Gunter. Immense is the amount of expensive menus described as cheap now in circulation. Their futility makes the angels in the house weep and rage.

## THE PROTEST OF CYTHERA.

Not for several days has the Greek Chargé d'Affaires at Washington emitted a statement full of the holy, injured innocence and complete "neutrality" of King KONSTANTINOS I., affectionately known as "Tino." Meanwhile, the Bulletin Hellénique of March 28, the latest to reach us from Athens, gives Tinophils consoling news. Cythera, Aphrodite's isle, declared some weeks ago for VENIZELOS and the Revolutionists. So a meeting was called of Cytherian citizens domiciled in Athens and the Piraeus, and, therefore, subject to the royal discipline and opinions. At least, the resolutions of such a meeting are printed in the Bulletin Hellénique, whose English translation is almost as lovely as the Queen of Love herself.

Certain "inhabitans" of Cythera have taken "steps for the establi-"ment in the islaud of the revolu-"tionary regiment." Faithful to "our August King," the Athens-Piraeus Cytherians "want that the colony of "the Cytherians residing here makes "wel heard her protestation against "the abominable attempt."

It is a pleasure, it is a kindness to an island of old name, to make this protestation well heard. We feel certain that the colony of the Cytherians in Athens and Piraeus knows the exact truth about the King and his dealings with the Allies and the Central Powers. "Tino" and his pamphleteers and League of Reservists are partial to the truth. Last June the "fall" of Verdun was officially announced at a parade of Greek troops in Kavala.

Major Gen. LEONARD WOOD, whose enthusiastic reception in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, when he took charge of his new post, expressed the sentiment not only of his new neighbors but of the whole country, is now in command of what will become the most important of all the military departments. There will be twelve large camps for the training and mobilization of the war army under General WOOD'S supervision. His extraordinary skill as an organizer and his administrative ability will have full play.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Ready as Soon as Present.**

Every American not suffering from the pacifist psychosis must have read with deep satisfaction yesterday's dispatches from London announcing that a part of the American Navy arrived in British waters on May 4, and that since that time these vessels of ours have been actively—we can fairly hope efficiently—engaged in the couldn't-be-too-well-performed task of helping to sink German submarines. That this news has been so long in coming is one of those little mysteries which all army and naval censors are so fond of and no civilian mind can expect to understand, but it is out at last, and it is none the worse for having been well cured in the censorial smokehouse.

The British public evidently have been as glad as the American to get this convincing proof that their new ally is actually and practically in the war, and it was particularly pleasant, over here, to read, not only that the Britons were "thrilled" on hearing of this addition to the Entente sea power, but that they described as "characteristically American" the fact that when the commander of the squadron from across the Atlantic was asked, on its arrival, how soon it could get to work, he answered, "We can start at once." The final preparations for active duty, it seems, had not been deferred till the arrival in Queenstown Harbor, but were made on the way over. Though that may not be quite as "characteristically American," in military matters as it might be, at least we do believe that it already is characteristic of the American "fleet in being," and that soon it will be not less so in regard to the great American army that is to be.

These vessels of ours now abroad are only little ones, indeed, but they are craft of exactly the sort most needed at the present moment, and it is pardonable, though not quite safe perhaps, to guess, in Yankee fashion, that the diminution in submarine achievements just reported may not be wholly unconnected with the presence on the submarine hunting ground of our agile destroyers. They have added appreciably to the number of destroyers on patrol, and there is at least the possibility that they carried over with them a new solution or two, the product of American ingenuity, of the most troublesome and disquieting problem—Russia apart—now confronting the civilized world.

**Another Royal Economy.**

A Canadian just back from England dined while there at the King's table, and he reports that, as a part of the exemplary carefulness in the use of food now prevailing in the royal palace, bread was not served in slices already cut, but host and guests alike severed from the loaf, each for himself, what he needed.

One has read of that as a British country-house custom in too many novels really to be startled by it, even when practiced by the King. Obviously it would result in saving bread, and therefore wheat, in some measure, and no degree is too small to be negligible in these days. It would be interesting to know, however, whether King GEORGE has been more or less successful than have some people in this country in winning the cordial co-operation of his servants in carrying out economies of that sort.

From several quarters on this side of the water there are coming stories of well-to-do, or more than well-to-do, folk who found themselves objects of thinly veiled scorn from their servants when they proposed similar simplifications and savings, and had forced on them the painful consciousness that downstairs they were considered mean, not patriotic, when they attempted to reduce to the desirable minimum the accustomed waste of food.

Perhaps the King has had the same sad experience, though probably he doesn't know it.

### Mexico and the Allies.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the letter entitled "Mexico's Best Course," Henry Osborn Taylor points out the many material benefits that Mexico would reap if she should cast her lot with the Allies. On the other hand he mentions the risks and evils which Mexico may meet if she maintains her present attitude.

While some other Americans seem to share Mr. Taylor's views, I am convinced that the great majority sees in Mexico's neutrality her only proper and dignified course. That at least seems to be the view of the American Government, since Ambassador Fletcher has on several occasions expressed his hopes that Mexico will not be drawn into the war.

Mr. Taylor refers only to the material aspect of the case. Considering the victory of the Allies a sure thing, he sees in Mexico's entrance into the war a series of benefits for her. Reasoning along that line it might be inferred that if the Mexican Government thought more likely the victory of the Central Powers it should side with Germany. That is a narrow way of considering the situation. I do not pretend that the material aspect of the question ought to be neglected, but I claim that it is not the only one, nor the most important.

Mexico's own problems claim all her energy, but above all she has not received the slightest offense from Germany. Mr. Taylor claims that if Mexico should join the United States, friendship would spring up between the two nations. If at this stage of affairs, without the least provocation from Germany, Mexico should declare war on her, the friendship that from that act should spring up between the two American Republics would not be lasting. After the war is over and the passions have cooled down Mexico's dignified attitude will be duly appreciated by none better than by the American people. From our side, I feel that if Mexico were compelled to enter the war without the full support of the people she would retain anything but love for Americans. But we could not but feel respect for this great nation if we are left to act independently along the lines of international decorum.

JOSE S. NORIEGA.

New York, May 9, 1917.

### The $1,000 a Year Minimum.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In these days of so-called democracy, and during this season of taxes on account of the war, let one who earns less than $600 per annum express himself in your most excellent columns.

Why should any one, man or woman, who enjoys the protection of this great country, be exempt from doing his or her bit toward its maintenance in these serious times, assuming that he or she is a wage earner? Why should $1,000 per annum, for incomes, be the limit? Many millions of inhabitants are thereby exempt, and these millions enjoy all the good things the country provides, the same as the millionaires and the rest of us.

If some enterprising citizens, and I shall be glad to volunteer my services in the cause, will organize a Tag Day scheme in every town and hamlet of the United States to collect something from 10 cents up to a dollar or more from every able-bodied man or woman who does not come under the requirements of the tax laws, it will be one of the greatest public-spirited moves of the day.

I can see at least $100,000,000 added to the country's revenue, and all this without in any way affecting conditions at home.

A CLERK.

New Rochelle, May 9, 1917.

### As It Might Have Been.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Apropos of the tactics of Congress toward raising our army, I am reminded of those stirring words of Admiral Dewey at Manila: "If you ever in the world get ready, Gridley, for heaven's sake, fire!"

ANNA RUTH WEEKS.

New York, May 17, 1917.

### THE OMEN.

Have you seen it flying from a hundred staffs
Over the counting houses of the money kings?
Ah, you have not known all its beauty.

Have you kneeled reverently in Trinity or St. Paul's,
Aglow with a new and solemn fervor
Because of its presence in God's temple?
Still, you have not known all its beauty.

Have you seen it bathed in golden sunlight
At the mast of a splendid ship?
Or carried in a parade
By the thinning column of the G. A. R.,
In a holy silence
Louder and more eloquent than any blast of trumpets?
Even so, you have not known all its beauty.

Have you seen it blown lightly by an amorous wind,
Twining lovingly,
Now with the Union Jack,
Now with the Tricolor,
Like a lovely lady embracing a soldier sweetheart?
You have not known all its beauty!

But I—I have driven over Queensboro Bridge,
In a raging storm at midnight,
When the rain spat viciously
With a sound like the tss! tss! of bullets,
And the thick mantle of the brooding night
Was torn only by occasional savage lunges
From the jagged sword of God's lightning;
And suddenly, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard,
A searchlight swung its brilliant circle into the surrounding blackness,
Showing a sky inky with racing storm clouds,
Black as the night itself;
And, silhouetted against them in a blaze of glory,
Straining, striving,
Fluttering triumphantly,
Torn by the elements,
Drenched but magnificent—
The Stars and Stripes!

BEATRICE BARRY.

# BALFOUR IS HONORED BY PHI BETA KAPPA

## First Chapter of Famous College Society Initiates the British Delegates.

## HE DISCUSSES THE CRISIS

### Declares the Future Civilization of the World Is the Stake in the Present Conflict.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, and several members of the British mission to this country, who have received degrees at Oxford or Cambridge, were made honorary members of the Phi Beta Kappa society today at an impressive ceremony at the Long residence, where the commission has its headquarters. In accepting membership Mr. Balfour dwelt briefly on the duty of graduates of great universities in the world conflict, asserting that the gathering today and the discussion of the war situation proved the great truth that learning and study, if divorced from the realities of life, lost more than half their worth.

Mr. Balfour and other members of the commission have been asked to accept degrees from a score of universities and colleges. They felt that the membership conferred on them today was representative of all of these institutions.

The election was by Alpha Chapter of Virginia, founded at William and Mary College in 1776. These representatives of the British Government were honored: Mr. Balfour, Ambassador Cecil Spring-Rice, Thomas White, Walter Cunliffe, Ian Malcolm, Geoffrey Butler, Eustace Percy, Frederick P. Robinson, Stephen McKenna, Maurice Peterson, Walter T. Layton, Christopher Phillips, and Maurice S. Amos.

In his formal speech Mr. Balfour said:

"Mr. President and Brethren of the Phi Beta Kappa Society: I, on behalf of myself and on behalf of my friends, thank you for allowing us to take part in this service, the memory of which will rest with us as long as life exists. You have welcomed us as the mission from Great Britain. You have welcomed those members of the mission who belonged to sister universities on the other side of the Atlantic, and you have conferred upon us the highest honor which you can give or it is in our power to receive. We most sincerely thank you for what you have done.

"In the eloquent and moving speeches which have today been delivered by your President and others who have taken part in the ceremonies, little has been said of matters strictly academic. They were present to our minds, but they lay, and rightly lay, in the background. You who are present represent, and in a lesser degree I suppose we can claim to represent, the academic life and training of the two great countries, and the duty we should meet together and deal in the main with matters which are international and political, rather than with matters which are in the strictest and narrowest sense academic, shows the great truth, or what I deem to be a great truth, that learning and study, if they be divorced from the realities of life and social life, lose more than half their worth.

"I understand, and others this morning have reminded us, that this meeting is a symbol of all that represents the culture and education, or most of what represents the culture and education, in these two great nations that are now united in the pursuit of one great, common cause. Let us take it for granted, then.

**Discusses World's Crisis.**

"The history of the society, of which we are the youngest members, is a happy illustration of the truth which I have just insisted upon; for, if I rightly understand the history of the society, it was born in the stress and conflict of a great national crisis. The crisis we are living through today is possibly a greater crisis than that which struck this country in 1776. It is one the importance of which extends far beyond the boundaries of this community and touches the whole world, not in America alone, not in Europe only, but wherever the ideals of Christian civilization have come to flourish.

"Gentlemen, it surely is a great thing to feel that all of us who have in common a university training, whether it has been carried out here or in Britain, have the same noble traditions which have been maintained for all these centuries; it is a great thing to feel that we are one. You, Mr. President, observed, with truth, that we are largely if not wholly of a common stock, but that blood is but a poor cement—I think that was your phrase—is but a poor and weak cement, if that which it is meant to cement is not bound together by ties, spiritual ties, more fervent and more gripping than anything that could be conferred by any accident of heredity. That surely is so.

"Whether they are students of American universities or whether they are students of British universities, they have a bond of union stronger than language, than literature, than law. Stronger these bonds are and should be, they have the bond of common hopes, of common purposes, of nations making common sacrifices for one great end, and that end is not only that of American universities and British universities, not merely the future culture or economic progress of these two great and free communities, but in addition to these causes, in themselves sufficiently great to fill the minds and kindle the imaginations of even the most sluggish, we can surely say for ourselves that we have in our guardianship, gathered here today that we have in our keeping, the future freedom of the world, and success in our efforts means the future civilization of the world.

"These are thoughts which I should hardly have ventured to refer to on such an occasion as this, before a society so strictly academic in its character as this, had not the example been set in the noble address of your President and others, and I should otherwise not have trespassed beyond the relatively narrow bounds of purely academic interests and ventured to go into those wider spheres of policy and humanity which are in all our thoughts at this great and solemn moment of our history.

"On behalf of my friends and myself I beg to thank you for the greatest honor which you could possibly confer or which we could possibly receive."

**Brief Initiation Ceremonies.**

The brief initiation exercises were opened by Dr. Hollis Godfrey, representing the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa, with a few remarks, and then came the initiation conducted by Lyon G. Typer, President of the College of William and Mary. The charge and explanation were made by Edwin A. Grosvenor, President of the society, and then the keys, symbols of membership, were bestowed on the new members. The only other foreigners who have been elected to honorary membership have been Ambassador Jusserand and Lord Bryce.

After the meeting the members of the commission and the fraternity Senators were guests at a luncheon given by Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey at their home, 1,901 Wyoming Avenue, which was attended also by Mrs. Edwin A. Grosvenor, Mrs. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, and Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Mr. Balfour spent the morning in conference with members of the commission and in the afternoon with Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board. He was the guest at a reception tonight at the home of Senator Saulsbury.

The program tomorrow includes a conference with Secretary of State Lansing on trade matters, at which the question of the rationing of neutral countries will probably be taken up. The tardiness of Congress in adopting certain war legislation, including the embargo resolution, has hampered to some extent the conferences of the British Commissioners and the Government officials.

At the State Department it was said today that the so-called rationing problems could not be settled until after Congress authorized President Wilson to establish embargoes. When the questions were taken up, it was said, the discussion of them with neutral countries concerned and any arrangements or agreements that might be concluded would be confidential.

## THE SMALL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

### An Answer to President Willcox's Objections to a Change in the System of School Control.

By HENRY W. TAFT.

New York, May 15, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your issue of last Sunday you published a statement of Mr. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, in which he opposed the Lockwood State Education bill which is now before the Governor for his approval. Mr. Willcox's principal objection is that the number of members of the Board of Education is reduced from 46 to 7, although he now favors a gradual reduction to not less than 15. The position of Mr. Willcox at least shows that he has yielded to the force of modern thought in educational matters, for two years ago he opposed the bill to reduce the Board of Education in this city to 15 members, and used the argument that, as the aggregate membership of the Boards of Education of Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Boston was 63, New York should have a board even larger than its present board of 46; in other words, that there should be a fixed numerical proportion between the population and the Board of Education. If Mr. Willcox had not been so slow to yield to the force of the enlightened sentiment of the country in the matter of school administration, his present pessimistic views concerning the working of the reform embodied in the Lockwood bill might have more weight.

He fears that the reduction of the number of the Board of Education will cause a violent disorganization of school administration, "because," as he says, "there will be thrown suddenly on the shoulders of the board of 7 the multifarious duties performed by the present body of 46, which is effectively organized into 15 different committees, each specialized in its particular line and familiar with its work by reason of long experience." I am convinced that the forebodings of Mr. Willcox are without substantial foundation. The fact is that most of the questions which are referred to the numerous committees of the board created under the present intricate and faulty system can be much better decided by expert salaried officials, who understand them better than lay members of the committees can be expected to. Furthermore, the action of the committees generally relates to matters which have been already fully examined and considered by these expert officials, and it is impossible for the committees dealing with the subject at their occasional meetings to do otherwise than accept the conclusions arrived at in the reports submitted by the experts for their consideration. The existence of the large Board of Education and the numerous committees dealing with all sorts of details, often involving technical knowledge, has resulted in a waste of time, not only on the part of the members of the committees themselves, but also of the paid officials of the board, who have been compelled to attend the committee meetings in an effort to instruct members of the committees in the details of technical and professional matters which could be more expeditiously disposed of by the officials themselves. Under the provisions of the Lockwood bill the responsibility for disposing of such matters will necessarily be thrown upon the paid officials of the board, and the board will be at liberty to devote itself to larger questions of administrative policy.

The Committee on Buildings and Sites and the Committee on Supplies, which Mr. Willcox mentions, have for years dealt with matters of business detail which ought to be finally dealt with by officials devoting their entire time to the subject, with an accountability, of course, under the by-laws of the board, for any improper performance of their duties. Mr. Willcox thinks that it is unfortunate that the athletic activities, now under the direction of a committee of the Board of Education, should be transferred to the Department of the City Superintendent. The obvious comment upon this suggestion is that, with the co-ordination in the modern science of education of physical and intellectual training, the athletics of the schools ought to be a part of the educational curriculum and directly in charge of the City Superintendent. But those who have recently opposed a reform in school administration in this city have always opposed any proposal by which the Board of Education should be shorn of its power to direct the Superintendent and the Associate Superintendents as to the manner in which they should perform their duties as experts. The crux of the matter is that reactionary members of the Board of Education have believed that the board should have power to control the Superintendents in the details of educational matters, and that this power should not be confined to making by-laws defining generally the powers and duties of the Superintendents. The view that the Board of Education should supervise and direct the Superintendents in administrative details in educational matters has necessitated the intricate committee system. Under the plan of the Lockwood bill, the reason for the existence of numerous committees will be almost entirely removed.

New York is proverbially slow in adopting school reforms. For instance, although many may have forgotten the fact, for a number of years New York was the only large city in the country that did not possess a high school; and in many other ways the city has lagged behind. It is now almost the only large city in the country that retains a large Board of Education. That it has been saddled with such an anachronism is due to the fortuitous circumstance that Brooklyn, with a peculiar local system existing in no other large city, had a large Board of Education, and the Brooklyn people, largely through sentimental reasons, insisted upon a numerous board. But it has been found unwieldy and inefficient and has become an instrument for introducing in the school administration many unsound and antiquated ideas. The Goodnow-Howe report of May 31, 1913, to the Committee on School Inquiry, on the "Organization, Status, and Procedure of the Department of Education," said:

"The size of the board seems to have directly defeated the main argument for its size. Members are not familiar with the whole school problem. They are familiar with only a fraction of the problem committed to the committees of which they are members. * * * Committee policies have been substituted for a comprehensive school policy. Aside from the instinct of men to amplify their departments and authority, the members of the board have no means of becoming familiar with the school problem or with the schools as a whole. The size of the board makes this impossible. The committee system accentuates the evil. The time of both the board and its committees is absorbed with petty routine and administrative detail to the neglect of any large-visioned policies of school development."

The Board of Education, under the provisions of the Lockwood bill, will be enabled to legislate through its by-laws, in relation to general matters of departmental administration, and it will naturally confine itself to the larger questions of educational, business, and administrative policy. There will be less danger than under the present system of its yielding to narrowing sectarian, political or other improper influences. The superintending and teaching forces will have greater independence, and they will perform their duties with greater spontaneity. There are other admirable features of the Lockwood bill, particularly the financial provisions; but my chief object in writing this letter is to combat the views expressed by Mr. Willcox in his statement to which I have referred above.

HENRY W. TAFT.

## G. O. P. AIDS WAR WORK.

### District Clubhouses Offered as Recruiting Stations.

The entire Republican organization of New York County has been placed at the disposal of the Federal Government during the war, it was announced last night at a meeting of the county organization at Bryant Hall. A committee of 500 prominent Republicans, with Charles D. Hilles as Chairman, was appointed by President Samuel S. Koenig to cooperate with the Federal authorities in carrying out the plan.

The thirty-one district clubhouses of the Republican organization in Manhattan will be offered for use as recruiting stations, and the election machinery of each district, including election workers, will be used, if wanted, for work in connection with the Federal and State military census.

Among those on the committee are Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Henry L. Stimson, James B. Ford, George F. Baker, Herbert L. Satterlee, Robert Bacon, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., George W. Wickersham, Herbert Parsons, Ogden L. Mills, James R. Sheffield, Victor Morawetz, Louis Marshall, Charles D. Hilles, Nicholas Murray Butler, Norman de R. Whitehouse, George S. Ward, Albert Ottinger, William H. Douglas, George B. Francis, Samuel Feiber, Henry W. Jessup, William M. K. Olcott, Henry A. Wise Wood, Alexander Brough, Charles A. Flammer, M. Linn Bruce, William B. Bennett, Clifford S. Bostwick, Max S. Grifenhagen, Rufus P. Johnston, Edward M. Morgan, Frederick C. Tanner, Schuyler Schleffelin, Cabot Ward, Nelson N. Henry, F. L. La Guardia, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Schuyler Carlton, Job E. Hedges, Bronson Winthrop, John Henry Hammond, Gordon Knox Bell, Marcus M. Marks, William R. Westerfield, Sol Oppenheimer, Franklin B. Miller, Martin Saxe, Louis Runkel.

## FIRST PAPER BLANKS GONE.

### Citizenship Rush Halted by Exhaustion of the Supply.

County Clerk William F. Schneider announced yesterday that no more applications for first papers of citizenship could be received because the blanks furnished by the Government had been exhausted and repeated requests to the Department of Labor for an additional supply had been fruitless. Word was received from Washington that the Bureau of Printing was so busy with work deemed more important that it would not be possible to renew the supply of blanks until about July 1.

Other naturalization bureaus in this city and many throughout the country are in similar plight. Some of them have a few blanks left, while others are entirely without them.

Mr. Schneider said he feared it would be difficult to explain the situation to aliens seeking to declare their intention of becoming citizens. There are still on hand a number of blanks for second papers, but it was predicted that these would give out within a few weeks.

A suggestion was offered that substitutes for the official blanks might be prepared in each of the bureaus, but this was rejected, on the ground that only those printed in the Government Printing Office could be used. While the applications for citizenship have decreased since the declaration of war, they are still far above normal.

## ANTI-PENSION TEACHERS WIN

### Those Opposed to Law Elect Members to Retirement Board.

The teachers who opposed the passage of the new pension law won a victory over those who favored it, at the election yesterday of three teacher-members of the new Retirement Board. There were forty-six delegates present, representing the various school districts in the five boroughs. The meeting was called to order by Associate City Superintendent Straubenmuller.

The first test between the opposing forces came in the election of the chairman and Secretary. Those who had favored the pension law nominated Frederick M. Scheider and Henry C. Moore for the two positions. The opposition named Charles Rozelle, Jr., and Freda Grosskeans, who received 24 votes to 22 for the others.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the teacher-members of the Board of Retirement. Principal Clara C. Calkins defeated Isabelle A. Ennis by a vote of 24 to 22, Frederick Z. Lewis of the Boys' High School had 24 votes against 22 for Harry B. Penhollern of the De Witt Clinton High School, and Harriet E. Porritt of Public School 130, Manhattan, defeated Ava L. Parrott of Public School 115, Manhattan, by a vote of 24 to 23.

The first meeting of the new Retirement Board will be held at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow in the Controller's office. Its members consist of the President of the Board of Education, the

# MISS LILLIE PEARCE WEDS C. T. HICKEY

### Cincinnati Girl Marries in Home of Her Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets.

### BROTHER GIVES BRIDE AWAY

### The Rev. David Ross of Glasgow, Scotland, Officiates.—Honeymoon Trip to Honolulu.

The wedding of Miss Lillie Gardiner Pearce, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. C. G. Pearce of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Carroll Thomas Hickey of San Francisco took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets, 30 West Fifty-second Street. The Rev. David Ross of Glasgow, Scotland, officiated.

The drawing room, where the ceremony was held, was decorated with orchids and Spring flowers. Clifford Gordon Pearce gave his sister in marriage.

The bride wore a gown of lace and tulle over orchid-colored satin, with a picture hat of tulle to match, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Her ornaments were a diamond pendant and a sapphire and diamond brooch.

Mrs. J. Macy Willets acted as matron of honor. She appeared in a gown of pale blue embroidered silk and tulle, topped with a hat of light blue tulle, and carried pink roses.

A small reception followed the ceremony, with guests from Jacksonville, Fla.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Va., and San Francisco.

Mr. Hickey and his bride left later for an extended trip in the West, and will visit in Colorado, California, and Honolulu. They plan to return to New York next Winter. The bride comes from an old Southern family. Mr. Hickey, who is in the mining business, is a son of the late Colonel James T. Hickey of Ohio.

## RICHTER-MYERS WEDDING.

### Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer Quietly Married.

Mrs. Irene Untermyer Myers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and Stanley L. Richter, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Richter of 68 East Seventy-ninth Street, were married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of the bride, 399 Park Avenue, the ceremony being performed by Justice Clarence J. Shearn of the Supreme Court.

The bride, in a traveling costume, was unattended. Irwin Untermyer, a brother of the bride, was the best man, and the bride's father gave her in marriage. There were no others present save the parents of the bride and bridegroom and Theodore Richter, a brother.

Mr. Richter was a Deputy Assistant District Attorney under Whitman.

### E. L. Adams Marries in Illinois.

Elbridge Lapham Adams, an attorney of this city, and Margaret Hubbard Strong, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Mills Hubbard of Lake Forest, Ill., were married yesterday at Lake Forest. Mr. Adams's first wife, who died in May, 1914, was Miss Julia Louise Hubbell, and he has three children, Miss Emily B. Adams, William H. Adams, a student at Yale, and Elbridge Adams, 24, who is at Andover. Mr. Adams was graduated from Williams College.

### P. G. Cobden Weds Miss Kopper.

The marriage of Philip G. Cobden of New York and Larchmont and Miss Katharine Kopper, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Kopper, Jr., was celebrated yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 58 West Seventy-third Street. The Rev. Dr. Cobden of Larchmont officiated. Mrs. W. Henry Gray was the matron of honor, and John Cobden was his brother's best man.

### Host to Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal.

Benjamin Altheimer of this city, formerly of St. Louis, where he originated "bundle day," gave a dinner last night at the Hotel St. Regis for Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Rosenthal, in honor of their twentieth wedding anniversary. The dinner was served in the Louis XVI. Room, and the gold service used. Covers were laid for twenty guests.

### Miss Roberts to Wed D. C. Hall.

Mrs. Lewis Roberts of 12 West Twelfth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Joyce Mary Roberts, to Douglas Cairman Hall of this city, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Hall is a member of the Institute of British Architects. No date has been set for the wedding.

### Economy League to Discuss Waste.

A meeting of the Economy League of the Junior Colonial Dames of America, for Red Cross work, will be held in the ballroom of the Colony Club this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting will be conducted by Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, and the subject for discussion will be on the conservation of waste, and its value industrially and in the household.


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*This cloth, the newest development of the American Hosiery Company, comes after 10 years of research—undoubtedly it means a better union suit.*

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### Gifford-Phillips Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alling Gifford of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Conyngham Gifford, to James Laughlin Phillips of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Phillips is the son of Major and Mrs. Duncan Clinch Phillips of Washington. He is a graduate of Yale, 1908, and until recently was an active officer of the National Civic Federation. He is now connected with the Council of National Defense at Washington.

### Miss Helen Braun Engaged.

Mrs. Louis Bossert of the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Helen Braun, to James H. Connell, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Connell of Flushing, L. I., and a brother-in-law of Maurice E. Connolly, Borough President of Queens. Miss Braun is a graduate of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn.

## ZOO EMPLOYES GET A RISE.

### Park Lands Are Being Planted to Raise Vegetables for the Animals.

Madison Grant, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the Bronx Zoological Garden, announced at the Spring meeting yesterday that a fund of $11,460 had been raised by nine members of the society, from which the park and Aquarium employes receiving less than $1,800 a year would receive an increase of 10 per cent. in their salaries. He said that it would be impossible to do this after 1917.

Owing to the cost and difficulty of obtaining materials, it was announced that the construction of the Heads and Horns Building would be postponed until after the war and that work on the Tropical Zoological Station had been temporarily suspended.

The Director of the Tropical Zoological Station, William Beebe, is in the aviation service, it was reported. G. Inness Hartley, Mr. Beebe's associate, has enlisted and is at the Plattsburg camp, and Henry D. Whitefield, architect of the Heads and Horns Building, has enlisted and will be absent until the close of the war. There is a Red Cross base in the Lion House, with from fifteen to thirty volunteer workers daily, under the direction of Mrs. J. B. Turk. Of the $5,000 necessary to provide materials, the Zoological Park Defense Committee has raised to date $1,900.

To meet the increased cost of vegetable food for the animals of the park, every acre of ground that can be spared from the ranges has been plowed and planted, and more land will be obtained from the Bronx Parkway Commission for the same purpose.

## HAILS WORLD BROTHERHOOD

### Dr. Manning Preaches at Anniversary of Trinity Church Dedication.

The services held by Trinity Church yesterday in commemoration at once of Ascension Day and of the seventy-first anniversary of the dedication of the present church building were marked by a sermon by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, which predicted the establishment of democracy and worldwide brotherhood and the drawing together, closer than ever before, of all the factions in the Christian Church.

"The message upon the banners of our armies to a bleeding world," said Dr. Manning, "is 'Look up; lift up your heads, for your salvation draweth nigh.'

"This war is being fought with a new motive and a new spirit. I believe it is strictly true to say that not one nation with which we are allied wanted the war, and that we are fighting together with our allies with the announced and open purpose of making wars hereafter forever unlikely."

A special communion service, at which the church was entirely filled, was held before the celebration of the anniversary. The choir was augmented and accompanied by the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra of sixty-five pieces, and Bruno's St. Cecilia Mass was sung. The collection was devoted to the parish's Seaside Home.

## MME. SCHWIMMER AT HOME.

### Woman Who Suggested Ford Peace Expedition Labors in Budapest.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, the Hungarian pacifist, who dominated Henry Ford's peace expedition in the Winter of 1915-16, is again engaged in an idealistic enterprise, according to information that has come to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Back in her home town of Budapest, she was busy early in April in organizing a movement for the better appreciation of America among the Hungarians, and sought the aid of American diplomatic authorities in her attempt. Whether she is succeeding in the work now that dual monarchy has broken off relations with the United States is unknown.

Mme. Schwimmer came to America in 1915 to preach pacifism, particularly to women. She went on a lecture tour, and was successful at first, but had fallen on hard times when, in November of that year, she was introduced to Henry Ford and convinced him of the possibilities of getting the boys out of the trenches by Christmas. During the early and spectacular weeks of the Ford excursion she was the guiding spirit, but her influence waned when Europe failed to respond to the impulse.

Last Summer Mme. Schwimmer returned to America and tried for three days to see Mr. Ford in Detroit to tell him how the work could still be done. Her efforts failed, and she sailed for Norway in August after writing an open letter to America, in which she said that it was harder to get an interview with him than with Kings and Kaisers.

## CAN'T CALL HIMSELF WILSON

### Court Refuses to Permit Feingold to Take the President's Name.

August John W. Feingold, a native of Russia, applied yesterday to the Supreme Court for permission to change his name. After hearing his application, Justice Samuel H. Ordway, sitting in Bronx County, asked him what name he wanted to use.

"Wilson," replied Feingold.

Thereupon Justice Ordway, with pointed remarks, dismissed the application, saying that the name of the President should not be used. Feingold explained that he had selected the name because his friends knew him as "Wilson," the name of his foster-father. The Justice replied that his ruling would stand.

# NATIONS JOIN IN LAST TRIBUTE TO CHOATE

### Funeral Attended by Spring-Rice, Delegated as Personal Representative of the King.

### FRANCE SENDS HOVELACQUE

### St. Bartholomew's Not Quite Filled Owing to Restrictions—Buried at Stockbridge, Mass.

Without eulogy and with only the Episcopal burial service, the funeral of Joseph H. Choate was held at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France were represented by high officials, and delegations were present from the bar associations of the Nation, State, county, and city, as well as from a large number of social, philanthropic, educational and patriotic organizations, of nearly all of which Mr. Choate had at one time been President. After the service at the church the family accompanied the body in a special car to Stockbridge, Mass., their Summer home, where the burial took place.

The funeral procession left the Choate residence at 8 East Sixty-third Street shortly after 9 o'clock, led by an escort of mounted police, with the body in an automobile hearse, followed by the members of the family in a number of limousines. There were crowds on the sidewalks who removed their hats as the procession passed—crowds so great that they had to be held back by detachments of police. Other crowds gathered on Madison Avenue and the cross streets near the church.

#### Throng Remains Outside.

Despite the thousands of applications for admission, the church was not quite filled. The family had been compelled to announce that admission would be given first to those holding cards of invitation, which had been sent out in numbers almost equal to the seating capacity of 1,000. Not quite all the cards had been distributed, and most of those who failed to receive them stayed away. Shortly before the service began the doors were thrown open for general admission, but comparatively few entered.

Before the opening of the service, Arthur S. Hyde, organist of the church, played Handel's "Largo" and Beethoven's "Funeral March." At 9:45 o'clock the vested choir of fifty members entered in procession, singing "O God Our Help In Ages Past," and as soon as they took their places the funeral procession entered the aisle. The honorary pallbearers were headed by Mayor Mitchel and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who was delegated to be present as the personal representative of King George. After them walked Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, and then came the other pallbearer—Francis R. Appleton, Robert W. De Forest, George L. Ingraham, Charles Lanier, Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. P. Morgan, John G. Milburn, Frank K. Sturgis, Francis Lynde Stetson, Charles H. Tweed, Henry White, and William W. Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, representing the United States Government.

Behind the coffin came the Choate family—Mrs. Choate on the arm of her son, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., then George S. Choate, the other son, with Miss Mabel Choate and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., and then the grandchildren and other relatives. As the procession moved up the aisle the Rev. Dr. George Merrill of Stockbridge recited the opening passages of the service. When the party had been seated, the choir sang "Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Refuge." The remainder of the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's, and Bishop Charles F. Brent of the Philippine Islands. As a recessional the choir sang "Rise, Crowned with Light." The funeral procession then went directly to the Grand Central Station, where the private car was in waiting.

The French Government was represented by M. Hovelacque, Minister of Education and a member of the War Commission now here; Lieut. Col. Raymond, and Consul General Gaston Liébert. Besides Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Great Britain's representatives were Commodore Guy Gaunt, naval attaché, and Consul General Clive Bayley. C. J. Dorner, assistant private secretary to Mr. Balfour, came as personal representative of the head of the British Commission.

#### Prominent Men in Delegations.

Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and Elihu Root were unable to be present, but Mr. Roosevelt sent a wreath. The Board of Aldermen were represented by John F. McCourt, Robert L. Moran, Frederick H. Stevenson, Charles A. Post, and Charles P. Cole.

These representatives were also present:

American Bar Association, of which Mr. Choate had been President—Alton B. Parker and Frederick R. Wadhams of New York, Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, Francis Rawle of Pennsylvania, and George Whitelock of Maryland.

State Bar Association, of which Mr. Choate had also been President—Charles E. Hughes, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Alphonso T. Clearwater, James Byrne, John M. Bowers, and Henry W. Taft.

Republican League of Clubs of the State of New York—H. H. Benedict, Ormsby McHarg, Walter B. Walker, Edmond D. Fisher, and Charles M. Turner.

New England Society, of which Mr. Choate was President in the later sixties—Dr. Edward L. Partridge, Harry A. Cushing, Austin B. Fletcher, Howland Davis, A. Barton Hepburn, and Francis Lynde Stetson.

American Museum of Natural History, of whose founders Mr. Choate was the last survivor—Henry Fairfield Osborn, John B. Trevor, R. Fulton Cutting, Adrian Iselin, Jr., A. D. Juilliard, Madison Grant, Cabot Ward, Cleveland H. Dodge, Ogden Mills, and Dr. Walter B. James, as well as by Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, Director of the Museum, and members of the scientific staff.

State Charities Aid Association, of which Mr. Choate was President for many years—Miss Louise Lee Schuyler, Mrs. William Z. Rice, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, George E. Canfield, Eugene A. Philbin, Oren S. Root, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. Henry Osthout, John A. McKim, Miss Helen C. Butler, Theodora L. Frothingham, Miss Mary Vida Clark, and Homer Folks.

National Security League, of which Mr. Choate was Honorary President—Robert Bacon, Alton B. Parker, R. Livingston Beeckman, S. Stanwood Menken, Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, George Haven Putnam, Frederic R. Coudert, Herbert Barry, Guy Murchie, George Wharton Pepper, William S. Ellis, George von Lengerke Meyer, and William Hamlin Childs.

Chamber of Commerce—Welding Ring, J. P. Morgan, Frank K. Sturgis, Robert Bacon, R. Fulton Cutting, Cleveland H. Dodge, Horace Porter, Jacob H. Schiff, T. De Witt Cuyler, Herbert L. Satterlee, Alfred E. Marling, John L. Waterbury, Howard C. Smith, Richard H. Ewart, Edmund L. Baylies, Willard Straight, Irving T. Bush, William Skinner, Isaac N. Seligman, Clarence W. Bowen, Charles W. Carpter, F. H. Cuterbridge.

Merchants' Association—William Fellowes Morgan, Henry R. Towne, William A. Marble, Waldo H. Marshall, and William Hamlin Childs.

American Peace Centenerary Committee—Louis Livingston Seaman, Isaac N. Seligman, William Curtis Demorest, James L. Wandling, George F. Kunz, Edward W. Hatch, Charles Stewart Davison, Andrew B. Humphrey, E. P. Maynard, and John A. Stewart.

George T. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims, of which body Mr. Choate was President, headed a delegation of their representatives. Other bodies represented were the City Bar Association, the County Lawyers' Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Harvard Club, University Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Trustees of New York Hospital, of which Mr. Choate had been President.

Others present were Controller William A. Prendergast, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Borough Presidents Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, and Douglas Mawhewson of the Bronx; Ernest Thompson Seton, John Brooks Leavitt, Charles R. Flint, Martin W. Littleton, Lyman Abbott, Morgan J. O'Brien, Oscar S. Straus, Jerome D. Green, former Ambassador James W. Gerard, Louis Marshall, Robert Underwood Johnson, William Church Osborn, George F. Baker, Arthur C. Train, Paul D. Cravath, Maurice Leon, George W. Wickersham, General George W. Wingate, William N. Dykman, Julius Henry Cohen, Henry Clews, John W. Goff, and John D. Crimmins, August Belmont, and James Speyer.

#### Flowers at the Church.

Among the offerings of flowers sent to the church were the following:

Large cross of red carnations on a field of white carnations from the American Red Cross.

Cross of Easter lilies from Arthur J. Balfour.

Wreath of lilies from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Panel of red roses from the Harvard Club.

Panel of red and white roses from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Clusters of calla lilies and red roses from the British Consulate General, with a small British flag upon them.

Panel of lilies from M. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador.

Standard of pink roses and lilies of the valley from Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan.

The pulpit was banked with calla and Easter lilies. There were no decorations in the church, but a large American flag hung over the outer door.

The flowers in the church were distributed afterward to the sick in hospitals through the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild of 70 Fifth Avenue, in whose work Mr. Choate had taken a deep interest.

The American Museum of Natural History was closed yesterday morning during the hours of the funeral. By order of William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, and City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, exercises were held in all the schools of the city treating of Mr. Choate's life and patriotic services. Particular stress was laid upon the fact that he was prepared for Harvard in the public schools of Salem, Mass., and the teachers were directed to emphasize the opportunities offered by the city schools of New York to children who would take advantage of them.

### BURIAL AT STOCKBRIDGE.

### Stores and Schools Closed as a Final Tribute to Mr. Choate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., May 17.—Final tribute to Joseph H. Choate was paid by 1,000 men and women who attended the burial services in his private cemetery here this afternoon. Stores and schools were closed and St. Paul's church bell was tolled. The special train arrived at 3 o'clock with seventy-five relatives and friends. From the station the body was carried on a laurel-covered farm wagon drawn by two horses which Mr. Choate had raised on his estate. Leading the procession up Main Street was the Rev. George Grenville Merrill with bare head and clothed in the white robes of his office.

At the Town Hall, half way to the cemetery, the Stockbridge brass band joined the company and played a dirge in the march between lines of boys in uniform from Ascension School, South Lee.

Eight employes from Mr. Choate's estate were active bearers. A silk American flag was entwined about branches of a small white birch tree at the head of the grave.

### CHOATE AS AN EXAMPLE.

### Merchants' Association's Statement Says Life Is Worthy of Emulation.

The Merchants' Association yesterday made the following statement with regard to the death of Mr. Choate:

"For the benefit of those who give or will have the future opportunity to give personal service in civic affairs we earnestly commend a study of the life of Joseph Hodges Choate, distinguished lawyer, diplomat, statesman, companion, and friend. His career as a public-spirited citizen of New York may well be read and emulated by all who believe in disinterested public service.

"His career as a statesman and diplomat, particularly as Ambassador to Great Britain, smoothing international problems and stimulating and reviving a spirit of friendship between England and America, may well serve us as a guide and ideal for future diplomacy.

"His personal activities during the last week of his life, in which, as first citizen of New York and at an advanced age, he led in the great civic celebration designed to cement the relations between England, France, and America in the cause of political liberty and democracy, which was accomplished with such grace, dignity, and force, furnished a fitting climax to the career of a great American citizen."

### Memorial Service in London.

LONDON, May 17.—A memorial service for Joseph H. Choate, former American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's will be held in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Abbey, on Monday. The service will be conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Canon Carnegie. Seats will be reserved for Members of Parliament and the diplomatic corps.


## 552,303 Bales of Cotton Consumed in April

The Census Bureau reports that American cotton consumption in April this year exceeded by 20,000 bales that of April, 1916. This is an indication of the cotton requirements of this country now that it also is waging war.

The Citizens National Bank realizes that many difficult problems confront textile merchants at this time and would be glad to place its facilities at their disposal.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., Vice-Pres't — GARRARD COMLY, Vice-Pres't
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier — JESSE M. SMITH, Asst. Cashier
JAMES McALLISTER, Asst. Cashier — WILLIAM M. HAINES, Asst. Cashier


# RAJAH OF SARAWAK, BORNEO RULER, DEAD

### Sir Chas. J. Brooke Was Monarch of 500,000 Natives Under British Protection.

### LIVED IN ORIENTAL PALACE

### He Succeeded His Uncle, Who Won Title in 1840 by Conquering Pirates and Headhunters.

LONDON, May 17.—The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Brooke, died today at Cirencester. He was 88 years old.

Sarawak is a British protectorate on the northwest coast of Borneo, adjoining British North Borneo. Sir Charles Brooke was the second Rajah of Sarawak. He resigned a commission in the British Navy in 1861 to serve under his uncle in Sarawak, where he helped to restore order and put down piracy and head-hunting.

Sir Charles Johnson Brooke was the English Rajah of a Malay-Dyak state in Borneo, ruler of a few hundred Europeans and half a million natives; absolute monarch, though under British suzerainty, of a State which he ruled through British civil service officials and native chiefs, commander of a militia of naked islanders armed with Enfield rifles and machine guns. He lived in an Oriental palace fitted up like an English country house, and a palace which he himself had recaptured at the head of a small force of Malays after it had been taken by Chinese pirates.

Sir Charles was born in England in 1829, entered the navy as midshipman at the age of eleven, and eleven years later resigned to join the service of his uncle, Sir James Brooke, first English Rajah of Sarawak. Sir James had gone to Borneo with an armed yacht full of adventurers in 1840, and had won his title by assisting the Sultan of Borneo against rebel headhunters; but his dominions were still largely unconquered and full of refractory pirates. With the aid of British warships Sir James gradually cleared out the outlaws, and his nephew was his lieutenant in this and in the work of governmental organization which followed.

The new régime seemed secure when in 1857 Chinese pirates surprised Kuching, the capital, and stormed the Rajah's palace, from which Sir James escaped by swimming a river in the dark. His nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, had meanwhile rallied a few loyal natives, and at the head of these Sir James attacked and annihilated the Chinese. There was never further serious disturbance in the principality.

Sir James died in 1868, and the present Rajah succeeded to the work of organizing the realm. He gently extended it by taking over various districts from the Sultan of Borneo for cash payments and by the adhesion of the native inhabitants, and developed the country so that it now has a considerable foreign trade, chiefly in pepper and gold. He also succeeded in keeping the Chinese, who do most of the business of the country, firmly under the control of the Government. He was made a Grand Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1888, at which time Sarawak was made a British protectorate, and in 1904 was recognized as a Prince of the Orient by Edward VII.

Of late years Sir Charles had spent most of his time in England, and his son, Charles Vyner Brooke, known also by the native name of Rajah Muda, has taken the principal part in the Government, one of his first acts being to suppress an apparently serious dynastic schism brought about by the attempt of his cousin, Brooke Johnson, to continue as actual head of a district of the country. Charles Vyner Brooke, the new Rajah, was born in 1874, educated at Cambridge, and married the Hon. Sylvia Breet, daughter of Lord Esher.

### B. E. Staples, Chief Gunner, U. S. N.

Bert Edwin Staples, Chief Electric Gunner, U. S. N., died suddenly on Wednesday at the United States Naval Hospital at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Staples was 46 years old, and entered the United States Navy when 18 years of age. Of late he had been superintending the mounting of guns on all the merchant vessels leaving this port for the submarine barred zone. During the Spanish-American war he served on the U. S. torpedo boat Porter. Mr. Staples was a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 453, F. and A. M., and the Elks. He lived at 462 Seventy-third Street, Bay Ridge, and left a widow.

### Obituary Notes.

Dr. MARTIN J. LILLIS, of 42 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, died last night in his thirty-seventh year. He was a son of Surrogate James T. Lillis of Jersey City.

Mrs. ANNA E. LINE MUNN, widow of Henry N. Munn, publisher of The Scientific American, died on Tuesday at her home at Islip, L. I., in her sixty-third year. She was the daughter of the late George W. Rider, sugar manufacturer. A son, Orson D. Munn, a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve at Newport, R. I., and a daughter, Mrs. I. Sheldon Tilney of Orange, N. J., survive.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE MARSHALL, widow of George Mangold, who was for many years a teacher of music at Hunter College, died yesterday at the German Hopital in her seventy-fifth year.

MORRIS GORDON of 4,619 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, head of the firm of M. H. Gordon, cloak and suit manufacturers, of 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, died on Tuesday at his home. He was a member of many societies and charitable organizations.

Mrs. ANNA CECILIA McLAUGHLIN, wife of Alonzo G. McLaughlin, a member of the law firm of McLaughlin & Stern, died in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 220 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn, in her forty-third year. Her husband is counsel for County Clerk William D. Kelly and is President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

STEPHEN PIERCE HART, a civil war veteran and for many years a manufacturer and designer of steel molds and dies in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 21 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, aged 82 years. Mr. Hart was born in Berlin, Conn., and came of old New England ancestry. He was a Past Commander of Moses P. Odell Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association.

Mrs. MARY ALICE MAXWELL, long active in the work of the Williams Avenue M. E. Church and wife of James A. L. Maxwell, is dead at the home of her mother, 919 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. She was 46 years old and was born in Mayseville, Ky.

HENRY BARNES, an inventor and mechanical expert, died on Wednesday while at work in his office at 84 Broadway, Brooklyn. Mr. Barnes was born in New Haven, Conn. His home was at 1,094 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARLES HERMAN KAPPELL, a retired Brooklyn builder and a local preacher of the East German M. E. Conference, died in the Bethany Deaconesses Hospital on Tuesday in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Kappell founded several missions in Brooklyn and was also one of the founders of the Vanderveer Park Church and the Yates Place German M. E. Church, now the Greene Avenue Congregation.

NOAH L. CHAMBERLAIN, a retired builder and one of the developers of Dunton, L. I., died at his home there on Wednesday at the age of 84 years. He retired from active business several years ago. He was a Past Master of Manual Lodge, No. 636.

JOHN G. REITHER, 73 years old, a retired furniture manufacturer, died at his home, 427 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in Brooklyn seventy-three years ago.

Mrs. MARY S. ROSS, widow of Henry Ross, died on Tuesday at her home, 153 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-first year. Her husband, who died last October, was for many years in the carpenter business in Brooklyn.

MORRIS GORDON, a member of the firm of M. & H. Gordon, cloak and suit manufacturers in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 4,619 Thirteenth Avenue, Borough Park. Mr. Gordon was a native of Russia.

JAMES A. McGOVERN, a retired policeman, died yesterday at his home, 520 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn.

CHRISTOPHER TYMANN, 63 years old, a retired building contractor, died at his home in Winfield, L. I., on Wednesday. For nearly twenty-five years he was a Trustee of St. Mary's R. C. Church at Winfield.

EUGENE VAN VALKENBURG, one of the oldest surviving appointees to the United States Customs Service here and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 184 Rutland Road, Flatbush, in his seventy-sixth year. During the civil war Mr. Van Valkenburg served with the 109th New York Volunteers under General Tracy, and was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. He acted as Postmaster for his regiment during the war.

EDWARD MILIUS, inventor of a cotton converter for men's shirtings and prominent in Hebrew charities in this city, died at his home, 26 East Seventy-fourth Street, yesterday, in his seventy-eighth year. Mrs. Milius, who died several years ago, was Miss Emma Schiffer. Mr. Milius was a member of the Freundschaft Club.

## INVENTS A TEN-CENT GAS.

### New Motor Fuel Is Two-thirds Water, but It Drives a Car.

Three automobile schools in New York are interested and puzzled over a new motor fuel called "Nuoline" put forth as a substitute for gasoline at 10 cents a gallon. Tests of the liquid, which is a milky white, have been held before the heads of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, the Atkinson Automobile School, and the Strohbridge Automobile School, and each said that it had driven a car apparently fully as well as gasoline.

H. C. Brokaw, Principal of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, said: "The new fuel did its work well, but before I put any money in it I want to see it tested out thoroughly in a laboratory such as that of the Automobile Club of America. Louis Clemont, the inventor, a Danish chemist, says the ingredients are cheap, and that two-thirds of the liquid is water. He says he can get the ingredients in any drug store. The formula is a secret and will remain one, but some of the constituents are naphthaline, camphor, and an extract from hard coal.

## WARNED TO TEACH NO HATE.

### Appeal to Schools by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews.

Teachers are urged to instruct their pupils not to hate the Germans in an appeal "To the Teachers of the United States," written by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Secretary of the American School Peace League, and published by the World Court League. She calls attention to the declarations of President Wilson as to the purposes of the United States in entering the war, and says, "Let us scorn to hate."

"What is the special service which teachers may render in this war?" she asks. "Anger, hate of other nations, should be kept from the schoolroom. The schools should maintain a civic and moral stability among the youth of the land. This is an opportunity to inspire anew a love for American institutions and American ideals.

"We recognize that our Government has been loath to join the struggle, and has entered it only after long and searching deliberation. The will of the majority of Congress has declared war, and it is the duty of all Americans to accept this mandate.

"To keep our minds and our hearts clear, let us refer often, as often as may be necessary, to the words of the President, who has struck the keynote of a new spirit even in the tragedy of war: 'Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting.'

"We shall have occasion again and again during the fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us to prove that our hearts are right and our traditions true. There will be none of the old passions to stir us. Our resolution need not be disturbed, and, as the President says, we shall have an opportunity to prove that in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life. A cult of hatred has no place in free America, for tolerance is the first principle of democracy."

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Engaged.

HALLOCK—DODD.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Dodd of Meriden, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia Dodd, to A. Avery Hallock, son of Dr. Frank Richard Hallock and Mrs. Hallock of Cromwell, Conn. Mr. Hallock sails this week for service with the American Ambulance in France.

CONNELL—BRAUN.—Hattie Braun to James H. Connell, Jr.

ROONEY—ALLEN.—Lauretta M. Allen to Eugene A. Rooney.

## Married.

ADAMS—STRONG.—At Lake Forest, Ill., May 17, 1917, by the Rev. John Gardner, Margaret Hubbard Strong, daughter of Mrs. Robert Mills Hubbard of Lake Forest, to Elbridge Lapham Adams of New York City.

BURKE—TIMPSON.—On Thursday afternoon, May 17, at Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, Ruth Waring Timpson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Timpson, to Mr. Stanley Mills Burke of Plainfield.

DAVIES—STOTWELL.—May L. Shotwell to Andrew B. Davies, at Newark, N. J., May 15, 1917.

GENTHE—DERMOTT.—Lillian Frances McDermott to Ernest Victor Gent, on May 13, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City.

GEER—KINSEY.—On Friday, May 11, at Trinity Church, Newark, by the Rev. Aiden L. Bennett, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lindsey of Boston, to Alpheus Montague Geer of Nutley, N. J.

HUT—STRAUSS.—On Thursday, May 17, by the Rev. Dr. Maurice Harris, Myrtle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Strauss, to Rudolph Hut.

MEAD—MACHADO.—Mr. and Mrs. Jose A. Machado of Ottawa, Can., announce the marriage of their daughter, Eleanor Whitmore Lawrence Mrs. Mead, on Wednesday, May 16, 1917, at the West End Collegiate Church, New York City, by the Rev. Thomas Guthrie Speers, assisted by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb and the Rev. Dr. Wm. S. Slocum.

### Long Island.

MOQUIN—HARRAHAN.—May 16, Neponset, Ruth M. Harahan to Emil H. Moquin.

WRIGHT—AUSTIN.—May 15, Far Rockaway, Gladys M. Austin to Thurman M. Wright.

## Died.

BERNSTEIN.—On May 17, at 1 A. M., Louis, beloved husband of Fannie. Prominent Republican of old-time 8th Assembly District. Funeral from his late residence, 109 West 118th St., Friday, 10 A. M.

BUCKNER.—On Thursday, May 17, 1917, at his residence, 634 West 135th St., William Aylett Buckner, in his 81st year. Funeral private. Kansas City papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, May 16, Thomas Campbell. Funeral from his late residence, 330 West 51st St., on Saturday, May 19, at 10 A. M.; solemn high mass at Holy Cross Church, West 42d St. Members of Regina Coeli Council, Knights of Columbus, Court Attendants' Association, and Tammany Club are invited to attend.

CAMPBELL.—On May 17, Eugenia Hamilton, widow of Samuel I. and beloved mother of Eugenia Hamilton, Frances Turner, and Alice Barry Campbell. Interment private.

CHOATE.—At a special meeting of the Board of Management on May 16, 1917, to take action on the death of the President of the Century Association, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Management, expressing the deep personal sorrow felt by every member of the Century Association, desires to record the peculiar honor and affection in which Mr. Choate has been held as President of the club. The sense of his intimate and friendly interest in the association, transcending any purely official relation, has made us all richer in his sustaining presence. His memory, and our pride in his career, will be among our most treasured traditions.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the association be expressed to the family of Mr. Choate by the sending of a copy of these resolutions through the Secretary.

HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR, Secretary.

CONWAY.—Margaret, beloved wife of Edward H. Conway, at her residence, 207 West 142d St. Notice of funeral later.

DOBBS.—On Thursday, May 17, at her residence, 2,287 University Av., New York City, Mary Ragland, wife of Willoughby B. Dobbs. Funeral services from Emanuel Baptist Church, Williamsbridge, Saturday, May 19, 2:30 P. M.

ELTING.—Minnie, widow of the late Morris Elting and beloved mother of Mary, Glasshelm, Eva Hebald, Aaron, and Louis. Funeral from her late residence, 26 Greenwich Av., near West 10th St., New York City, Friday, May 18, at 2 P.M.

FARWELL.—The American Protective Tariff League announces with deep regret the death of its President, Mr. Charles A. Farwell, at New Orleans, La., on May 17, 1917.

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,
General Secretary.

FENWICK.—On May 16, 1917, William, husband of Mabel L. Fenwick of 12 Alpine Place, Arlington, N. J., aged 67 years. Relatives and friends also Veteran Cricketers' Association of New York are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, Arlington, N. J., on Friday, May 18, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery.

## DR. JAEGER IS D

# WANT A VALUATION OF SURFACE LINES

### Public Ownership Advocates Renew Fight for City-Owned Transportation.

### PRESIDENT SHONTS REPLIES

### Contends Valuation Has Been Made —Says Present Tendency Is Toward Bankruptcy.

While lawyers for the street surface lines are drafting a formal application to the Public Service Commission for increased revenues, advocates of municipal ownership of the traction lines are planning to take advantage of the situation to further propaganda for the operation by the city of the surface lines, as well as the subway and elevated systems. This was indicated by the letter written on Wednesday by Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, to President Theodore P. Shonts of the New York Railways, reproaching him for not including the league among the civic organizations he invited to examine the affairs of the surface line. Mr. Marsh's associates are again advocating a physical valuation of the surface lines by the Public Service Commission. This of course, would open wide the old question of watered stock, for it is the contention of the municipal ownership advocates that if the lines were capitalized only in proportion to what was invested in them, they would be making enough to pay dividends. An effort is being made to line up organized labor against increased fares.

The opponents of the railroads point to the public service law, which says that action by the commission upon rates must take into consideration a reasonable return "upon the value of the property actually used in the public service." The railroads contend that they are not looking for money to pay dividends, but to keep out of bankruptcy.

While the campaign of the railroads at the opening was marked by talk of a 6-cent fare, it is considered likely that the application will be confined to a request for the right to charge 2 cents for a transfer, as advocated by Mr. Shonts at a preliminary hearing before the commission on Wednesday.

Mr. Shonts words this statement last night with reference to the New York Railways Company:

"The question has been raised as to whether or not, before determination can be reached as to the fairness of the proposed charge of two cents for transfers, a valuation should be made of the property. The fact is that such valuation was made while the property was in the hands of receivers.

"Both the Reorganization Committee and the engineers of the Public Service Commission made careful appraisals. The lowest figures found by the Public Service Commission was, as of July 1, 1910, $85,801,000. Estimates from some sources were as nigh as $105,000,000.

"From Oct. 1, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1911, the receivers expended on betterments over $1,000,000. Since then the railways Company has expended $2,265,000 in improvements, thus bringing the minimum valuation up to $89,066,000. This is the property actually in public service.

"The aggregate amount of stocks and bonds in the New York Railways Company in the hands of the public (including underlying bonds of merged companies and including the stocks and bonds of leased companies) in 1916 was $90,454,978. The entire return actually received by the holders of these securities was $3,455,610.43, or 3.5 per cent. upon the total amount of securities issued. This money paid to the holders of securities represented 3.9 per cent. upon the $89,000,000 minimum valuation.

"It is estimated that if 2 cents were charged for transfers the additional revenue to the company would be about $900,000. If the whole of this amount were to be added to the amount paid out last year to the holders of these securities, it would represent only 4 per cent. upon the total capitalization and 4.9 per cent. upon the total minimum valuation already established.

"The stockholders of this company have, in fact, never received a dividend. The holders of the adjustment 5 per cent. bonds have never received the full 5 per cent. interest in any calendar year. For the ten months of the current year and excluding the extra expenses incident to the strike last Fall this company has earned no dividend on its stock, no interest on its 5 per cent. adjustment bonds, and less than the interest on its 4 per cent. bonds.

"The present tendency, unless arrested, means inevitable bankruptcy for the property as a whole, with the possible necessity of restoring to their owners numerous underlying companies which for the public convenience are now operated as a unit. All those companies now have the legal right to charge independent fares.

"Our companies carried 252,000,000 people last year. One hundred and sixty-five million rode without transfers, while some 92,000,000 took transfers.

"In view of the necessities which confront the company to enable it to maintain its standard of service, we have felt that it was fairer to charge 2 cents to those of the 92,000,000 who wish to take the extra trip rather than to raise the fare for 165,000,000 who do not call upon the company for this additional service."

## GUARDSMEN POISONED.

### Philadelphia Officer Dies and Restaurant Keeper Is Held.

PITTSBURGH, May 17.—Majors J. W. Foos and George Blair, in command of Pennsylvania National Guardsmen in the Pittsburgh district, tonight reported to the Eastern Department the circumstances surrounding the death of Lieutenant William F. Corcoran of Company C, Third Regiment, of Philadelphia, and the serious illness of sixteen other guardsmen of the same company following the eating of a meal at a restaurant near the camp at Port Perry, Penn.

All of the sixteen guardsmen taken to hospitals were much improved tonight. It was announced that forty-one of fifty-one members of the company had suffered after eating the meal at the restaurant.

The proprietor of the restaurant, George Miller, who is held in connection with the poisoning, was cross-examined today by headquarters officers and detectives, but no announcement was made as to whether any information regarding the source of the poison was obtained. After a Coroner's physician had made an examination of the body of Lieutenant Corcoran, and had expressed the belief that the officer did not die from ptomaine poisoning, Dr. Jacob Rosenbloom, toxicologist, was ordered to make a thorough test. He was said tonight that a report could not be obtained from the toxicologist in less than ten days.

## WILL CARRY NO AMERICANS.

### Steamships Bar Them Between Copenhagen and Christiania.

American passengers from Denmark are no longer permitted on board steamships passing through the Cattegat and the Skagerrak from Copenhagen to Christiana, Norway, it was learned here yesterday from arrivals on a Danish steamship which left Copenhagen on May 3. German destroyers now patrol the waters between the two ports, and the steamship companies, it is said, desire to save Americans from the possibility of being taken from the ships. All vessels in these waters, it is said, are stopped and searched by the Germans.

Passengers on the liner confirmed cabled reports that the food shortage, particularly breadstuffs, was becoming serious in both Denmark and Sweden, although there had been no disorders of any consequence, it was said. These countries were looking to the United States for relief and it was confidently believed, the passengers said, that the United States, although now a belligerent, would aid them.

Among passengers on the ship were Herman L. F. Lagercrantz and Axel Nordvall of Stockholm, who are on their way to Washington on a special commercial mission. Mr. Lagercrantz was Minister from Sweden to the United States from 1907 to 1910, and he comes here at the personal solicitation of King Gustave. Except to say that he was very glad to return to this country, the former Minister would not discuss his mission. The fear in Sweden that this country may place an embargo on exports to Sweden is said to be responsible for his journey.

# DR. FLEXNER QUITS EDUCATION BOARD

### His Connection with Rockefeller Organization Aroused a Storm of Criticism.

### MAYOR WITHHOLDS ACTION

### Leader of Mitchel's Fight Against ex-President Churchill Aroused the Antagonism of Labor Interests.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Assistant Secretary of the Rockefeller General Education Board, has resigned from the Board of Education. His resignation has been sent to the Mayor, but has not been accepted. The reasons given by Dr. Flexner for his action, according to William G. Willcox, President of the board, were that he was too busy to devote the requisite time to the duties of a public school commissioner.

The resignation, coupled with the resignation of Raymond D. Fosdick some months ago, removes the so-called representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation on the board, who had been much criticised because of their presence there.

Dr. Flexner was the Mayor's representative in the School Board fight made last year against Thomas W. Churchill, then President of the board. Mr. Churchill was succeeded as President by Mr. Willcox. Dr. Flexner began the fight by charging that politics had influenced appointments made by Mr. Churchill. The President of the board asked for particulars, and Dr. Flexner asserted that Mr. Churchill used teachers and the Legislature to take power away from the Superintendent of Schools that he might wield it.

Dr. Flexner had often been under attack since he has been a School Board member as attempting to put Rockefeller influence into the schools. In the Legislature of 1916 Senator Boylan, representing Tammany Hall, introduced a resolution in which he said: "The Rockefeller Foundation and its auxiliary boards and associations contemplate an attempt to gain control of the Board of Education of the City of New York." In February of 1916, President J. P. Holland of the State Federation of Labor wrote to Mayor Mitchel charging that "Commissioners Flexner and Fosdick are trying to secure control of public education for the Rockefeller crowd" and asking for their removal. Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Conference of Organized Labor on Industrial Education, made a demand for Dr. Flexner's resignation last year also.

After the announcement last Fall by Dr. Flexner for the Rockefeller Foundation of a plan to revise the methods of education by means of an experimental college at Columbia, organized labor interpreted it as another attempt of the Foundation to influence unduly public school education. Bird S. Coler, ex-Controller of the city, is one of those who has opposed the presence of Dr. Flexner on the Board of Education.

### Printcloth Sales Improve.

Yesterday demands for printcloths in the local market were among the heaviest the trade has seen for some time. Sales of deliveries of 39-inch 80s were reported to be made at 11¼ cents. Spots of this construction are very firm at 11½ cents, due largely to the scarcity resulting from recent heavy buying by a big shirt manufacturing concern. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 9⅝ and 10 cents, depending on delivery. The rule was the nearer the shipment the higher the price. For spot 38½-inch 64-60s 8¾ cents was paid, while for late delivery they sold at 8¾ and 8⅝ cents in different parts of the market. October-January shipments of certain Southern goods were sold at the latter price. For spot and near-by 38½-inch 80-52s and 64-48s, 7⅞ and 7¾ cents is demanded, respectively. Sales of the former construction were reported for July-August delivery at the figure given for it. Spot prices at the close were:

39-inch, 80-80s....11½c | 38½-inch, 64-60s.. 8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....11c | 38½-inch, 64-56s.. 8¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....10c | 38½-inch, 60-52s.. 7¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....7c | 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 7¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s.. 9c | 27-inch, 64-60c... 6c

### HELPING MERCHANTS.

Out-of-town storekeepers needing goods at once should send a prepaid day letter-gram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

**50 Cents per agate line each insertion.**

AMERICAN, 15020; all colors or similar; also kerseys. Greeley 4376.

CHINCHILLA RARITIN, 1272 Oxford. Rudinger & Oppenheim, Stuyvesant 4588.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at "Ladies' Fall coats. Call after 10 o'clock, 15 East 26th, Room 1804.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade only. Apply 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits all week. Seventh floor, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on ladies' and misses' Fall coats. 5th Floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on better kind. Seventh floor, 35 W. 31st.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits; better grade only, fifth floor. 22 W. 32d St.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

CORDUROYS.—White and colored, all widths, if at low prices. M 89 Times.

CORDUROY, narrow and wide wale white and different colors. M 76 Times.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on new models; taffeta, Georgettes, and serge dresses; samples daily. Wiener, 33 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Open for job in silk, confirmation, novelty pongees, and wash dresses of the better kind; spot cash. Spiro & Kutner, 1,205 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk, serge Fall dresses. Paris Dress Co., 35 West 31st.

FLAGS.—Contractor with 24 machines, wants work on flags. R. D., 221 Times Downtown.

PLUSH.—Will buy large quantity of plush. M. Jaffe, 40 West 26th.

POPLINS AND SERGES, (American.)—Wanted, to buy for cash a few pieces of American poplin and serge, Nos. 90010 and 0036, navy and Copen. only. Write, stating price and discount, X 247 Times Annex.

SERGES—Will pay spot cash for any quantity navy and black; also fancy worsteds and overcoatings; all makes. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9607 Spring.

SILK JERSEYS.—Tricot jerseys wanted; also white tub silks. Madison Square 3792.

SILKS.—Plaids and stripes; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall line of skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th.

STRIPES AND PLAIDS—Any quantity for cash; must be cheap. Lewis, Hurwits & Co., 136 Madison Av.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders smart Fall garments. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at ladies' suits. 29 West 36th. 11th floor.

TRUNKS.—Six used sample wardrobe trunks wanted. Louis L. Ginsberg, 28 West 27th St.

VELVET REMNANTS wanted; new, 50-100 pounds and over; dark colors, 5, 8x4 inches and proportionately larger; quote prices. Wiesenck, 237 Mercer St.

WARDROBE TRUNK.—Open for forty-eight-inch. A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway. Madison Square 2188.

WOOLENS—Will buy any quantity mixtures, light and heavy weights; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Tel. 9607 Spring.

## Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG, 9658, navy, and brown; $1.30 net. Levenshon & Batz, 1,170 Broadway.

APRONS.—Jobs; close out cheap. Sydney Ress, Room 1902, 16 West 32d.

ASTRACHANS, Boucles, Chinchillas, and Corduroys, less mill prices. Rosenberg Bros., 40 West 20th.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and Forstmann, all shades, $2.10 net; velours, Americans, 9359, $2 net. Charles Goldman, 7427 Madison Sq.

BUTTONS.—Agate, bone, horn buttons, machine sewing; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 8 Elizabeth St.

COATS.—Come and see the wonder of this season, Sidney Blumenthal's plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch Sweet guaranteed flowered lining, mole trimming, 10-inch collar, with belt all around, $10.50; other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—High grade flapper intermediate and infants coats, for jobbers, catering to better trade; ready for inspection. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farr. 590.

COATS and Suits.—Will sacrifice 50 Palm Beach suits and 50 velour coats. Original Cloak & Suit Co., 13 East 20th St.

COATS in all latest materials; also taffeta and jersey suits to close out cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—All shades, fabrics, including navies and sport jerseys; priced quick action. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—800 serge coats in assorted shades and sizes to close out at a price. Galair & Feinberg Bros., 141 West 20th St.

COATS, Suits to close; desirable styles; all colors, Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out cloth and silk coats; bargains. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

CORSET COVERS.—Have large quantities; close out cheap; immediate delivery. A 79 Times.

DRESSES.—Wash, to close out; 5,000 on hand at $2, formerly sold for $3.75. Standard Dress Co., 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—1,000 to close out; shantung, taffeta, and linen. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 24 West 20th.

DRESSES.—High-grade silk; close out as job. Cohen Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Job on Spring silk dresses. Canterbury Dress Co., 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—800 fine cotton to close out. Du Barry Dress Co., 130 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

EMBROIDERIES. — Madeira hand embroideries; large assortment napkins, handkerchiefs, baby pillows, dinner sets, scarfs, tablecloths, filet covers; bargain prices. Saydah, 80 Washington St. Tel. Rector 6117.

ESQUIMETTE, Lepinex, and 4040 plush. French serge, broadcloth. A 101 Times.

FLAGS for immediate delivery; all sizes; several stripes and stars; low prices; also allied flags. 22 West 27th St., 4th floor.

FLAG BUNTING.—Red cotton; stock delivery. 23 West 19th St., 10th floor.

GEORGETTES and CREPE DE CHINE; full assortment of colors. 9th floor, 3 W. 35th.

LACES—Large and medium quantities; bargain for manufacturer or jobber. Wollner & Wronker, 30 West 36th St.

POPLIN.—Susquehanna sport silk poplin at a price; all shades. Simon, 44 East 23d St.

SERGE.—William Whitman serge 2004, shade 967, and style 99, shade 733. M. Frank Sons & Co., 702 Broadway.

SERGES—7392, black and navy, for sale. H 7 Times.

SERGES.—Pacific, W. F. X., and Botany, 11433, all colors. Farragut 3816.

SKIRTS.—Job, to close out, very cheap. Zaretsky, 180 West 23d. Chelsea 2230.

SKIRTS.—1,800; big value; plenty profit for dealer. Phone Franklin 1358.

SNAP FASTENERS, size 00, white, $1.75, carded 1000; great gross lots only; immediate shipments. G 192 Times.

SUITS AND COATS of the better kind to close out at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

SUITS—Better kind, mostly navy, black; closing out. B. Lasker, 126 West 26th.

SUITS, 40 extra fine quality, mostly navy. Lipshez & Edelstein, 6 West 20th St.

TAFFETA SUITS to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

TOWLING purchased 1,405 pounds unbleached, to close out. S. H. Lang, 482 Broome St., New York City.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, crepe de chine, and cotton waists to close out, reasonable. Deutchman Brothers, 15 West 20th St.

WAR ORDERS.—Complete factory, 65 sewing machines, is open for war orders. A 71 Times.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery, $6.50 per doz. up. A. Russakow, 130 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS, $7 per dozen. Fishman Brothers, 8 East 15th St. Stuyvesant 2867.

SEWING MACHINES.—Will sublet or sell 20 new 28-inch machines; perfect running order; in low-rent district, between 14th and 23d Sts.; exceptional light. A 112 Times.

WOMEN'S WEAR.—Discontinued styles from our catalogue of women's and children's wear at job prices; all new merchandise. Call before 10 o'clock. Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 3 and 5 West 19th.

WOOL JERSEY.—Good quality, all colors, special price. Telephone Vanderbilt 3732.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.....5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

### About the New Millinery.

The millinery department of one of the leading retail stores here is showing cretonne sun bonnets, with aprons and cushions to match. In other quarters of the trade smart, stiff-brimmed lingerie sailors are offered for Summer wear, with eyelet designs needlecricked around the brim. Some are shown with fine ribbon woven in and out of the eyelets. Small turbans and crowns of sailors, made entirely of stemless cowslips, lilacs, and other cluster flowers, are seen here, as are many all-wheat turbans. Sand shapes with transparent edges are selling well. Natural Milans and pleated ribbons are coming out stronger. Straight bows of ribbon are again being seen across the front of hats.

### A New Kind of "Reward."

In order more rapidly to move certain of its products, on which the profit was "fat," a supply house offered small weekly bonuses to the salesmen whose orders called for the most of each of these articles. All together the bonuses amounted to about $15 a week. One energetic member of the staff, which embraces about ten men, set out after them, and with such success that the other salesmen rarely had a look-in. So regularly did this man "clean up," in fact, that recently the firm withdrew the prizes. The salesman, on applying for a salary increase equal to the bonuses he had been getting, was refused. The firm made it clear, however, that they expected his sales of the products in question to show no diminution because of this.

### Sweaters Seem Most Active.

In spite of reports that have come from certain quarters concerning the improved movement of seasonable underwear and hosiery between jobbers and retailers in the last few days, it appeared yesterday that sweaters have been the most active of all of late. Fibre silk and Shetland goods are said to be selling best in the popular-priced stuff, whereas in the high-priced goods real silks have the call. Sport shades generally are taken, there apparently being no single color favored more than the others. One reason given why the demand should have been stimulated by only a few days of warmer weather was that many buyers tried to "play safe" on sweaters earlier in the season, hoping prices would drop. They are now paying for their caution.

### Tickings on a Rampage.

The rush for tickings that began some time ago with the placing of large Government orders for mattresses and mattress covers shows little sign of abatement. The size of the orders in question, coupled with reports of none too liberal stocks in first hands, has encouraged jobbing buyers to come in after them as well. As a result, prices are on the uptrend very strongly, and now show increases of about 100 per cent. over corresponding figures quoted before the war. An eight-ounce ticking of Eastern make that recently sold at 27½ cents is understood to be "at value" now, while a well-known Southern make of these goods is held now at 29 cents.

### Heavy Cottons Sold Better.

The movement of coarse cotton goods in the gray has been more active than for quite a while in the local market in the last couple of days, several million yards of sheetings, drills, and similar fabrics having been disposed of yesterday and on Wednesday. An excellent call for 56-60s, four-yard sheetings is told of at 10¾ cents, while practically all kinds of bag sheetings have sold freely for the earliest deliveries they can be had. Among yesterday's sales of these goods were 40-inch 4.25s, which are quoted at 9 cents, and 36-inch 5.50s, which are held at 7¾ cents. Thirty-one-inch five-yard goods also sold, though the price was not mentioned. The heavier drills did well again, while in the so-called specialties there was no letup in the call for four-leaf khaki twills.

### Two Per Cent. for Outage.

The Board of General Appraisers started in yesterday to decide a large number of importers' protests relating to the allowance for outage of imported beers. Protests of this kind have been piling up on the suspended files of the board pending a decision in a test case brought before the Customs Court. The court recently made its decision, which reversed the board and to an extent sustained the contention of the importers, although the upper customs tribunal failed to grant the full amount of outage or waste asked by the protestants. The board, following the ruling made by the court, is sustaining the claims on the basis of a 2 per cent. allowance, instead of 1 per cent., as originally decided by the General Appraisers. The American Shipping Company, Oelrich & Co., and many others will now be able to get refunds from the Government.

### Prices Are Going to Jump.

One of the best-known wholesale buyers of dress goods in the country is the authority for the statement that, when the Spring, 1918, season is opened by makers of the so-called corporation goods, prices are going to show such an advance over the last opening that buyers' eyes will pop with surprise. War orders, labor scarcity, and other more or less obvious reasons are advanced to support this contention. In the meantime orders for Fall goods continue to come in well from the road. The department presided over by the buyer spoken of above shows a gain of about 60 per cent. over the 1916 advance Fall business to date, which in turn showed a good gain over that of 1915. For the year 1917 this buyer expects to show an increase of $1,000,000 in gross sales over 1916, despite hysterical prating about economy.

### Raw Silk Prices Go Up.

Improved buying of raw silks for American account at Yokohama has brought about higher prices. Cable restrictions are hampering business to some extent, and have made impossible the obtaining of statistical details as to sales and stocks there. The market at Canton is quiet, but firm, with reelers not anxious for business. The new crop has had a good start and holders at Shanghai are a little easier in their price views as a result, according to cables received by H. L. Gwaiter & Co. of this city. Rereels have sold well there of late, as have steam filatures, especially in full sizes. European buying is steady at Milan, and prices are still going up. Spot silks are up sharply in this market, and are active where they can be had. "Future" buying is held in abeyance by the uncertainty regarding the proposed tax on raw silk.

### They Have "All-Around" Clerks.

Replying to a query as to whether the big department stores have clerks to go around from place to place with a customer when the latter prefers that way of shopping, an executive of a local store said yesterday that at least one well-known establishment has them on duty all the time. Some of these clerks, he said, are women who formerly had more or less social position and control some trade, which they bring to the store in question. Another store has a squad of "floaters" on duty for six weeks around the holiday season, their function being to take customers around, make suggestions as to purchases, assist in sales, &c. At other times this kind of work is done by a so-called linguist corps, the members of which speak various languages, but who are regularly employed as "stationary" clerks. There are said to be few requests for service of this kind, compared with the total of customers. The reason advanced for this was that women prefer to be waited on by specialists nowadays rather than by "general" clerks.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman, jobs; silk skirts, coats, suits; 1,140 B'way.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; H. G. Campbell, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1 West 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; Miss E. M. Whitford, corsets, underwear, infants wear; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Smith, jobs Spring coats; Room 1201, 11 W. 25th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Gray, men's clothing, women's garments; 213 Bleecker St.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—I. T. Schoen, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 112 Bleecker St.

BALTIMORE—P. Dupkin, piece goods; Walbrook.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; N. Schloss, piece goods; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; J. Cunningham, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; 110 West 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Parley-Harvey Co.; C. E. Holt, blankets; 103 Franklin; Murray Hill.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists; muslin underwear; 31 East 26th.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, women's ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods, rugs; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. M. Looby, ready-to-wear; 1123 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.; J. P. Watson, hosiery; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. F. Hunter, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 2 West 27th.

CHICAGO—American & Luzon Trading Co.; W. T. Nash, gen'l mdse.; Grand.

CHICAGO, Ill.—I. Bezark, J. Teller, coats, suits, wash dresses, jobs silk dresses; Room 1910, 15 E. 26th.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Bauman Co.; M. Elliott, jobs navy blue suits; 12 E. 32d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; M. Linder, waists; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Knoll-Compen Co.; S. Knoll, dresses; Aberdeen.

DAVENPORT Iowa—B. & H. Abrahams; B. M. Abrahams, women's, misses' coats, suits; 366 5th Av.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—T. Richter & Sons; C. Richter, clothing; Albert.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; W. Bridge, ready-to-wear, basement; 200 5th Av.

DULUTH—I. Freimuth; E. W. Kaltenbach, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way; Algonquin.

DUNKIRK, Ind.—Dunkirk Mercantile Co.; M. Shapiro, jobs navy tailored suits; 1,133 B'way. Room 419.

FREEPORT, Ill.—Williams & Beckmire; A. F. Williams, ladies,' children's wear; B'way Central.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown-Thompson; A. McCarthy, linens; 230 5th Av.

HAZLETON, Penn.—J. Gerhardt & Co.; J. Gerhardt, shirtings; 377 B'way.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Birdsall Bros.; W. J. Birdsall, shirtings; Park Av.

HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davidson; Mr. Davidson, jobs coats; 404 4th Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; D. H. Hoble, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Leinback & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 38 W. 32d.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; H. I. Jacoby, waists, flannelette underwear; 1,182 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; D. M. Scholl, ready-to-wear, waists; 2 W. 37th.

NORFOLK, Va.—L. Snyder, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Lit Bros.; Miss Doyle, cotton waists; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss Osborne, suits; Miss S. Markowitz, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Fowler D. G. Co.; H. J. Williams, gen'l mdse.; 212 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. Co.; S. Rosenberg, woolens; 200 5th Av.; Collingwood.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Blyth & Fargo; J. Astle, gen'l mdse; New Strand.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; W. Addison, linens, hdkfs.; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfelds; Miss N. Greenblat, waists; 304 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—N. Peters & Co.; N. Peters, men's women's, children's clothing; Breslin.

TOLEDO—Conde Cloak Co.; M. R. Cohn, cloaks, suits; 1,133 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—W. H. Cooper & Co.; W. J. Cooper, clothing; Bretton Hall.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Graham & Co.; A. W. Graham, notions, children's wear, waists, skirts; Wellington.

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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## CENSORSHIP IN FACTORIES.

### German Munitions Workers Not Allowed to Talk of Their Duties.

German newspapers recently received in London report that General Grüner, Minister of Munitions and Supplies, has issued an order cautioning civilians on war work to observe the same strict secrecy imposed upon members of the German armed forces. The obligation to keep quiet applies whether persons are serving voluntarily or for wages. They are forbidden to discuss with other persons the character or the place of their employment or to repeat in any form any information that comes to them through their new occupations.

A joke in the Vossische Zeitung would seem to indicate that German women on national service are unduly talkative. "We have just invented another machine to take the place of a man," says a factory manager to a woman munition worker. "But there's no machine invented yet to take the place of a woman," she replies. "Oh, yes," rejoins the manager, "a gramophone."

### Bush to Head Missouri Pacific Co.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Benjamin F. Bush, Receiver of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, was elected President of the new Missouri Pacific Railroad Company today. Other officers chosen were Finley J. Shepard of New York, Vice President: A. Robertson of St. Louis, Vice President, in charge of operation and construction; J. G. Drew of St. Louis, Vice President, in charge of accounts; Edward J. White of St. Louis, Vice President and General Solicitor; H. M. Adams of St. Louis, Vice President, in charge of traffic.

### Mayor Signs Bill for Dr. Maxwell.

Mayor Mitchel signed yesterday the bill passed by the Legislature establishing the grade of Superintendent of Schools Emeritus. The bill was introduced at Albany by consent of the Board of Estimate for the retirement of Dr. William H. Maxwell, for many years Superintendent of the city schools. Dr. Maxwell has been ill for some time. The Board of Estimate took the ground that, in recognition of his long and important service he should be retired on half pay of $5,000 a year.

FLAG BUNTINGS
for
QUICK DELIVERY
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French, British and American Flags, Mounted & Unmounted. Immediate Delivery.
The Saleco Co., 24 W. 25th St. Tel. 9350 Farragut.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 to $4.50 All Latest Mesalines, Poplins, Taffetas. IPP & KWINT Models 118 WEST 22D STREET.

TO CLOSE OUT—TWEED $3.75
Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th St. COATS,
WE ARE OFFERING SPRING SUITS AND COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Simon Glusburg & Bro., 16-18 W. 22d St.

5000 PLUSH COATS
Now Ready—Sensational Values
Rothstein & Nelson 129 W. 29th St.

AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
Straight Line Dresses, $1 to $3.
151 West 26th Street.

Suits & Coats Over 250 models to select from at prices that will suit you. Reutner & Holtzer, 8-9 W. 32nd st.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

COATS ALONE Schwreb & Horowitz 1140 Broadway.

Silk Dresses $5.75 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., $5.00 100-111 West 27th St.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., 114-120 East 23d St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. $5.00 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 38TH ST.

FLAG STICKS
All kinds; also spears in all sizes; for immediate delivery.
ANCO COMPANY,
29 EAST 32D ST.
Phone 2613 Gramercy.

Hudson Allied Flag Holder
For the Automobile
Holds 1-5 Flags
Attaches to the Radiator Cap
Fits All Cars
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Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.
ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

### BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of VICKERS ET CIE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 4th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, pressing table, chairs, mirror, Singer machines, button machines, closet, settees, fixtures, &c.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee.
THEODORE E. SMITH, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 51 Nassau St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GRAMM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10 A. M., at 1,457 Broadway, Brokaw Building, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, &c.

EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FRANKLIN County, Ohio.—NEWTON J. CATROW, Plaintiff, vs. THE COLUMBUS, DELAWARE & MARION RAILWAY COMPANY, et al., Defendants.—No. 57,412.—Notice. SPECIAL MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Pursuant to a judgment and decree of the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County, Ohio, entered May 4th, 1917, in cause numbered 57,412, entitled Newton J. Catrow, plaintiff, vs. The Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company, et al., defendants, the undersigned, Eli M. West, Special Master Commissioner appointed by the court herein for the purpose of this sale, will offer for sale at public auction at the office of The Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company at 100 West Gay Street, in the city of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, on the 11th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

All of the property of said The Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company located in the counties of Franklin, Delaware and Marion, in the State of Ohio, and described in the mortgage or deed of trust of said Company as follows, to wit:

"All its railways, power houses, sub-stations, transmission lines, cars and equipment of every kind, and rights, privileges and franchises now owned or which may hereafter be acquired, and all and singular the real estate, lands, tenements and hereditaments of every name and nature which it now owns or may hereafter acquire; its tracks, road-bed and right of way, switches, bridges, culverts, poles and wires, overhead electrical conductors, real estate, shops, boilers, engines, tools and supplies, dynamos, generators and electrical plants of every name and nature, electrical motors and motor cars, trailers, snow plows, sweepers and other apparatus which it now owns or may hereafter acquire, and all and singular the tolls, earnings, income, revenues, rents, issues and profits now due or which may hereafter become due and payable, and any time derived. It is the true intent of the parties hereto that this indenture shall convey all the property, real and personal, of whatsoever kind, nature or description now owned or that may hereafter be acquired by and owned by said Railway Company. Also any and all other property of

# BUSINESS RECORDS

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### In Town.

AU CAPRICE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Au Caprice, Inc., restaurant and cafe, at 1,848 Broadway, by these creditors: Rump Bros., $700; Strauss & Co., $75; Louis S. Reishe, $296, and A. Goodman & Co., $165. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Percival Wilds and W. Yager receivers, bond $5,000, as the assets were estimated at $10,000. Edward W. Brawner, the President, admitted that the corporation was insolvent. The company was incorporated Nov. 27, 1916, with capital stock $20,000, and occupied one of the Bustanoby places. The receivers said yesterday that they would carry on the business for five days to see if it would pay expenses. The creditors held a meeting on Wednesday and decided to apply for the appointment of receivers in order to preserve the assets.

LUDWIG STEINBERG, dealer in watches, jewelry, and novelties at 112 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Lesser. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: D. Jacobson, $500; Greater New York Tin and Tar Roofing Company, $250, and Jacob Goldfiam, $188. He began business in January, 1908. Liabilities are stated to be $9,500 and assets $1,000.

HANSAN STUDIOS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Hansan Studios, Inc., interior decorators at 4 East Forty-fourth Street, by these creditors: Harry Meyers Company, $727; Morris Bernhard Company, $250, and R. Carrillo & Co., $75. The business was incorporated April 11, 1916, with capital stock $10,000.

MOSES AKELMACHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moses Akelmacher, jobber in dress goods at 31 Hester Street, by these creditors: Charles S. Splendar, $265; Max G. Cohan, $400, and Morris Schwartz, $100.

FIFTEEN-TWENTY BROADWAY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fifteen-Twenty Broadway, Inc., G. Shrook & Shrook acting for these creditors: Isidor H. Cohen, $1,028; Joseph Keating, $36, and Charles Haines, $60. The company made an assignment on May 1.

MORRIS A. FRIEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris A. Friedman, residing at 1,025 Bryant Avenue, by these creditors: Eclipse Clothing Company, $391; Bernstein-Fielsaler Company, Inc., $408, and Abraham Hechman, $561.

CHARLEMAGNE T. LOUGHRAN, stock broker of 42 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $26,880 and no assets. Among the creditors are Byrne & McDonnell, $17,000; Susan B. Olcott, Brooklyn, $2,500; McQuade Brothers, $1,800; M. J. Kiernan, $1,500; W. F. Wigmore, $790; Frank Taylor, $400, and Fred Schwede, $500.

MARY E. JACK, dealer in women's furnishings at 76 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,281 and assets $1,600, consisting of stock, $1,100, and fixtures, $500.

GEORGE B. CONLEY COMPANY, wholesale dealer in fish at 217 Front Street, has filed schedules, with liabilities of $18,397 and assets $4,699.

ABRAHAM TISHMAN, manufacturer of coats at 17 East Seventeenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,252 and assets $1,075.

WILLIAM F. NORTON, an actor of 622 Lexington Avenue, has been granted a discharge from bankruptcy by Judge Hand. His schedules showed liabilities $66,155, mostly damages for personal injuries. He filed a petition on Sept. 14, 1916.

SEESSEL, INC.—Earl B. Barnes has been appointed receiver for Seessel, Inc., interior decorators at 331 Madison Avenue, by Judge A. N. Hand. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $5,000. It is alleged that the company within four months paid $5,000 to some of its stockholders.

THE CARLBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY of 108 West Eleventh Street has made an assignment to Adolph Widder. The company, which manufactured silver deposit ware, was incorporated January, 1906, with capital stock $5,000, and Albert Bronstier is President and Treasurer.

MOSES AKELMACHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moses Akelmacher, retailer of dry goods at 8 Hester Street, New York City, by the following creditors: Max G. Cohen, $400; Charles S. Splender, $266.77; Morris Schwartz, $150.

MORRIS OCKSMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Ocksman, a furniture dealer of 76 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, by the Royal Table Company, $266.85; Jacob Statler, $63.25; Henrietta Monkowitz, $700. A second petition was filed against him by these creditors: Shull Furniture Manufacturing Company, $226; Lousheim Bauman & Co., $300. He has made an assignment to Samuel Duberstein, 1,351 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

BALDINGER AND KUPFERMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Baldinger and Kupferman Manufacturing Company, Inc., a domestic corporation of 59-61 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Bernard Bodens, 264; Alt Lee Lighting Fixture Company, $40; Reliance Metal Spring and Stamping Company, $665.79.

CLINTON J. SEARING.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Clinton J. Searing of 8,864 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by Joseph P. Searing, $600; J. W. Streeton, $96.25.

LILLIAN KRIMO of 855 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to William Polowan, 378 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

### Out of Town.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, May 17.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows:

John P. Courtney, Boston, retail liquor dealer; liabilities, $22,761; assets uncertain.

V. Musto & Co., Boston, retail liquors; liabilities, $19,404; assets, $12,159.

James W. Tape & Son, Boston, boarding and hack stable; liabilities, $11,580; assets, $4,098.

The Pepper Company, Peabody, has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of three creditors, whose claims aggregate $507.

The Forest Realty Trust, Cambridge, has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of six creditors, whose claims aggregate $5,830.

Lucien S. Grosnes, Boston, has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of three creditors, whose claims aggregate $963.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—William Gullett, real estate dealer of Golconda, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $2,789; assets, $1,831.

## JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

### In New York County.

Andem, Eugene X.—Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co. ..... $287.32
A. J. Crawford Co.—William Birch, Ltd. ..... 792.02
Same—E. Janes et al. ..... 253.29
Ahern, Henry E.—P. W. Fleischmann ..... 150.00
A. M. Schwartz Corp.—J. Landsman ..... 883.76
American Trotter and Pacer, Inc.—Technical Press ..... 2,197.53
Ashley, Robert W.—R. S. Wolfe ..... 806.06
Burke, Walter J.—Central Bridge Coal Co. ..... 138.00
Bieber, Paul D.—H. Schwartz ..... 880.72
Bourrieu, Albert—American Taximeter Co. ..... 290.16
Blackman, Mabel—A. F. Karsten ..... 891.61
Bruce, Margaret—A. L. McBirne ..... 884.41
Beasley, Harriet—S. Altman & Co. ..... 1,204.38
Chelsea Waist Co., Inc.—J. Nesbitt ..... 736.87
Child, Frank W.—G. F. Madigan ..... 116.59
Chamberlain, Herbert C.—E. O'Brien ..... 314.41
Cripples Welfare Society, Inc.—C. N. Douglas et al., costs ..... 197.48
Coleman, C. Floyd, or Caroline F. C. Bassett—I. J. Dingwall ..... 841.87
Cocchiarali, Giovanni, Pasquale Salnone, and Guiseppe Scannavino—P. Bernarde ..... 102.74
Elssing, William F.—Lebolt & Co. ..... 295.37
Flanagan, Thomas A.—Lion Brewery of New York City ..... 2,582.31
Floyd, Inc.—I. J. Dingwall ..... 551.08
Fishkin, Abraham—I. M. Friedman et al. ..... 271.29
586 Realty Corp.—General Fire Extinguisher Co. ..... 144.20
Garramone, Vincenzo—A. B. Marion ..... 219.68
Halcyon Real Estate Corp.—William J. Howe Co. ..... 2,585.89
Horowitz, Samuel and Benjamin—Aaron Buchsbaum Co. ..... 115.42
Horowitz, Jacob—Chicago Vamish Co. ..... 126.15
Haff, Charles E.—A. Gruber ..... 494.23
Illinois Surety Co.—J. S. Phillips ..... 290.00
Kraiselsheimer, Leo M.—United States Realty and Improvement Co. ..... 119.56
Kessler, Samuel—American Exchange Cigar Co. ..... 198.55
Kratch, James F.—W. J. Casey ..... 197.96
Kovacs, William—I. Hollander ..... 193.98
Lurie Dress and Waist Co.—J. Kloiz, Jr. ..... 135.83
Loeb, Meyer—S. Kridel et al. ..... 889.79
Lorantz, Eugene—J. Kahn ..... 862.56
Marks, Leo—H. Baker ..... 134.90
Manheimer, Wallace A.—M. H. Kleinpke et al ..... 156.24
Marrone, Joseph—City of New York ..... 147.85
Mischler, Philip—J. Seeman et al. ..... 409.89
Molinaro, Antoinette, and Joseph E. Piscopia—People, &c. ..... 800.00
Matt, Laurence M.—J. B. Lampe ..... 117.86
Marowitz, Max—H. S. Sixson ..... 1,830.25
McLaughlin, Joseph—T. M. Graham ..... 830.45
Metro Pictures Corporation—Otis Lithograph Co. ..... 106.41
Muller, Daniel J.—S. R. Love ..... 113.46
Martin, Clinton S.—Bergdll Brothers, Inc. ..... 238.61
O'Shea, Patrick—Lion Brewery of New York ..... 2,250.12
Natelson, Samuel M.—H. H. Light ..... 266.41
Palermo, Antonio—Borden & Loeyell ..... 141.86
Rosenberg, Barnett—G. Burdar ..... 191.41
Rubin, Morris—M. Bodker ..... 164.17
Sherman Av. Constr. Co.—John J. Dowling and Richard O'Connor—W. F. Stuhlmiller et al. ..... 400.66
Shaw, Florence De G.; Noah H. Swayne, Francis V. Swayne, Alfred H. Swayne, and Noah H. Swayne, Jr.—Q. H. Barnard et al, costs ..... 178.02
Schnaier, Milton—City of N. Y., costs ..... 106.55
Stewart, James O., and American Aircraft Co.—Anchor Post Iron Works ..... 719.85
Seid, Samuel—Lamply & Alpaugh, Inc. ..... 447.51
Springer Amusement Co., Inc.—Star Photo Play Corporation ..... 1,078.24
Schoenberg, Isadore—Copland Bros. ..... 158.38
Smith, Robert L.—J. A. Shay ..... 178.01
Shegaroff, Arthur—N. Y. Railways Co., costs ..... 114.70
Scott, Sinfield—Guardian Finance & Trading Corporation ..... 404.80
Thompson, Christian—W. B. Pritchard ..... 152.41
Tillack, John L. T.—J. A. Hale ..... 119.56
Tiffany Film Corporation and Joseph W. Engel—Otis Lithograph Co. ..... 666.18
Volkommer, Andrew—Julius Kessler & Co. ..... 101.92
Weymann, Beatrice—G. Brooke ..... 113.74
Wirth, Benjamin—J. Puterman et al. ..... 170.68
Warner, Silvia M., and Marie Martinaches, com.—D. J. Mendelsan, costs ..... 107.75
William Brooks Co. — United States Realty & Improvement Co. ..... 947.41
Windsor Land & Improvement Co. and Rockville Centre Estate—M. Tanbrax ..... 1,216.90
Zengin, Emil—Vogella Garage, Inc. ..... 113.68
Wilbur, John A.—C. Iffer ..... 542.91
Weber, Christian—Everett Investing Co. ..... 705.50
Weyand, Edith V. C.—Harlem River & Wood Working Co. ..... 904.54
Zahn, Ada E.—George C. Flint Co. ..... 185.93

### In Bronx County.

Carpenter, George—L. A. Jaslow ..... $63.21
Docteroff, Saide—N. Y. Tel. Co. ..... 12.32
Frank, Rose—J. Rubenstein et al. ..... 41.31
Guttman, Harry G., as rec'r—A. Rosenstein et al. ..... 105.70
Isbester, William—J. Murphy ..... 24.75
Liebowitz, Bernard—M. I. Kossow ..... 100.09
Levy, Alexander, and Harry Julius—N. Tel. Co. ..... 54.18
Loyal Bldg. Co., Inc., and Jacob I. Frankel—M. Bauer et al. ..... 177.01
Murphy, Owen B., as admr.—J. G. Buckley ..... 4,448.75
Nuovo, Rose—M. H. Mook ..... 2,380.82
Nagle, Percival E.—E. G. Auchincloss ..... 7,809.15
Rosen, Benjamin—D. Basin ..... 89.91
Roger, Robert and Margaret—E. T. Corry ..... 296.87
Reilly, Arthur J.—H. Delmling ..... 297.64
Tremont Fireproof Storage and Refrig. Co., Inc.—Detroit Steel Pro. Co. ..... 202.83
Wilde, Anna—Goldburg Furn. and Car. Co. ..... 92.92
Withus, Gustave and John H. C. Dodt—A. Rohrs et al. ..... 62.01

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

### In New York County.

Charles Williams Stores, Inc.—I. B. Weisman, May 1, 1917 ..... $186.59
Deutsch, Bernard S.; George H. Atkinson, and E. E. Rhinelander, Jr.—H. B. Beamish et al., Nov. 13, 1913 ..... 108.84
Franke, Oscar J.—J. H. Schreiner, Dec. 21, 1916 ..... 188.21
Grobs, Abraham L.—V. Erdos, March 6, 1917 ..... 124.25
Greensword, Minnie—City of New York, Sept. 17, 1908 ..... 118.44
Same—Same, Dec. 22, 1908 ..... 113.14
Levy, Jacob—E. Smolia Plumbing Supply Co., Sept. 24, 1914 ..... 212.97
Same—Same, Oct. 7, 1914 ..... 122.72
Machechoen, Anna—C. H. Kester, June 15, 1914 ..... 238.26
Simpson, Willen, and Samuel Koppelman—G. A. Stryker, April 19, 1917 ..... 566.04
Schramek, August—C. Ferguson, Jr., March 6, 1917 ..... 129.80
Trusch, Bernard—M. Schnee, Nov. 19, 1914 ..... 146.66
Simers, George W., Jr.—C. V. Kellogg et al., Nov. 16, 1914, (reopened) ..... 109.85
Hadden, Mary J.—William F. Park et al., Jan. 18, 1899, (canceled) ..... 223.76
Same—G. Lamkin et al., March 27, 1899, (canceled) ..... 1,387.91
Seltler, Harry, and John Vogt—S. Schleifer, Mar. 5, 1913 ..... 100.19

### In Bronx County.

Brady-Ottareh Contruction Co., Inc.—Atlas Marble and Slate Co., Inc., May 8, 1917 ..... $107.09
Boulas, Giuseppe—R. Giaquianto, Oct. 11, 1915 ..... 215.24
Fleming, Mary—J. Smith, Jan. 17, 1917 ..... 128.72
Gross, Abraham L.—V. Erdos, March 12, 1917 ..... 124.25
McGarry, Mary—M. Dembo, April 10, 1917 ..... 76.41


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RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—ELLSWORTH E. COOK, Complainant, against JARED FLAGG, Defendant.—In Equity.—No. E-13-595.

TO ALL PERSONS, CUSTOMERS OF JARED FLAGG, WHO, AS CREDITORS, MAY BE ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRUST FUND DECREED BY THIS COURT IN THIS CAUSE:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Receiver by a decree entered in the above cause on May 9th, 1917; and has duly qualified as such, and has entered into and taken possession of the said properties and assets constituting the trust fund set forth in said decree.

The bill in this cause having been filed by the complainant, not only in his own interest and behalf, but in behalf of all other claimants against the defendant similarly situated who may become parties to this proceeding and contribute to the expenses thereof, as the court may direct, said decree requires the undersigned Receiver to make publication notifying all said persons, customers of Jared Flagg, whose money and property were received by said Flagg under substantially the same conditions as the money and property of the complainant, Cook, was received, of the entry of said decree and requiring them to file their respective claims against the said Jared Flagg with the undersigned Receiver on or before the 16th day of July, 1917, and that, failing to do so, they will be excluded from the benefits of these proceedings.

All claims so filed shall be duly verified by the oath of the claimant or by some one in his behalf having knowledge of the facts and shall set forth with substantial accuracy, the dates when the claimant turned over to defendant Flagg the money or securities on account of which such claimant derives his right, and the amount thereof; also the amounts received back from the defendant Flagg with the dates of such repayments, and the contract between defendant and the claimant or a copy thereof shall in the case of each claim be attached, if obtainable; but if not obtainable, it may be otherwise proved.

If a preference is claimed, the statement of claim shall so specify together with the grounds thereof. Unless written objection, specifying the grounds thereof to the allowance of a claim is filed with the Receiver within ten days after the claim is filed, in proper form with the Receiver, the statement of claim so filed shall be conclusively presumed to be correct and if objection is so filed, said statement of claim shall nevertheless be received as prima facie correct, providing in either case, it agrees substantially with the books and records of the defendant now in the Receiver's hands. In case there is a material difference between the books and records of said defendant in the Receiver's possession and any claim so filed, the correctness of said claim as well as any question of preference or other question raised by objections to any claim, shall be determined by a Special Master hereafter to be appointed for such purposes.

That said decree appointing the undersigned Receiver, it is provided that: "The institution of any separate suits by any of the persons hereinbefore mentioned, customers of the defendant, against the defendant to acquire any lien upon or preference to the trust fund hereinbefore mentioned, or to enforce any judgment, execution or claim against the same except in this proceeding is hereby enjoined."

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons, customers of Jared Flagg of the facts and proceedings aforesaid that they may govern themselves accordingly and file their claims with the undersigned Receiver on or before the said 16th day of July, 1917.

WM. ORMEROD WINSLOW, Receiver.
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## War Income Tax

We have prepared a chart showing how the proposed Income Tax Bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Congress affects incomes ranging from $3,000 to $3,000,000.

A copy of Mr. Kitchin's Report on the War Tax Bill and of the above chart will be sent upon request for Chart AG-117.

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

### Marked Expansion in Volume of Stock Trading at Higher Levels.

For the first time since March 23 the stock market saw a business yesterday in excess of a million shares, and that on a rising scale of prices. It was the first session in a fortnight or more that has resulted in much business passing through the commission houses. It is probable that the strength given to the list by the investment buying was taken advantage of to some extent by holders of stocks bought at lower levels to liquidate some of their holdings. At any rate, the advance was not maintained at the pitch of enthusiasm reached in the late market of Wednesday.

The same factors accounted for the broadening in trading and the further gains scored yesterday; that is to say, the improving Russian situation and the seemingly lessened menace of the submarine. The advance that was started on its way by the announcement of the loan to Russia gained momentum from the rush of a considerable short interest to cover commitments entered into on the expectation that Russia would break away from her allies. The movement slowed down perceptibly once this covering was taken care of, and after the usual bulge in the early afternoon prices yielded part of their gains on realizing sales. The railroads withstood the selling better than the industrials. The list as a whole moved forward by about half the distance made Wednesday afternoon. It was again a market largely made by Steel, which sold up to 122⅝, and closed at 121⅝, with a net gain of a point, making 5¼ points for two days. New York Air Brake sold up 6¼ yesterday, and Superior Steel 4⅝, both of the latter on rather moderate dealings.

The stock market did not seem greatly disturbed by the Administration's discovery that it must have $445,000,000 more out of taxes than had been contemplated when the Ways and Means Committee devised new schedules to add $1,800,000,000 to the country's revenues. There seems to be a feeling in Washington that no harm can result from increasing the supertax on incomes to meet each new need for revenue. The additional burdens which must be imposed by Congress to provide the huge sum contemplated are to be laid upon business and the investor all at once, with the hope that both will be able to stand it. It is being urged upon Congress from some quarters that the Government will realize larger sums through its taxation power in the end if it takes a smaller proportion of income and excess profits this year and increases the collection gradually so as to give men time to effect a readjustment of their affairs. What attitude the Senate will take toward the radical House measure would be easier to guess if it were not for the belief so strongly intrenched in Washington that at least half of the first year's war expenses should be paid out of current revenues.

## LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

### Feature of the Trading Is Continued Strength in Russian Bonds.

LONDON, May 17.—The stock market maintained a steady and cheerful tone today with the feature the continued strength in Russian bonds, which closed a point higher. Russian mining and industrial shares were correspondingly firmer. British gilt-edged securities, especially Colonial bonds, received attention and the leading gold mines were strong, while rubber and oil stocks were the best of the speculative section. American securities were marked up with Wall Street, but there were only occasionally dealt in. Cuban railroad bonds were firm.

The supplies of money exceeded the demand. Discount rates were dull.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | 2¾ | Last | 2½ |
| Low | 2 | Renewals | 2½ |

**Time Loans.**

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixty days | 4¼@4¾ | Thirty days | 4¼@4¾ |
| Ninety days | 4¼@4¾ | Sixty days | 4¾ |
| Four months | 4¼@4¾ | Ninety days | 4¾@5 |
| Five months | 4¼@4¾ | Four months | 4¾@5 |
| Six months | 4¼@4¾ | Five months | 5 |
| | | Six months | 5 |

**Bank Acceptances.**

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@4¼

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-Known Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 to 90 days | 4¼@4¾ |
| 4 to 6 months | 5 |

Other Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 to 6 months | 5¼@5½ |

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**Range of Rates.**

| Sterling— | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.75555 | $4.7555 | $4.7555 | .. |
| Cables | 4.76⅞ | 4.76⅞ | 4.76⅞ | .. |
| Francs— | | | | |
| Demand | 5.73¼ | 5.73¼ | 5.73¼ | —.00⅜ |
| Cables | 5.72¾ | 5.72¾ | 5.72¾ | —.00⅜ |

**Closing Rates.**

| Normal Rates of Exch. | Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | 4.7555 | 4.76¼ |
| 5.1825 Paris | 5.73¼ | 5.72¾ |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 57.25 | 57.38½ |
| Peking | 91.50 | 91.62½ |
| Shanghai | 85.50 | 85.62½ |
| 19.295 Greece | 20.00 | 20.65 |
| 32.44 India— | | |
| Bombay | 32.25 | 32.37½ |
| Calcutta | 32.25 | 32.37½ |
| 5.1826 Italy | 7.01 | 7.00 |
| 49.84 Japan— | | |
| Kobe | 50.87½ | 51.00 |
| Yokohama | 50.87½ | 51.00 |
| 50.00 Philippine Islands— | | |
| Manila | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| 40.10 Holland | 40.87½ | 41.06¼ |
| 61.88 Russia | 27.40 | 27.50 |
| 26.79 Scandinavia— | | |
| Copenhagen | 28.40 | 28.60 |
| Stockholm | 29.75 | 29.95 |
| Christiania | 29.25 | 29.45 |
| 9.205 Spain | 21.95 | 22.15 |
| South America— | | |
| 42.44 Buenos Aires | 43.87½ | 44.00 |
| 32.44 Rio | 26.87½ | 27.00 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 5.13 | 5.11½ |

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

| Bankers. 60 Days. | 90 Days. | Commercial. 60 Days. | 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.71¾ | $4.69¾ | $4.71¼ | $4.69¼ |

**Clearing House Exchanges.**

Clearing House exchanges, $480,095,860; balance, $36,451,905; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,022,813; Federal Reserve credit balance, $22,080,895.

**Domestic Exchanges.**

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

**Silver.**

Bar silver in London, 38d, unchanged; in New York, 74⅛c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58c.

**British Bank Statement.**

LONDON, May 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total reserve increased | £31,000 |
| Circulation decreased | 210,000 |
| Bullion decreased | 178,832 |
| Other securities decreased | 3,248,000 |
| Other deposits decreased | 2,150,000 |
| Public deposits decreased | 1,177,000 |
| Notes reserve decreased | 46,000 |
| Government securities decreased | 86,000 |

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.24 per cent; last week it was 20.02 per cent. Discount rates, 5 per cent.

**THE TREASURY STATEMENT.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Month. | Fiscal Yr. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs receipts | $11,867,934 | $190,471,835 |
| Ord. internal revenue | 27,985,814 | 370,658,986 |
| Income tax | 50,689,308 | 116,330,164 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,170,251 | 63,553,394 |
| Total receipts | $105,713,310 | $741,222,380 |
| Excess of ord. receipts over. ord. disburse. | 37,738,170 | ..... |
| Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts | ..... | 119,980,026 |
| Excess of total repts. over total disburse. | 35,537,372 | ..... |
| Excess of total disburse.over total repts. | ..... | 46,237,000 |
| Expenditures | 67,975,139 | $61,208,406 |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 1,000,070 | 748,455 | 277,290 |
| Year to date | 71,009,913 | 66,224,386 | 48,509,125 |

| Closing. Bid. | Closing. Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 6⅛ | 2,300 | Alaska Gold Mines | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 27⅛ | 4,400 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg | 26⅝ | 27⅛ | 26½ | 27⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 91½ | 92 | 700 | Am. Agricul. Chem | 91⅞ | 93 | 91⅞ | 93 | +1½ |
| 100 | 101¼ | 100 | Am. Agri. Chem. pf | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | .. |
| 89¼ | 89⅝ | 5,600 | Am. Beet Sugar | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 88¼ | 89⅜ | — ⅜ |
| .. | 105½ | 4 | Am. Brake S. & F | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | .. |
| 45½ | 45⅝ | 12,400 | Am. Can | 45½ | 46⅜ | 45½ | 45⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 104 | 108 | 100 | Am. Can pf | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 67⅞ | 68 | 4,800 | Am. Car & Fdry | 67⅞ | 68¼ | 67½ | 68 | + ¼ |
| 40 | 41¼ | 100 | Am. Cotton Oil | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | — ¼ |
| 61 | 61⅛ | 500 | Am. Ct. & Leath. pf | 60⅝ | 61 | 60⅝ | 61 | .. |
| 26 | 26⅛ | 100 | Am. Ice Securities | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | + ⅜ |
| 21¼ | 21⅝ | 4,700 | Am. Linseed | 21 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 57¼ | 57⅝ | 2,000 | Am. Linseed pf | 57¼ | 58 | 57¼ | 57¼ | — ⅛ |
| 68½ | 68¾ | 9,800 | Am. Locomotive | 68⅞ | 69¼ | 68 | 68½ | — ½ |
| 9¼ | 9¼ | 200 | Am. Malting | 9½ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 56 | 57 | 100 | Am. Malting 1st pf | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | .. |
| 102½ | 102⅝ | 20,500 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 100 | 103⅜ | 100 | 102½ | + ⅜ |
| 98 | 98¼ | 200 | Am. Smelt. S. pf. A | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98½ | 98¼ | .. |
| 61 | 62 | 2,000 | Am. Steel F'dries | 62 | 62½ | 61 | 61½ | + ¼ |
| 110⅜ | 111 | 300 | Am. Sugar Ref | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 120¼ | 120¼ | 1,500 | Am. Tel. & Tel | 121 | 121 | 119⅝ | 120½ | — ½ |
| 100 | 102 | 100 | Am. Tob. pf. new | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | — ½ |
| 50 | 50¼ | 5,100 | Am. Woolen | 49¾ | 50⅝ | 49 | 50½ | + ⅝ |
| 31¾ | 33 | 600 | Am. Zinc L. & S | 31½ | 32 | 31½ | 32 | + ⅝ |
| 80⅝ | 80½ | 28,300 | Anaconda Copper | 79 | 81 | 78⅜ | 80⅜ | + 1⅝ |
| 100½ | 100¼ | 700 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 100½ | 100½ | 99⅝ | 100½ | + ⅜ |
| 96½ | 97 | 200 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf | 96⅝ | 96½ | 96½ | 96⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 109½ | 110 | 400 | Atlantic Coast Line | 110 | 110 | 109½ | 110 | +1 |
| 104½ | 104⅝ | 6,400 | At. Gulf & West I | 104 | 105½ | 103½ | 104¾ | + ⅝ |
| 57⅝ | 58 | 10,900 | Baldwin Loco | 58¼ | 58⅝ | 57 | 58 | + ⅝ |
| 68½ | 69¼ | 6,000 | Baltimore & Ohio | 69¼ | 69½ | 68½ | 69¼ | + ¼ |
| .. | 9 | .. | Bank of Commerce | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | .. |
| 105 | 108 | 200 | Barrett Co | 107 | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ | + ⅜ |
| 135 | 137 | 200 | Bethlehem Steel | 134⅜ | 134⅜ | 134⅜ | 134⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 135 | 137 | 10 | Do., odd lot | 134⅜ | 134⅜ | 134⅜ | 134⅜ | .. |
| 127¼ | 127½ | 81,400 | Beth.S.class B t.cfs | 128 | 128½ | 126⅝ | 127⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 57 | 58½ | 300 | Brklyn Rapid Tran | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58½ | 58½ | — ⅛ |
| 95 | 96⅜ | 400 | Burns Brothers | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96 | 96½ | +1 |
| 44 | 44½ | 1,100 | Butte & Superior | 43½ | 44⅜ | 43¼ | 44¼ | + ⅜ |
| 19 | 19⅜ | 500 | California Petrol | 19 | 19½ | 19 | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 48 | 49⅜ | 100 | California Pet. pf | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | +2 |
| 159½ | 160½ | 1,400 | Canadian Pacific | 160⅜ | 160⅜ | 159 | 160 | .. |
| 23 | 24 | 100 | Caro. Clinch & Ohio | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 86⅜ | 86⅞ | 8,300 | Central Leather Co | 87 | 87½ | 86⅜ | 86⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 38½ | 38⅞ | 2,500 | Cerro de Pasco | 38⅜ | 38⅞ | 38¼ | 38⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 57¼ | 57⅜ | 1,000 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57 | 57⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 11 | 100 | Chi. Great Western | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 31 | 31¼ | 200 | Chi. Great West. pf | 30½ | 31 | 30½ | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 73 | 73⅞ | 7,100 | Chi., Mil & St. P | 73 | 74½ | 72¾ | 73½ | + ⅜ |
| 110½ | 111⅛ | 1,000 | Chi. & Northwest | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅜ | 110½ | + ⅛ |
| 150 | 160 | 35 | Chi. & Northw. pf | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | .. |
| 40 | 40½ | 2,000 | Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs.of d.2d pd. | 39¼ | 40⅛ | 39¼ | 40⅛ | + ⅞ |
| .. | 32 | 1,800 | Chi., R. I. & P. w.i. | 31½ | 32 | 31½ | 32 | + ¾ |
| 75½ | 76 | 868 | Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i. | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | .. |
| 65½ | 66 | 400 | Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i. | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65½ | 65½ | + ½ |
| 21⅜ | 22¼ | 2,700 | Chile Copper | 22 | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 22 | + ⅝ |
| 54⅝ | 55 | 5,700 | Chino Copper | 54⅛ | 55⅝ | 54¼ | 55 | + ⅝ |
| 51¼ | 51½ | 11,200 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 51 | 52¼ | 51 | 51½ | + ⅜ |
| 39½ | 40 | 1,500 | Columbia Gas & El | 40¼ | 40¼ | 39½ | 39½ | — ½ |
| 107½ | 108¼ | 400 | Consolidated Gas | 107¾ | 108 | 107¾ | 108 | + ¼ |
| 16 | 18 | 200 | Con. Int. Cal. Min | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — .. |
| 93¼ | 93⅝ | 1,300 | Continental Can | 92½ | 93¾ | 92½ | 93¼ | +2¼ |
| 23½ | 25⅜ | 10,700 | Corn Products Ref | 24⅞ | 25⅜ | 24⅝ | 25¼ | + ½ |
| 100½ | 100¾ | 500 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | + ⅛ |
| 67⅝ | 68 | 24,100 | Crucible Steel | 68¼ | 69¾ | 67⅝ | 67⅞ | .. |
| 107 | 108¾ | 600 | Crucible Steel pf | 107 | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ | +2 |
| 43 | 43⅜ | 7,900 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 43¼ | 43¾ | 42⅝ | 43 | — ⅛ |
| 90 | 91 | 200 | Cuba Cane Sug. pf | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | — ⅛ |
| 180 | 190 | 100 | Cuban-Amer. Sug | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | .. |
| 115 | 116 | 1,500 | Delaware & Hud | 115½ | 116½ | 114⅞ | 115 | — ½ |
| 208 | 215 | 100 | Del., Lack. & West | 215 | 215 | 215 | 215 | .. |
| 11 | 13 | 100 | Den. & Rio Grande | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | +1 |
| 30½ | 32 | 100 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | + ¾ |
| 16 | 16¼ | 1,600 | Distillers' Securities | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| 12⅞ | 13 | 200 | Dome Mines | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | .. |
| 68½ | 75 | 200 | Driggs-Seabury | 68 | 68¼ | 68 | 68½ | — 1½ |
| 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 5,100 | Erie | 24¼ | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 36⅜ | 36½ | 600 | Erie 1st pf | 36 | 36⅜ | 36 | 36¼ | + ⅛ |
| 28½ | 29 | 700 | Erie 2d pf | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | + ¼ |
| 157⅜ | 158 | 1,100 | General Electric | 157¾ | 158¼ | 156½ | 156½ | — ½ |
| 104½ | 105⅞ | 6,900 | Gen. Mot. temp. cfs | 107⅝ | 107⅞ | 103¼ | 105 | —1⅜ |
| 50½ | 51¼ | 2,700 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co | 51¾ | 51¾ | 50¾ | 51¼ | + ½ |
| 81 | 82 | 300 | Granby Consol | 81 | 81 | 80 | 81 | + ⅛ |
| 105 | 106 | 1,900 | Great Northern pf | 104⅞ | 105 | 104⅜ | 105 | + ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 33¾ | 24,300 | G. N. ctfs. for o. B | 32¼ | 34⅜ | 32¼ | 33⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 41⅜ | 42¼ | 900 | Greene-Cananea | 41¼ | 42¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | +1⅛ |
| 124 | 125⅜ | 1,400 | Gulf States Steel | 122 | 125⅝ | 121 | 123½ | +5⅞ |
| 112 | 115 | 100 | Homestake Mining | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | —3 |
| 101 | 102 | 400 | Illinois Central | 102 | 102 | 101¼ | 101⅞ | +1¼ |
| 58 | 58⅜ | 16,900 | Inspiration Copper | 57¼ | 58¼ | 57 | 58¼ | +1¼ |
| 5 | 9¼ | 1,000 | Interboro Consol | 9¼ | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 54 | 54½ | 900 | Interboro Con. pf | 54⅝ | 54⅞ | 53½ | 54 | — ⅝ |
| 19 | 19⅛ | 300 | Int. Agricultural | 19½ | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 52¼ | 53 | 600 | Int. Agricultural pf | 50 | 52¾ | 50 | 52 | +3 |
| 77½ | 79 | 400 | Int. Harvester Corp | 77¼ | 79 | 77½ | 79 | +3 |
| 100 | 105 | 100 | Int. Harv. Corp. pf | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | .. |
| 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 15,500 | Int. Mer. Marine pf | 28¼ | 29¼ | 28 | 28¼ | + ⅜ |
| 82½ | 82⅝ | 47,500 | Int. Mer. Marine pf | 81 | 83¼ | 81 | 82½ | +2½ |
| 40 | 40⅛ | 6,225 | Int. Nickel | 40 | 40⅝ | 39½ | 40¼ | + ⅝ |
| 36 | 38 | 6,000 | Int. Paper | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 96⅜ | 97 | 2,100 | Int. P. pf.cfs.of dep | 97 | 97 | 96 | 96⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 20¾ | 21 | 900 | Kansas City South | 20 | 20¼ | 20 | 20½ | + ⅜ |
| 50½ | 51 | 300 | Kelly Spring Tire | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | +2½ |
| 43⅝ | 45⅜ | 10,600 | Kennecott Copper | 45½ | 46¼ | 45 | 45⅜ | + ½ |
| 112 | 115 | 7 | Kings Co.El.L. & P | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 90¼ | 90¾ | 33,800 | Lackawanna Steel | 88½ | 92 | 88½ | 90¼ | +2½ |
| 26 | 30 | 100 | Lake Erie & W. pf | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | —5 |
| 62½ | 63⅜ | 1,400 | Lehigh Valley | 61¼ | 62½ | 61¼ | 62½ | +1½ |
| 39 | 41 | 50 | Long Island | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | .. |
| 40 | 40½ | 100 | Long Isl. cfs.of dep | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | .. |
| 124 | 125½ | 600 | Louis. & Nash | 123⅞ | 125 | 123⅞ | 125 | +1¼ |
| 119 | 120½ | 100 | Manhattan Elev | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | +1⅜ |
| 50½ | 51 | 1,500 | Maxwell Motors | 50¾ | 51½ | 50 | 50¼ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 31⅞ | 100 | Max. Motors 2d pf | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | .. |
| 91⅛ | 91⅝ | 15,600 | Mexican Petroleum | 91¼ | 92¾ | 90¾ | 91¼ | .. |
| 40¼ | 40⅞ | 3,100 | Miami Copper | 39¾ | 40¾ | 39¾ | 40 | + ⅛ |
| 58⅜ | 59 | 10,000 | Midvale Steel | 59 | 59⅞ | 58¼ | 58⅜ | —1 |
| 15½ | 16 | 100 | Minn. & St. L. new | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 102 | 103⅜ | 100 | M., St. P. & S. S. M | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | —1 |
| 5⅜ | 5⅞ | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅜ |
| 3⅞ | 5¼ | 400 | Missouri Pacific | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | .. |
| 43½ | 44 | 300 | Mo. Pacific t r | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5 | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 71 | 72 | 1,000 | Mo. Pacific w i | 26 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 10 | 300 | Mo. Pacific pf. w i | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | —1½ |
| 20 | 30 | 100 | Montana Power | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | +18 |
| 11 | 11½ | 500 | Nat. Bis. Co. pf. x d | 117⅞ | 117⅞ | 117⅞ | 117⅞ | +4½ |
| 47 | 47⅜ | 2,900 | Nat. Enam. & St | 32 | 32½ | 32 | 32⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 24½ | 500 | National Lead | 55½ | 55½ | 55 | 55½ | + ⅜ |
| 24⅜ | 24½ | 2,100 | Nevada Con. Cop | 24½ | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 145 | 148 | 1,700 | N. Y. Air Brake | 144 | 148 | 144 | 147½ | +5½ |
| 89 | 89½ | 3,062 | N. Y. Central | 88¾ | 89½ | 88½ | 89 | + ¾ |
| 32 | 37 | 200 | N. Y. Dock pf | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | —1 |
| 38½ | 39¼ | 1,200 | N. Y. Ont. & W | 39 | 39¼ | 38½ | 39 | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 22 | 100 | N. Y. Ont. & West | 21¼ | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 24⅞ | 100 | Norfolk Southern | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 120⅜ | 123 | 800 | Norfolk & Western | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¼ | 120¾ | + ⅛ |
| 61 | 62 | 100 | North American | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | +1 |
| 100½ | 101¾ | 1,700 | Northern Pacific | 100¼ | 101⅜ | 100¼ | 101⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 95 | 100 | 100 | Nova Scotia St. & C. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | —2 |
| 127½ | 128 | 4,500 | Ohio Cities Gas x d | 129¾ | 129¾ | 127 | 127¾ | —1¼ |
| 5¼ | 5⅝ | 200 | Ontario Mining | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 90 | 91 | 100 | Owens Bottle Mach | 90¾ | 90⅞ | 90¼ | 90⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 22⅜ | 23 | 400 | Pacific Mail | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| .. | .. | 200 | Pac. Mail pf. x d | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | +1½ |
| 52½ | 53 | 1,100 | Penn. R. R. | 52¾ | 53¼ | 52¾ | 53¼ | + ⅜ |
| 78 | 78⅛ | 100 | People's Gas, Chi | 78⅜ | 78⅜ | 78⅜ | 78⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 18 | 18⅜ | 800 | Père Marquette | 17⅞ | 18⅜ | 17⅞ | 18⅜ | .. |
| 56 | 56 | 50 | Père Marq. prior pf | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | .. |
| 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 8,700 | Pitts. Coal cfs of d | 45⅝ | 46⅞ | 45⅝ | 46¼ | +1⅛ |
| 112 | 113½ | 500 | Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d | 112⅝ | 113 | 112 | 112½ | +1½ |
| 26 | 27½ | 9,200 | Pitts. & W. 1st pf | 26 | 27½ | 25⅞ | 27 | +1½ |
| 63½ | 64⅜ | 2,200 | Pitts. & W. Va. pf | 63½ | 64⅜ | 63½ | 64½ | + ⅝ |
| 73⅞ | 74 | 1,500 | Pressed Steel Car | 73⅜ | 74 | 73 | 73¾ | + ⅜ |
| 1½ | 2¼ | 200 | Quicksilver pf | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 50 | 50⅜ | 1,500 | Railway Steel Sp | 50¾ | 51 | 49¾ | 51 | +1¼ |
| 29⅜ | 29½ | 11,500 | Ray Con. Copper | 29¼ | 29⅞ | 28¾ | 29¾ | + ⅜ |
| 88¾ | 88⅞ | 14,400 | Reading | 88 | 89 | 87⅛ | 88¾ | + ⅝ |
| 39¾ | 40 | 100 | Reading 1st pf | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 40 | 40⅜ | 300 | Reading 2d pf | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | .. |
| 83⅜ | 84¼ | 38,900 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 83⅜ | 85¼ | 83⅜ | 84¼ | + ⅜ |
| 102¼ | 102¾ | 400 | Rep. Iron & S. pf | 102 | 102¾ | 101⅞ | 102¾ | + ⅛ |
| 61½ | 62⅜ | 400 | Royal Dutch t r | 62¼ | 62½ | 61¾ | 62⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 17⅝ | 1,200 | St. Louis & San F | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 41 | 42 | 200 | Saxon Motor | 42 | 42 | 40½ | 40½ | —2½ |
| 13 | 13¼ | 200 | Seaboard Air Line | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 26¾ | 300 | Seab. Air Line pf | 26⅛ | 26¾ | 26 | 26¾ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 1,000 | Shattuck-Arizona | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25¾ | 25⅝ | .. |
| 51⅞ | 52¼ | 2,900 | Sinclair Oil & Ref | 51⅞ | 52¼ | 51⅞ | 52¼ | + ⅜ |
| 54⅝ | 55 | 1,400 | Sloss-S. Steel & I | 54⅝ | 55 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 91⅞ | 92¼ | 1,600 | Southern Pacific | 91⅞ | 92¼ | 91⅝ | 92¼ | + ⅜ |
| 25⅜ | 25½ | 7,900 | Southern Railway | 25⅜ | 25½ | 24⅝ | 25¼ | + ⅛ |
| 53⅜ | 54¼ | 100 | Southern Ry. pf | 53⅜ | 53⅝ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ | + ¼ |
| 88 | 88¼ | 12,300 | Stanley Motor Co | 88¼ | 88¾ | 87¼ | 88 | —1 |
| 41¼ | 43¼ | 100 | Stutz Motor | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41½ | .. |
| 47 | 49⅝ | 5,900 | Superior Steel | 47 | 50 | 47 | 49⅝ | +1¾ |
| 16 | 16½ | 200 | Tenn. C. & C | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ¾ |
| 206 | 207 | 1,900 | Texas Co | 207¾ | 207¾ | 206½ | 207½ | .. |
| 15 | 15¼ | 500 | Texas & Pacific | 15 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 19¼ | 19¼ | 100 | Third Avenue | .. | 19¼ | .. | 19¼ | — ⅝ |
| 52¼ | 52⅝ | 1,100 | Tobacco Products | 52⅜ | 52⅞ | 52¼ | 52⅝ | + ¼ |
| 43⅞ | 44 | 700 | Transue & Wms | 43⅜ | 44 | 43⅜ | 44 | + ¼ |
| 77 | 80 | 200 | Union B. & P. new | 74⅜ | 78 | 74⅜ | 78 | +3 |
| 134⅜ | 134⅞ | 6,700 | Union Pacific | 134⅜ | 135¼ | 134⅛ | 134⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 43 | 44 | 600 | United Alloy Steel | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43 | 43¼ | + ⅛ |
| 97¾ | 97¾ | 500 | United Cigar Stores | 96¾ | 98¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | — ¼ |
| 135 | 137⅝ | 600 | United Fruit | 135 | 137⅝ | 135 | 137 | .. |
| 7¾ | 8 | 100 | United Rys. Invest | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 20 | 100 | United Rys. Inv. pf | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | —2 |
| 21 | 21¾ | 700 | U. S. C. I. P. & F | 20¾ | 21⅜ | 20¾ | 21⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 125¼ | 125⅝ | 18,300 | U. S. Indus. Alco | 125¼ | 127¼ | 125¼ | 126⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 12 | 13 | 200 | U. S. Ind. Imp. Co | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | +1 |
| 55 | 56 | 1,000 | U. S. Rubber | 55¼ | 56 | 55 | 56 | +1 |
| 56 | 56¼ | 800 | U. S. Sm., R. & M | 55⅞ | 56¼ | 55¼ | 56¼ | +1¼ |
| 121⅝ | 121⅝ | 259,500 | U. S. Steel | 120⅞ | 122⅜ | 120⅜ | 121⅝ | +1 |
| 118 | 118½ | 1,600 | U. S. Steel pf | 117⅝ | 118⅜ | 117⅝ | 118⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 114 | 114⅞ | 14,200 | Utah Copper | 113⅞ | 114⅞ | 113⅞ | 114⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 10 | 10½ | 300 | Utah Securities | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 43½ | 44 | 300 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 43 | 43¼ | 43 | 43¼ | —1¼ |
| 71 | 72 | 1,000 | Va. Iron, Coal & C | 71⅜ | 73 | 71 | 71⅞ | +1½ |
| 8 | 10 | 300 | Vulcan Detinning | 10½ | 10½ | 10 | 10 | — ¼ |
| 20 | 30 | 100 | Vulcan Detin. pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 11 | 11½ | 500 | Wabash | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 47 | 47⅜ | 2,900 | Wabash pf. A | 46¼ | 47⅜ | 46¼ | 47⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 24¼ | 24½ | 500 | Wabash pf. B | 23⅝ | 24½ | 23⅝ | 24¼ | + ⅝ |
| 18 | 18½ | 500 | Western Maryland | 18 | 18½ | 18 | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | .. | 500 | Western Pacific | 12¼ | 13¾ | 12¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 98 | 98 | 500 | Western Union Tel | 98 | 98 | 97¾ | 98 | + ⅛ |
| 49⅜ | 50 | 27,700 | Westingh. E. & M | 49⅜ | 52 | 49⅜ | 51¾ | +1⅝ |
| 14 | 14½ | 1,000 | Wheeling & L. E | 14¼ | 14½ | 13¾ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 33½ | 34 | 200 | Wheel. & L. E. pf | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | + ⅛ |
| 44 | 44½ | 100 | White Motors | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | + ⅛ |
| 73 | 73⅝ | 500 | Wilson & Co | 74 | 74 | 73 | 73 | — ⅝ |
| 27¼ | 28 | 12,200 | Willys-Overland | 28 | 28 

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# COTTON RISE SHARP

## The General List Closes Very Steady at a Net Advance of 25 to 52 Points.

The cotton market was strong and excited yesterday afternoon and new crop months made new high ground for the season. The more optimistic view of international affairs inspired by reassuring Russian advices and the smaller amount of tonnage destroyed by German submarine during the past week appeared to be chiefly responsible for the advance, while the buying was attributed largely to Wall Street and Western interests. There was also support from trade sources on the upward movement, which carried October contracts about $7.60 a bale above the low level of last week. That delivery sold as high as 19.89c and closed at 19.87c, with the general list closing very steady at a net advance of 25 to 52 points.

New crop months were relatively quiet and easy, and July long interests seemed to be transferring into the later deliveries.

Orders were pretty well divided at the start, with the opening 1 to 3 points higher. Prices eased off slightly right after the call on the favorable showing of the weather map, but the early selling was soon absorbed. After showing a net advance of about 12 points there was a second setback on the favorable forecasts and the detailed weather reports showing generally higher temperatures over the entire belt. The expectation of improved crop accounts failed to bring in any really general or aggressive pressure, however, and the market showed increasing strength and activity during the afternoon.

Private crop advices from the South continued bullish on the average but were offset by the improved weather. As a rule, local traders feel there has been nothing in recent weather conditions to cause damage that two or three weeks of favorable conditions could not remedy. But the crop does not depend entirely upon the weather, and the situation with reference to labor and fertilizer is considered a handicap which will require generally good seasons to overcome.

Exports for the day were 3,043 bales, making 4,751,384 so far this season, against 4,777,526 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Wednes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 20.65 | 20.27 | 20.00 | 20.28@20.32 | 26.02 |
| June | .... | .... | .... | 20.20 bid | 19.95 |
| July | 19.90 | 20.25 | 19.85 | 20.22@20.25 | 19.88 |
| August | 19.82 | 19.90 | 19.77 | 20.08@20.10 | 19.71 |
| Sept. | 19.61 | 19.90 | 19.60 | 20.01@20.03 | 19.50 |
| Oct. | 19.40 | 19.89 | 19.34 | 19.87@19.88 | 19.39 |
| Nov. | .... | .... | .... | 19.80 bid | 19.30 |
| Dec. | 19.30 | 20.00 | 19.45 | 19.98@19.99 | 19.46 |
| Jan. | 19.50 | 20.00 | 19.49 | 20.00@20.01 | 19.49 |
| March | 19.64 | 20.18 | 19.64 | 20.13@20.17 | 19.64 |

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 35 points higher, at 20.60c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 20.05c; New Orleans, 19.75c; Savannah, 20¾c; Augusta, 20.00c; Memphis, 20c; Houston, 20.05c.

The day's statistics follow:

| | Thursday. | Last Wk. | Last Yr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port receipts | 7,891 | 10,523 | 11,891 |
| Exports | 3,143 | .... | 24,823 |
| Port stocks | 939,127 | 934,728 | 1,149,519 |
| Interior receipts | 7,065 | 8,622 | 6,712 |
| Interior shipments | 10,890 | 13,063 | 10,913 |
| New York arrivals | 348 | .... | .... |
| New York stocks | 56,967 | 52,700 | 137,588 |

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Imports, 1,000 bales, none American. Middling upland, 13.03d. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 3 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 7@11 points. May-June, 12.57d; July-August, 12.41d; October-November, 11.96d; January-February, 11.83d; March-April, 11.74d.

Manchester: Yarns dull, cloths quiet.

## May Omit Port in Trade Declaration

Collector Malone posted an order in the Custom House yesterday relating to a change in the procedure to be followed in making out export declarations. The order specified that the name of the foreign port of destination might be omitted on shippers' export declarations, provided the name of the country of final destination of the goods were shown.

## BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alvarado | 50 | 70 | Champion | 6 | 8 |
| Am. Oil | 28 | 30 | Mex. Mets. | 25 | 28 |
| B. St. Gas. | .... | .... | Mex. Portum | 10 | 12 |
| Bing. Min. | 10¼ | 10⅞ | Mex. Pund. | 40 | 45 |
| Bohemia | 1⅞ | 1¾ | N. L. & Z. | 40 | 44 |
| Begole | 50 | 60 | N. Baltic. | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| Bost. Ely. | 55 | 65 | N. Cornelia | 16 | 16½ |
| Bost. Mon. | 62 | 64 | New. Doug. | 1⅝ | 1¾ |
| Butte & L. | 23 | 25 | Nixon | 52 | 54 |
| Calaveras | 4 | 4½ | Ohio | 1 | 1 |
| Butte & D. | 30 | 50 | Oneco | 50 | 70 |
| Chief Cons. | 2⅜ | 2½ | Onondaga | 50 | 60 |
| Con. Ariz. | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | Rey Herc. | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| Con. Cop. | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | S.W.Miami | .... | .... |
| Cortez | 15 | 25 | part paid | 2 | 2¼ |
| Jerome | 35 | 35 | S.W.Miami | .... | .... |
| Pioneer | 1¾ | 2 | full paid | 2 | .... |
| E. & B. | 2¼ | 2½ | Gold Lake | 5 | 7 |
| Bost. Ariz. | 1¾ | 2 | Homa | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Houghton | 1.00 | 1.05 | Int. Exc. | 37½ | 38¼ |
| Iron Bloss. | 95 | 1.06 | Humboldt | 90 | 99 |
| Iron Cap. | 18¼ | 19 | Yukon | 1⅞ | 2⅛ |
| Iron C. pf. | 18¼ | 19 | Rilla | 3 | 5 |
| Jerome V. | 3 | 3¼ | N.U. Rins. | 35 | 50 |
| La Rose | 45 | 55 | Cal. Corb. | 1½ | 2 |
| Majestic | 50 | 52 | Truro | 1¼ | 1⅜ |

## METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tin, spot | 65.50 | 66.50 | 66.00 | 67.00 |
| Lead | 10.50 | 10.87½ | 10.50 | 10.87½ |
| Spelter | 9.37½ | .... | 9.62½ | .... |
| Antimony | .... | .... | 25.00 | 26.00 |
| Quicksilver | $105.00 | .... | $105.00 | .... |
| Aluminium | *60.00 | 62.00 | *60.00 | 62.00 |
| Iron, No. 2X fdy. | 43.50 | 44.50 | 42.50 | 43.50 |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32½c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30½@31¼c, second quarter; 28⅝@29c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s | d | Tuesday. £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 130 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, futures | 129 | 10 | 0 | 129 | 10 | 0 |
| Tin, spot | 252 | 0 | 0 | 256 | 10 | 0 |
| Tin, futures | 251 | 15 | 0 | 256 | 10 | 0 |
| Spelter | 54 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead | 30 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 0 |

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

The City of Worcester, Mass., will receive bids until 12 noon, May 18, for the purchase of $150,000 of its own notes in anticipation of revenue.

Directors of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas have voted to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 and the surplus from $250,000 to $500,000.

Authorization of $500,000 new preferred stock has been approved by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company. Stockholders will have right to subscribe at par until June 1. Proceeds will be used for working capital.

The New York Stock Exchange has received application to list the various Pere Marquette Railway Company securities now being dealt in "when issued."

Harry F. Noyes, Chief Counsel of the Cotton Farmers' Loan and Trust, and Librarian C. M. Mead, Bowery Savings Bank.

A special meeting of Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company was adjourned yesterday until next Tuesday, May 22. Retiring Directors were re-elected at annual meeting.

The Crucible Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, and a dividend of 4 per cent. on the accumulated preferred dividends. This leaves 3 per cent. still to be paid on back dividends.

At the annual meeting of the Anaconda Copper Company, H. H. Rogers was elected a Director in place of A. S. Malin. Mr. Rogers was formerly a Director, but resigned in February, 1916. Andrew J. Miller and George H. Emerson were elected Directors.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has authorized the Chicago & Northwestern to issue $10,000,000 equipment trust certificates.

At the annual meeting of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company the retiring Directors were re-elected and John Kelley was added to the board.

The Twelfth general meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute will be held in the Waldorf Astoria on May 25 and 26. The convention will be opened by an address by the President of the Institute, Judge E. H. Gary.

The Executive Committee of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday appointed Arthur B. Hatcher, for more than ten years secretary to Charles H. Sabin, an Assistant Treasurer of the company. He began work under Mr. Sabin in 1902 in the National Commercial Bank of Albany.

Walter B. Poggenburg has been made an Assistant Cashier of the Bank of Washington Heights.

# COMMODITIES MARKETS.

## WHEAT.

The liquidating movement in the wheat market was still in progress and prices early in the day dropped 12@16c owing to quite vigorous selling. There were reports that allied Governments had been requested by Federal authorities to liquidate their long contracts, and that Government authorities were considering taking control of the export situation and allowing shipments only to the extent of the apparent surplus. There was a partial recovery from the low point, and final quotations were 8@11c net lower. Weather conditions were again very satisfactory for the new crop. Offers of cash wheat were slightly larger, but were still comprised of comparatively small lots, and while cash prices in some cases were lower the Minneapolis market was firm and showed gains for the day of about 4c.

RYE—Market easier; No. 2 Western, $2.35, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Closed. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 2.22 | 2.14 | 2.19 | 2.30 | 1.12¾ |
| September | 2.01 | 1.95 | 1.99 | 2.07 | 1.13⅝ |

## CORN.

Underlying sentiment in corn was inclined to lean somewhat to the bull side on account of small stocks and a strong cash position. After an opening advance, however, prices sagged off in sympathy with wheat and closing figures were 1¼ to 2¼c net lower. The weather was more favorable for the new crop, and farmers are making active progress in the completion of plowing and planting in the northerly part of the belt. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.76, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Closed. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1.54 | 1.48 | 1.50 | 1.52½ | .73⅞ |
| September | 1.45¼ | 1.42 | 1.43 | 1.44¼ | .72½ |

## OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the action of wheat and corn, and final prices were ⅛c to ⅙c net lower. Exporters were said to have taken about 1,500,000 bushels recently, and this had a tendency to stimulate confidence somewhat, despite the very favorable reports of the new crop. In the local cash market prices were steady, with standard quoted at 77c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 76@76½c; No. 4 white, 75½@76c; fancy clipped white, 80@81c; ordinary clipped white, 77@79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Closed. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 65⅜ | 64⅛ | 64⅜ | 65 | 42¼ |
| September | 55¼ | 55⅛ | 55¼ | 56⅛ | 39½ |

## PROVISIONS.

The trend of provision prices was downward and the market closed practically at the bottom. There was selling of lard by commission houses and foreign interests, while the Liverpool cables were lower. A little buying of lard and ribs by packers and the receipts of only 75,000 hogs at the West failed to check the decline, which was also partly due to the decline in grain. Receipts at Chicago were 16,000 hogs, with 13,000 expected on Friday. Kansas City had 6,000 hogs and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Closed. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| July | 22.72 | 22.50 | 22.50 | 22.75 | 13.00 |
| Sept. | 22.80 | 22.57 | 22.57 | 22.85 | .... |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| July | 20.72 | 20.55 | 20.55 | 20.77 | 12.92 |
| Sept. | 20.87 | 20.70 | 20.70 | 20.92 | .... |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| July | 38.55 | 38.10 | 38.10 | 38.65 | 23.27 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively quiet, total sales aggregating 19,200 barrels. Prices developed heaviness after a steady opening, and at the close of the day were 8 to 14 points low wer. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Closed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .... | .... | 16.25 | 16.50 |
| May | .... | .... | 16.30 | 16.35 |
| June | .... | .... | 16.25@16.43 | 16.45 |
| July | 16.47 | 16.33 | 16.34@16.36 | 16.47 |
| August | 16.46 | 16.37 | 16.35@16.38 | 16.49 |
| September | 16.51 | 16.38 | 16.38@16.40 | 16.49 |
| October | 16.49 | 16.37 | 16.36@16.40 | 16.47 |
| November | 16.16 | 16.00 | 16.00@16.03 | 16.10 |
| December | 16.11 | 16.10 | 16.00@16.01 | 16.08 |

## COFFEE.

The restricting influence of war tax uncertainties was again reflected in the coffee market yesterday. The more optimistic sentiment and activity noted in the stock market and cotton trade evidently failed to inspire any fresh speculative interest in coffee, while no fresh feature developed in the spot situation, and trading in futures amounted to only 5,750 bags. The market opened unchanged to 3 points higher, and closed net 1 point higher to 3 points lower. After selling at 8.20c early, July eased off to 8.17c, while December held around 8.40c to 8.41c. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 10¼c for Rio 7s and 10⅝c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Closed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .... | .... | 8.00@8.02 | 8.00 |
| June | .... | .... | 8.08@8.10 | 8.07 |
| July | 8.20 | 8.17 | 8.17@8.18 | 8.17 |
| August | .... | .... | 8.22@8.23 | 8.23 |
| September | 8.29 | 8.26 | 8.27@8.28 | 8.29 |
| October | .... | .... | 8.31@8.32 | 8.33 |
| November | .... | .... | 8.35@8.36 | 8.37 |
| December | 8.41 | 8.40 | 8.40@8.41 | 8.41 |
| January | .... | .... | 8.45@8.46 | 8.47 |
| February | .... | .... | 8.51@8.52 | 8.52 |
| March | .... | .... | 8.57@8.58 | 8.58 |
| April | .... | .... | 8.63@8.64 | 8.66 |

## SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was easier again under continued selling by outside interests with closing prices 4 to 8 points net lower. The easier feeling in raws and the more liberal offerings from Cuba also seemed to encourage selling, while buyers were inclined to be timid and await the outcome of the proposed tax, with the only support in evidence coming from shorts or from local trade sources. Sales were 16,700 tons. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Closed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 4.90 | 4.88 | 4.89@4.91 | 4.93 |
| June | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.90@4.91 | 4.97 |
| July | 5.00 | 4.94 | 4.95@4.96 | 5.03 |
| August | 4.98 | 4.98 | 4.98@5.00 | 5.05 |
| September | 5.04 | 5.00 | 5.02@5.03 | 5.09 |
| October | 4.99 | 4.97 | 4.94@4.96 | 5.01 |
| November | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.94@4.96 | 5.01 |
| December | 4.75 | 4.76 | 4.73@4.74 | 4.77 |
| January | .... | .... | 4.48@4.51 | 4.52 |
| February | .... | .... | 4.28@4.31 | 4.32 |
| March | 4.21 | 4.21 | 4.22@4.25 | 4.26 |

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.50c to 8.50c for fine granulated. There was only a moderate business, as refiners were still restricting orders, although the demand was only moderate, as some buyers were inclined to hold off, owing to the recent steady decline in raws, which would naturally bring about some readjustment in refined prices. The local market for raw sugar was easier and prices made new low records for the movement, selling down to 4 15-16c for Cubas, cost and freight. The demand, however, was only moderate, as buyers were inclined to hold off and await developments in connection with the proposed tax. There were sales early of about 14,000 bags of Cubas in part at 5c, cost and freight, equal to 4.62c for centrifugal, and later about 25,000 bags were sold to operators or refiners for June shipment at 4 15-16c, cost and freight, equal to 5.20c for centrifugal. The market closed easy, with Cubas offered for both May and June shipment at 4 15-16c, cost and freight, equal to 5.08c for centrifugal, and 5.08c for molasses.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,886 packages. Much of the bullish feeling that was shown during the early trading on Wednesday passed away during the afternoon, and rather an easy feeling prevailed yesterday morning. On the basis of the figures quoted, buyers operated to the extent of their requirements. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 40@40½c; extras, (92 score,) 39¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38@39c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@37½c; thirds, 34@35½c; Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 40c; firsts, 38½@39½c; seconds, 36½@38c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 39c; good to prime, 36½@38½c; common to fair, 33@36c; Renovated, extras, 37½@39c; firsts, 36½@36¾c; lower grades, 32@34c; Imitation Creamery, firsts, 33@34c; Ladies, current make, firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 31½c; lower grades, 30½@31c; Packing Stock, current make, No. 1, 31½@32c; No. 2, 31c; lower grades, 29½@30½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 35,096 cases. The market is quiet and barely steady. Arrivals are liberal, but the proportion of fine Northern eggs is small. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 37½@38c; storage packed, firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35½@36c; fresh gathered, firsts, 35@36½c; seconds and lower grades, 31@34½c; dirties, No. 1, 33@34½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@32½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32@32½c; undergrades, 29@31½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henery whites, fine to fancy, 37½@38c; ordinary to good, 36½@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@37c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 35½@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby browns, 37½@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 35½@37c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 39@40c; Western and prime Southern, 35@38c; ordinary Southern and Far Southern, 30@34c.

## EARNINGS.

### Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

| | 1917. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Second week May | $309,879 | $44,463 |

### Public Utilities.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS CO. for April.—Combined earnings available for dividends were $481,033, an increase of $210,300, or 77.72 per cent., compared with corresponding month a year ago.

INTERSTATE ELECTRIC CORPORATION for February—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | $42,627 | $38,228 | $4,399 |
| Net | 16,194 | 13,416 | 2,778 |
| 12 mos. gross | 617,806 | 551,381 | 66,425 |
| Net | 257,344 | 227,074 | 30,271 |

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT and subsidiary companies, eliminating inter-company items, (based upon earnings reported officially by subsidiary companies,) for April—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | $68,029 | $27,672 | 40,356 |
| Op. ex., deprec., and taxes | *$50,175 | 199,980 | *50,894 |
| Net | 117,853 | 128,391 | †10,538 |
| Other income | 10,002 | 2,672 | 7,329 |
| Gross income | 127,856 | 131,064 | †3,209 |
| Int. & sub. Co. dividends | 80,425 | 67,411 | 13,013 |
| Net income | 47,430 | 63,652 | †16,222 |
| Pref. divs | 25,957 | 25,957 | ..... |
| Balance | 21,473 | 37,695 | †16,222 |

Twelve months ended April 30:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 4,183,402 | 3,445,206 | 738,196 |
| Op. ex., deprec., and taxes | 2,505,525 | 2,029,746 | 535,779 |
| Net | 1,617,877 | 1,415,460 | 202,417 |
| Other income | 26,215 | 9,207 | 17,008 |
| Gross income | 1,644,093 | 1,424,667 | 219,425 |
| Int. & sub. Co. dividends | 841,749 | 729,836 | 151,892 |
| Net income | 762,344 | 694,810 | 67,533 |
| Pref. divs | 311,486 | 311,484 | ..... |
| Balance | 450,860 | 383,328 | 67,533 |

*Includes $26,809 for the month of April due to excess cost of coal per ton. †Decrease.

## Weather in Cotton and Grain States

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat; gentle s. and sw. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle s. winds, except e. over portion.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers in morning in n. and w.; cooler in w. and warmer in e.. Sat. cloudy; moderate, shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri.; probably showers in the morning; moderate, shifting winds. Sat. fair.

Ohio.—Fair Fri.; warmer in n. Sat. fair; moderate s. winds.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in extreme n. e.

Mo.—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy.

Wis.—Fair Fri., cooler except in extreme n. Sat. fair, cooler in extreme s.

Minn. and N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Iowa—Fair Fri. Sat. probably unsettled.

S. Dak.—Fair Fri., except unsettled in s. w. Sat. cloudy and cooler.

Neb.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Kan.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and probably Sat.

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | .01 | Mohawk | .19 |
| Alta | .03 | North Star | .06 |
| Andes | .11 | Rescue | .26 |
| Best & Belcher | .05 | Tonopah Ext | 2.30 |
| Bullion | .04 | Tonopah Nevada | 1.00 |
| Caledonia | .18 | West End | .06 |
| Challar | .01 | West Tonopah | .26 |
| Confidence | .10 | GOLDFIELD. | |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | Atlanta | .18 |
| Con. Virginia | .07 | Booth | .07 |
| Exchequer | .05 | Daisy | .03 |
| Gould & Curry | .05 | Fraction | .04 |
| Hale & Norcross | .06 | Goldfield Con | .04 |
| Jacket | .06 | Goldfield Merger | .05 |
| Julia | .02 | Great Bend | .04 |
| Justice | .03 | Jumbo Ext | .28 |
| Mexican | .21 | Jumbo Junior | .06 |
| Occidental | .03 | Kewanas | .13 |
| Ophir | .17 | Silver Pick | .10 |
| Overman | .04 | Spearhead | .09 |
| Savage | .04 | MANHATTAN. | |
| Seg. Belcher | .02 | Big Four | .06 |
| Sierra Nevada | .12 | Manhattan Con | .37 |
| Union Con | .37 | Morning Glory | .16 |
| Utah | .22 | United Amal | .06 |
| Mexican dollars | .50 | White Caps | 1.40 |
| TONOPAH. | | OTHER DISTRICTS. | |
| Belmont | 2.80 | Big Jim | .70 |
| Jim Butler | .75 | Nevada Hills | .50 |
| McNamara | .08 | Packard | .06 |
| Midway | .15 | Rochester | .07 |
| Mixpah | .06 | Round Mountain | .32 |
| Monarch Pitts | .12 | United Eastern | 4.60 |

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cresson | 6¾ | Granite | 57 |
| Dr. J'pot | 6 | Isabella | 12¼ |
| Elkton | 69 | McKinney | 89¾ |
| El Paso | 29 | Portland | 148¾ |
| Fannie R. | 5¾ | U Gold M. | 19 |
| Golden Cy. | 21¢ | Vindicator | 78 |
| Gold Sov. | 5½ | | |

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur oftener in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved. —Adv.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, May 17.—Ten new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $638,000, were chartered today. They include:

Constable Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan, auto tires, tubes, and accessories, $100,000; G. J. Constable, R. E. Hoffman, H. P. Rassprich, 258 79th St., Brooklyn.

B. D. Berg, Inc., Manhattan, theatrical, $25,000; B. F. Berg, S. Morris, M. M. Recher, 350 Broadway.

M. Redeway Mfg. Co., Inc., Hempstead, groceries and canned goods, $30,000; A. R. Redway, W. H. Parker, J. F. Kennedy, 634 58th St., Brooklyn.

Joseph J. Ryan Motor Car Co., Inc., Buffalo, general garage and auto business, $20,000; J. J. Ryan, G. A. Pratt, H. G. E. Smith, Buffalo.

Kennedy & Scullen Construction Co., Cohoes, general contractors and construction, $8,000; S. A. Scullen, T. S. and H. Kennedy, Cohoes.

Robert E. Miller, Inc., Manhattan, rubber heels, rubber boots and shoes, $200,000; H. Taffer, H. A. Rosenberg, F. R. Nordenschild, 19 Cedar St.

John Schwartz & Sons, Inc., Poughkeepsie, tobacco manufacturing business, $150,000; J. Weintraus, R. B. Turgle, H. A. Vaughn, Poughkeepsie.

The Foundation Co., Manhattan, general contracting 5,000 shares preferred stock, $100 a share; 10,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $100,000; H. G. Scipp, J. J. Griffin, A. Kalle, J. McEwen.

Capital Increases: Canfield Paper Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Oppenheimer-Doernberg Co., Inc., Manhattan, $70,000 to $100,000; the Menasse Piano Cleaner Co., Glens Falls, $60,000 to $500,000; Powell Co., Binghamton, $50,000 to $100,000; the Wigwam Co., Inc., Syracuse, $100,000 to $200,000; Bedford Mills Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $425,000.

Authorization: Exporters' International Express Co., Inc., Delaware, general express and transfer business; representative, E. Patterson, 107 Liberty St.

Dissolutions: Famous Players-Charles Frohman Co., Manhattan; A. Bensohn Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan; Morris & Doublin, Inc., Manhattan; Union School Textbook Co., Inc., Mayville; J. Ash Sewing Machine Co., Manhattan; George Batten Co., Manhattan.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., May 17.—Charters filed: New York and Foreign Trading Co., Jersey City, to deal in agricultural products, $10,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Jersey City, Oscar R. Houston, Frank C. Welles, New York City.

Carsen Realty Co., Newark, real estate and development, $125,000; Thorald W. Pell, Evelyn T. Adam, Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Newark.

### Delaware Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., May 17.—Charters filed: New York Dry Dock Ship Constr. Co., Inc., to build and operate boats and ships, vessels of all kinds, $12,500,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

Pioneer Mechanical Mining Co. of Pittsburgh, Penn., to carry on a general business of mechanical and electrical engineers, $6,000,000; C. Fearon, K. M. Dougherty, M. Bacon, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Imperial Shipbuilding Corp., to maintain and operate shipyards, dry docks, building of boats of all kinds, $2,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

Property Owners' Mutual Coal Co., to acquire coal, clay, and other mineral lands and to develop same, $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

American-Canadian Oil and Gas Co., to drill for and produce oil and natural gas and their products, $1,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

Crystal Oil Co., to do all kinds of drilling for oil, &c., $1,000,000; John J. Olsen, B. L. Heyt, L. J. Freyman, all of New York.

Central Glass Co., to manufacture glass of all kinds, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Universal Industrial Corp., deal in and with automobile supplies of all kinds, $175,000; Charles S. Weitner, New York; F. Courtland Reamer, Jr., Carl E. Hilbora, Adolf Feegem, Hackensack, N. J.; A. P. Sewandgrark, Concord, N. H.

Sea Food Products Corp., to catch, salt, and preserve fish and sea food of all kinds, $100,000; W. H. Arrington, R. B. Knopf, J. W. Sweet, all of New York; Edward L. Patten, Newport News, Va.

Acme Specialty Manufacturing Co., Inc., to manufacture novelties of all kinds and do a general commission and selling agent business, $200,000; William A. Ventar, New York; Frank W. Tucker, Irvington, N. Y.; A. B. Mauve, Dover, Del.

William Hayes, Inc., to acquire timber lands and sell their products, $50,000; L. H. Gunther, Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., May 22, 1917, for delivering blue and brown print paper, machine screws, and steel castings at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 5-14-17.

Certificate No. 1832, for three-fourths shares of the capital stock of Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., in name of Abe Blum, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that application has been made for a renewal of the same.


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# VANDERLIP PREDICTS RECORD PROSPERITY

## Cannot Have "Business as Usual," He Says, but Will Thrive Along New Lines.

## DOES NOT FEAR ECONOMY

### Tells People to Buy Loan Bonds with Savings and Money Will Come Back.

Different business but better business for America during the war was predicted yesterday by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and member of the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense's Advisory Commission. In a prepared statement Mr. Vanderlip said the war would call for readjustments, but not for diminution in the volume of business; that times would be better than ever before, and that the people should be getting ready for top-speed production that would utilize every energy.

"The sooner the public gets over the idea that we want 'business as usual,' or can have 'business as usual' during this great war the better for all," he said. "We want to stop all unnecessary work and unnecessary expenditures short off, and concentrate on the immense volume of work which has to be done. Business men should get rid of any foolish fears that economy will bring on a general paralysis of industry or trade.

"There is no donger of not having work for everybody; the trouble is that there is more work in sight than can possibly be done, and the question is whether we shall cut off luxuries or necessities. It is absurd under these conditions to talk of the danger of unemployment, and to urge that the people shall go on buying what they do not actually need in order to keep labor from unemployment or to maintain business as usual.

**Great Demand for Labor.**

"How is labor to be had to make uniforms unless it is released from making other clothes; how are looms to be had for blankets unless released from something else; how is steel to be had for ships and agricultural implements unless other consumption is curtailed; how are women to be had for offices unless released elsewhere? Finally, how are we to put $7,000,000,000 or $8,000,000,000 of purchasing power at the disposal of the Government unless we curtail our individual expenditures?

"The country should immediately awake to the fact that it has a great task in hand, and that it cannot carry on war like this with one hand and continue to do all the business it did before with the other.

"Most of the argument against economy assumes that the people who economize will lose their money. That, of course, would be foolish, but if they lend their savings to the Government the money will find its way directly back into circulation in providing for the Government's needs.

"The bond issues will necessitate more taxation in the future than in the past, but the person who practices self-denial now in order to buy a bond not only aids the Government, but provides an offset to future taxation on this account. The individual who takes his share of the bonds will pay his taxes into his own pocket.

**Encourages Habit of Saving.**

"Every community should be closely organized for subscriptions to these loans. Once the habit of saving to buy a bond is established, it will not be abandoned when the war is over, but a million new springs of wealth will be developed to help on the development of industry and the progress of society in the future. Parents should buy for their children, and employers should join hands with their employes, in the name of a common patriotism and to bring an end to the world's last great war.

"In setting out to raise the first installment of the $5,000,000,000 bond issue, it is very important for the people of this country to understand just how large the task is and how they must go about it. In the first place, our situation is quite different from that of England, in that England had a great amount of capital employed abroad which it was able to convert and bring home. We have few holdings of foreign securities, and there is no other market in which securities can be sold.

"This is a rich country, but its wealth is in real estate, factories, railways, and the machinery of production. This property cannot be paid into the Government Treasury, nor can money be raised in any general sense by selling property to each other. We see the effect of this in declining security markets. Such efforts depreciate capital values, disturb confidence, make people feel poor, and in that way actually make the task harder.

**Pledge Earnings in Advance.**

"This loan cannot possibly be taken up by the mere conversion of bank funds now idle. The people must anticipate their earnings and pledge them in advance. The Treasury allows payments upon installments, and if these terms do not suit the subscriber's convenience he should consult a banker of his acquaintance.

"The bankers must make up their minds to lend freely, and at a moderate interest rate, to promote this loan; this is a great national emergency, and ordinary rules should not govern. In the first place, loans made with these bonds as collateral, with marginal payments, will be safe beyond question, and, in the second place, the Federal Reserve Banks are at hand to back up the local banks. It is time now to lay aside all resolutions and prejudices against rediscounting.

"On the other hand, no would-be subscriber has the right, while pretending to render a public service himself, to throw all of the burden on a bank. He should make his subscription without a bona fide intention of paying it within a reasonable time, and he should make a payment down."

## BARS EXCURSION TRAINS.

### Railroads' War Board Also Orders a Cut in Diner Luxuries.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The abandonment of excursion trains during the coming Summer was ordered by the Railroads' War Board in orders issued to the carriers of the country today. Consolidation of service and the elimination of special trains are also ordered.

These are the instructions in brief:

Consolidate, where practicable, through passenger train service and eliminate trains which are not well patronized.

Reduce the number of special trains and give up running excursion trains.

On light and branch lines where two or more passenger trains are operated, try to reduce to one train a day.

Substitute, where practicable, mixed train service for separate passenger and freight service on branch lines.

Where passenger trains are double-headed for speed, a readjustment of schedules or cutting out of cars, where possible, will release locomotives for freight service.

Reduce as far as practicable luxuries such as observation cars. Reduce also, in the interest of economy, the present rather elaborate and luxurious bills of fare furnished on many dining restaurant cars.

Move company freight and supplies on underloaded trains. Operate work and construction trains, as far as possible, in slack times. Store fuel in slack times.

Make the question of train loading of primary importance with division officials and train and yard crews through close checking of the records of train performance. Give publicity to those making good and poor records.

A statement issued by Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, and Chairman of the War Board, said:

"The War Board finds it inevitable that from time to time it must recommend the adoption of policies that will curtail conveniences the public has previously enjoyed. But it relies upon the support of public opinion in the present national emergency and feels that this sacrifice of personal convenience will be ungrudgingly granted.

"The Erie Railroad, the first to curtail its service materially, took off more than fifty trains this week.

## UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| 4s, registered, 1925 | 105½ | 107 |
| 4s, coupon, 1925 | 105½ | 108 |
| 2s, Panama, 1938, reg | 97 | 98½ |
| 2s, Panama, '38, coupon | 97 | 98½ |
| 3s, Panama, 1961, reg | 90 | 96 |
| 3s, Panama, '61, coupon | 90 | 96 |
| 2s, registered, 1930 | 97 | 98½ |
| 2s, coupon, 1930 | 97 | 98½ |
| 3s, registered, 1918 | 99 | 101 |
| 3s, coupon, 1918 | 99 | 101 |
| 3s, registered, 1946 | .. | 99 |
| 3s, coupon, 1946 | .. | 99 |
| 3s, conversion, 1947 | .. | 99 |

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Wed's-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | Sept., 1917 | 100⅓ | 100¼ | 100⅓ |
| 4½s | June, 1965 | 100 | 100½ | 100 |
| 4½s | Mar., 1963 | 105 | 106 | 104½ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1957 | 105 | 106 | 104½ |
| 4½s | May, 1957 | 105 | 106 | 104½ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1917 | 100 | .. | 100 |
| 4½s | June, 1917 | 100 | .. | 100 |
| 4½s | May, 1960-30 | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 4½s | April, 1963 | 100⅜ | 101⅛ | 100⅜ |
| 4½s | May, 1964 | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1962 | 100⅜ | 101 | 100⅜ |
| 4½s | Sept., 1960 | 100⅛ | 101 | 100⅛ |
| 4s | May, 1959 | 99⅜ | 100 | 99⅜ |
| 4s | Nov., 1958 | 99⅜ | 100 | 99⅜ |
| 4s | Nov., 1955 | 98⅛ | 99½ | 98⅛ |
| 4s | Nov., 1936 | 98⅛ | 99¼ | 98⅛ |
| 4s | May, 1919 | 99⅜ | .. | 99⅜ |

| | | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Wed's-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4s | Nov., 1918 | 99⅜ | .. | 99⅜ |
| 3½s | Nov., 1955 | .. | 90 | .. |
| 3½s | Nov., 1954 | 86⅞ | 88 | 86⅛ |
| 3½s | May, 1954 | 86⅞ | 88 | 86⅛ |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s | 1924-1930 | 4.15 | 4.00 | 4.15 |
| 4½s | 1918-1923 | 4.15 | 4.00 | 4.15 |
| 4½s | 1924-1933 | 4.15 | .. | 4.15 |
| 4½s | 1921-1923 | 4.15 | .. | 4.15 |
| 4½s | April, 1920 | 4.10 | .. | 4.10 |
| 4½s | 1917-1918 | 4.10 | .. | 4.10 |
| 4½s | 1940-1958 | 4.25 | 4.15 | 4.25 |
| 4½s | 1930-1939 | 4.25 | 4.15 | 4.25 |
| 4½s | 1922-1929 | 4.20 | 4.05 | 4.20 |
| 4½s | 1926-1930 | 4.20 | 4.05 | 4.20 |

## CURB TRANSACTIONS

**INDUSTRIALS.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | ‡Aet. Expl | 3½ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 100 | Aet. cfs. of d. | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 500 | Am. Stores | 36 | 35½ | 35½ |
| 2,400 | Am. S. Tob. | 27⅜ | 26¾ | 27 |
| 300 | ‡Am. Wr. P. | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Br.-Am.Tob. Co., Ord. | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 3,000 | ‡Car. L. & P. | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 |
| 4,300 | Carwen St. | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 200 | ‡Cent. Fdry. | 25 | 24 | 24 |
| 400 | ‡C. Fdy. pf. | 45 | 44 | 45 |
| 1,300 | Ch. Ir. of A. | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 150 | C. I. of A. pf. | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 1,000 | Chev. Motor | 102 | 98 | 100 |
| 900 | Curtiss Aero | 27 | 24 | 24 |
| 700 | ‡Elite Pl. St. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 364 | Emer. Phon. | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ |
| 600 | Ev. Heaney | 22½ | 22 | 22½ |
| 300 | H. & B. Car. | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 200 | Havana Tob. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | Holly Sugar | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 500 | ‡Int. Tr. Cp., w. l. | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 3,000 | ‡Do pf | 1 | 1 | 1 |

**STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | St.O. of N.J. | 600 | 590 | 600 |

**MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.**

| | | Bid. | Ask. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | ‡Allen Oil | 53 | 50 | 53 |
| 100 | Aicoken (a pros.) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2,500 | ‡Am. Ven. O. | 22 | 20 | 22 |
| 500 | ‡Atl. Pet. | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 7,000 | ‡Barn. O. & G. | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | ‡Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.) | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 1,000 | ‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.) | 12½ | 12 | 12 |
| 1,000 | ‡Cos. O. & G. | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 4,200 | ‡‡Crosby Pe. (a pros.) | 36 | 34 | 35 |
| 2,000 | ‡Elk B. Pet. | 10½ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 4,700 | ‡Elk. O. & G. (a pros.) | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 700 | ‡Esmer. Oil | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 15,000 | ‡Federal Oil | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 40 | Houston Oil | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 1,900 | ‡Inter. Pet. | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅝ |
| 1,100 | Kenova Oil (a pros.) | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |

**MINING STOCKS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals | ⅝ | ⅜ | ⅝ |
| 4,500 | Alaska Mines | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 3,700 | ‡‡Atlanta | 11 | 10½ | 11 |
| 1,200 | ‡Atlas Cop. | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 2,000 | ‡Austin Ama. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4,700 | Big Ledge | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 3,500 | ‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.) | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 1,600 | Bos. & Mon. | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 750 | ‡Bonanza Cop. | *1 | .. | ⅛ |
| 4,000 | Butte Cop. & Z. v.t.c.tfs. | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 700 | Butte Det. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 2,000 | ‡Caledonia | 56 | 55 | 55 |
| 8,700 | ‡Cal. & Jer. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Canada Cop. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1,000 | ‡Cashboy | ⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 500 | Cerro Gordo. | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 1,000 | ‡Coco Trust | 1⅞ | 1¼ | 1⅞ |
| 2,500 | Con. Ariz. Sm. | 2⅞ | 1⅛ | 2 |
| 2,000 | Con. Copper | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 1,500 | ‡Con.-H'st'd. | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1,400 | Cres. Con. Gold 120 Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (pros.) | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 4,550 | ‡Emma Con. | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 7,545 | ‡‡Ferber Cop. | 54 | 53 | 54 |
| 1,800 | First N. Cop. | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 4,500 | ‡Globe Dom. 700 ‡Gold'd Con. | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| 2,300 | ‡‡Gold'd Mer. | 6 | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 5,000 | ‡Greenmont | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 8,000 | ‡Hargraves | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| 700 | Hecla Min. | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 200 | Insp. Needles, (a pros.) | .. | .. | ⅛ |
| 3,000 | ‡Ind. Lead | 10½ | 10 | 10 |
| 1,800 | ‡IronBlossom | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 15,000 | Jer. Verde. (a prospect) | 2⅜ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 1,300 | ‡‡Jim Butler | 74 | 72 | 73 |
| 1,500 | Josevig-Ken. (a pros.) | ⅞ | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| 4,500 | ‡Jumbo Ext. | 40 | 38 | 39 |
| 10,000 | ‡‡Kewanas | 14 | 13 | 13½ |
| 200 | Loma Prieta | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 2,000 | La. Con | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 200 | Magma Cop. | 47¼ | 47 | 47 |
| 200 | ‡Magmatic | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 6,000 | ‡Magnate | 85 | 83 | 85 |
| 2,500 | ‡‡Marsh Min. | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 |
| 5,400 | Marysv. Gold | 1⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 1,300 | Mason Val. | 6⅛ | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| 200 | Milford Cop. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1,000 | MinesHolding | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ |

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. Note—Wednesday high in Butte Copper & Zinc was 11.

‡Unlisted.

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

**INDUSTRIALS.**

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Wed'day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduct | 71 | 73 | 70 |
| Am. B. M. Co. | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| A.-Br. Mfg. pf. | 30 | 35 | 30 |
| Am. Drug. Syn. | 10 | 15 | 10 |
| Am. Int. Cp. | 47⅞ | 48¼ | 47⅞ |
| Am. S. T. pf. | 77 | 90 | 77 |
| Am. S. 1st pf. | 96 | 98 | 96 |
| All'c Steel | 125 | 140 | 125 |
| Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord. Bearer | 18¼ | 18⅝ | 18¼ |
| Cal. P. Corp. | 35¾ | 36⅛ | 35⅝ |
| Can. N. Gas. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| Carbon Steel | 85 | 90 | 85 |
| Cramp Ship | 88½ | 90 | 88½ |
| Eastern Steel | 112 | 117 | 112 |
| Emer. Motor | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| Fish Motors | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| Grant M. Car | 4½ | 5¼ | 4½ |
| Hall Signal | 5½ | 6½ | 5½ |
| Do pf | 12 | 14 | 12 |
| Hendee Mfg. | 30 | 34 | 30 |
| Holly Sugar | 42 | 45 | 42 |
| Do pf | 100 | 102 | 100 |
| Int. A. & F. | 27 | .. | 27 |
| Inter. Rub. | 10 | 10¼ | 10 |
| Joplin Ore Sp. | 15 | 20 | 15 |
| Kath. Brze. pf. | 1½ | 2½ | 1½ |
| K. T. & R. pf. | 17¼ | 17¾ | 17¼ |
| Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf. | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| L. Val. C. S. | 78 | 85 | 85 |
| Lukens Steel | 38 | 42 | 38 |
| Lima Loco. | 50 | 55 | 50 |
| Man. E. Sup. | .. | 48 | .. |
| Do pf | .. | 99 | .. |
| Mar. of Am. | 2¼ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| M. J. v. t. c. | 82 | 87 | 82 |
| Mitchell Mot. | 46 | 52 | 46 |
| Motor Prod. | 43 | 46 | 43 |
| Nat. Auto Cp. | 15 | 25 | 15 |
| Nat. Acme | 32¾ | 33¼ | 32½ |
| N. Y. Trans. | 16 | 17 | 16 |

**INDUSTRIALS. Continued.**

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Wed'day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. T. & M. Cp | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| Pierce-Arrow | 38 | 40 | 38 |
| Do pf | 100 | 105 | 100 |
| Pyrene Mfg. | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| Poole E. & M. | 72 | 78 | 72 |
| Redden M. T. | 18½ | 19½ | 18½ |
| Rep. Truck | 70 | 72 | 70 |
| Do pf | 93 | 95 | 93 |
| Smith Mot. T. | 5 | 5¼ | 5 |
| Smith, (A O.) | 32½ | 35 | 32½ |
| St. Joe Lead | 17⅛ | 17¾ | 17⅛ |
| Todd S'yards | 81 | 85 | 81 |
| U. S. L. & H. | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| Do pf | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Un. Paper'd | 28 | 30 | 27 |
| Va.-Car. C. pf. | 40 | 45 | 40 |
| World Film | ⅜ | ⅝ | ⅜ |
| Zinc Concen. | 2⅜ | 2¾ | 2⅜ |

**OIL STOCKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha O. & G. | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| Cos. O. & G. pf. | 4⅝ | 4¾ | 4⅝ |
| Cont. Ref. pf. | 8⅝ | 11 | 9¾ |
| Houston Oil | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| Midw. Oil pf. | 102 | 103 | 102 |
| N. Y. & Okla. | ⅞ | 1 | ⅞ |
| N. Y. & Texas | 1⅝ | 2 | 1⅝ |
| Pierce Oil | 12 | 12½ | 12 |
| Sapulpa | 9 | 9½ | 9 |
| Savoy Oil | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Tide Wat. Oil | 175 | 178 | 175 |
| Utah Petrol | 29 | 31 | 29 |

**MINING STOCKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Comm. | 3½ | 4½ | 3½ |
| Arizona C'fds | ⅞ | 1 | ⅞ |
| Arizona Univ. | 3¼ | 3⅝ | 3¼ |
| Butte-N. Y. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| Int. Mines | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| McKin.-Dar | 50 | 53 | 50 |

**BOND.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pierce Oil | 81 | 84 | 81 |

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Wed's-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Am. Oil | 16 | 17 | 16 |
| Atlantic Refining | 800 | 905 | 875 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 420 | 450 | 430 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 98 | 101 | 98 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 380 | 400 | 390 |
| Colonial Oil | 50 | 70 | 50 |
| Continental Oil | 470 | 490 | 435 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 38 | 40 | 38 |
| Cumberl'd Pipe L. | 135 | 145 | 135 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 200 | 210 | 195 |
| Galena Signal Oil | 147 | 152 | 145 |
| Galena-Sig. Oil pf. | 138 | 141 | 138 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 224 | 228 | 218 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 92 | 95 | 90 |
| Int. Pet. Co., Ltd. | 13 | 13⅛ | 13 |
| National Transit | 13 | 17 | 15 |
| New York Transit | 185 | 190 | 180 |
| Northern Pipe Line | 99 | 101 | 97 |
| Ohio Oil | 339 | 343 | 333 |
| Penn.-Mex. Fuel | 45 | 50 | 45 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 493 | 505 | 485 |
| Prairie Pipe Line | 278 | 285 | 270 |
| Solar Refining | 315 | 330 | 315 |
| Southern Pipe Line | 195 | 200 | 195 |
| South Penn. Oil | 275 | 285 | 275 |
| South West. Penn. | 110 | 112 | 109 |
| Stand. Oil of Cal. | 248 | 252 | 250 |
| Stand. Oil of Ind. | 720 | 740 | 725 |
| Stand. Oil of Kan. | 440 | 475 | 425 |
| Stand. Oil of Ky. | 325 | 335 | 325 |
| Stand. Oil of Neb. | 490 | 515 | 490 |
| Stand. Oil of N. J. | 598 | 602 | 588 |
| Stand. Oil of N. Y. | 290 | 294 | 286 |
| Stand. Oil of Ohio | 415 | 435 | 415 |
| Swan & Finch | 85 | 105 | 100 |
| Union Tank | 89 | 92 | 86 |
| Vacuum Oil | 330 | 335 | 325 |
| Washington Oil | 28 | 32 | 28 |

## MUNITIONS STOCKS

| | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Wed's-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna pf | 20 | 10 | 20 |
| American Brass | 298 | 307 | 298 |
| Atlas Powder | 148 | 149 | 143 |
| Do pf | 99 | 101 | 99 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 120 | 124 | 120 |
| Bliss | 425 | 500 | 425 |
| Do pf | 78 | 78 | 73 |
| Can. Explosives | 850 | 850 | 850 |
| Do pf | 104 | 110 | 104 |
| Can. F. & F. | 155 | 160 | 155 |
| Colt's Arms | 101 | 104 | 101 |
| Du Pont | 225 | 230 | 225 |
| Do old com. | 104 | 109 | 100 |
| Do deb. pf. | 100 | 102 | 101 |
| Hercules Powder | 233 | 238 | 233 |
| Do pf | 114 | 117 | 114 |
| Niles-Bem't-Pond | 162 | 167 | 162 |
| Scovill Mfg | 500 | 600 | 590 |
| Winchester Arms | .. | 750 | .. |

## GREAT WRITERS ON THE WAR

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE gives the richest literature from the most gifted and illustrious writers of all countries involved in the war, chief diplomatic papers, essential official documents and utterances, and international interchanges bearing on the war. 25c—$3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

| | High. | Low. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales. | | | | |
| 550 Cities Service | 283 | 275 | 280 | 281 |
| 700 Cities Service pf | 85 | 84½ | 84½ | 85 |

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions:

**Stocks.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Power | 20 | 23 |
| Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf. | 78 | 79 |
| American Gas | 118 | 120 |
| Am. Gas & Electric | 125 | 126 |
| Am. Gas. & Elec. pf. | 49 | 50 |
| Am. Light & Traction | 310 | 312 |
| Am. Light & Trac. pf. | 110 | 112 |
| Am. Power & Light | 68 | 70 |
| Am. Power & Light pf. | 89 | 90 |
| Am. Public Utilities | 35 | 37 |
| Am. Pub. Utilities pf. | 65 | 68 |
| Am. W. W. & E. | 7 | 7⅛ |
| Am. W. W. & E. partic. | 28 | 29 |
| Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf. | 77 | 80 |
| Appalachian Power | 5 | 7 |
| Appalachian Power pf. | 27 | 32 |
| Carolina Power & Light | 36 | 39 |
| Carolina P. & L. pf. | 99 | 102 |
| Cent. States Electric | 13 | .. |
| Cent. States Elec. pf. | 73 | 76 |
| Colorado Power | 25 | 28 |
| Colorado Power pf. | 99 | 102 |
| Consumers' P. pf. | 99 | 99 |
| Commonwealth P. & L. | 50 | 51 |
| Com'wealth P. & L. pf. | 74 | 75 |
| Dayton Power & L. pf. | 88 | 93 |
| Electric B. & S. pf. | 99½ | 100 |
| Electric Properties | 92 | 96 |
| Empire Dis. Elec. pf. | 90 | 94 |
| Empire Gas & Fuel | 99 | 100 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | 11 | 13 |
| Federal Light & T. pf. | 42 | 48 |
| Galv.-Houston Electric | 30 | 30 |
| Galv.-Houston Elec. pf. | 73 | 77 |
| Gas & Elec. Securities | 300 | 325 |
| Gas & Electric Sec. pf. | 94 | 100 |
| Interstate Elec. Corp. | 32 | 42 |
| Interstate Electric pf. | 90 | 95 |
| Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s | 74 | 76 |
| Appa. Power 5s, 1932 | 17 | 81 |
| Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s | 95 | 98 |
| Central Ill. Light 5s | 96½ | 98 |
| Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956 | 99 | 101 |
| Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27 | 89 | 90 |
| Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27 | 80 | 83 |
| Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1941 | 97 | 100 |
| Conn. River P. 5s, 1937 | 97 | 100 |
| Cum. Co. Pwr. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942 | 98 | 98½ |
| Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s | 100 | 101¼ |
| Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42 | 89 | 92 |
| Denver G. & E. gen. 5s | 97 | 98 |
| East. Ohio 1st 5s | 99 | 102 |
| El Paso Electric 5s | 95 | 97 |
| Empire Gas & F. 6s | 98½ | 100 |
| Fed. Light & Tr. 5s | 87½ | 90 |
| Fed. Light & Tr. 6s | 90 | 93 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '48 | 82 | 84 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25 | 95 | 99 |
| Kan. Pub. Svc. 5s | 91 | 96 |
| Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36 | 90 | 93 |
| L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41 | 90 | 96 |
| Mich. Light 5s, 1946 | 97½ | 99 |
| Middle West U. 6s, '25 | 96 | 99 |
| Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s | 89½ | 92 |
| Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s, '26 | 70 | 72 |
| Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22 | 88 | 92 |
| Nat. Cond. & C. 6s, '27 | 99 | 100 |
| Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s | 89½ | 92 |
| Lincoln Gas & Electric | 47 | 49 |
| Northern Ohio Electric | 35 | 38 |
| Northern Ohio Elec. pf. | 75 | 78 |
| North. Ont. Lt. & Pow. | 11 | 15 |
| North Ont. L. & P. pf. | 55 | 60 |
| Northern States Power | 85 | 88 |
| Northern States P. pf. | 97 | 98 |
| North. Texas Electric | 53 | 57 |
| North. Texas Elec. pf. | 80 | 84 |
| Ozark Power & Water | 38 | 42 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 53½ | 56½ |
| Pacific Gas & Elec. pf. | 88½ | 89½ |
| Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf. | 98 | 100 |
| Public Service Inv. pf. | 80 | 84 |
| Republic Ry. & Light | 29½ | 31 |
| Republic Ry. & Lt. pf. | 64 | 65 |
| Sierra Pacific Elec. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| Southern Cal. Edison | 86 | 87 |
| South. Cal. Edison pf. | 105 | 107 |
| Southwest. P. & L. pf. | 97½ | 100 |
| Stand. Gas & Electric | 10 | 12 |
| Stand. Gas & Elec. pf. | 35 | 38 |
| Tampa Electric | 122 | 127 |
| Tenn. Ry., L. & Power | 5 | 8 |
| Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf. | 25 | 26 |
| Texas Power & Lt. pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Tri-City R. & L. pf. | 90 | 92 |
| Un. Gas & El. 1st pf. | 95 | 98 |
| United Gas Improve | 89 | 89¼ |
| United Light & Rys. | 40 | 42 |
| West. P. Tr. & W. P. | 14 | 17 |
| W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf. | 65 | 70 |
| Western Power | 14 | 15 |
| Western Power pf. | 54 | 55 |
| Western Penn. pf. | 105 | 107 |
| Wisconsin Edison | 50 | 53 |
| Yadkin River P. 7% pf. | 99 | 102 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nat. Sec. deb. | 48 | 53 | |
| Nat. Sec. income | 10 | 13 | |
| Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s | 96 | 99 | |
| New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51 | 97 

# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

**FEDERAL.**

**Southern District.**

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Geidel <Haff. | Nessler <Thomas L W.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 228, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Mills <Third Av. RR.
Wilds <Rosenbaum.
Quattrocchi <Cadillac Hotel Co.
Empire Mfg Co <Fraad Talking Mach Co.
Same <Cozans Cabinet.
Austin <Booth SS Co.
Dunn <Thos A Edison, Inc (2.)
Hughes <N Y O & W Ry.
Medlar <Standard Gas Power Co.
Cooperman <Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Morris <O'Bannon.
Downs <Erie RR.
Wood <same.
Ables <C RR of N J.
Bailey <same.
Young-Smyth-Field Co <Am Union Line.
Chicago Film Exch <Motion P P Co.
Truesdale <Geo Film.
Miles Bros <Motion P P Co.
Standard Film Exch <same.
Geo Matles Co <same.
Cline <same.
Colorado Film Exch <same.
Schiller <same.
Wilkinson, Szakall, Schuster, McDee, Gleason, Vernon, Monnet.
Wilhelm, Deegan, Leibovits, Day, Klein, Andrews, Clear.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part IL—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mendham Tobacco <Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.
Cohen <Garber.
Jankiewicz et al <Adams.
Manhain <Loews.
Diaz <North American Products.
Penn Rubber Co <Pileggi.
Republic Bag & Paper <Gilman.
S Schein & Sons, Inc <Canton Rubber.
Lesser <Cosmopolitan Bank.
Prager <Slattery.
Rubber Roofing Mfg <Knoppel.
Clear.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

Lois Upstrung <Lyon.
Louis Upstrung <same.
Koyonos <Delicacie.
Feig <Goldsmith.
Greenstein <I R T Co.
Robertson <Reilly.
Rieder <1st P Co.
Sprock <N Y C & H R RR.
Souhami <Lewis.
Braunas <P. M.
Ohnesle & Co.
Golden <Martens.
Kandra <T. Crimmins Cont Co.
Kelb <R. Fitzpatrick, Inc.
O'Leary <N Y Tel Co.
P. Voelger <Wallach.
M. Voelger <same.
De Silva <NY Cent RR
Gottlieb <Smith.
O'Connor <Empire Carrying Co.
Asher <CNY.
Barsley <Burns Bros.
Brown <Hannaway.
Frank <NY Tel Co.
Leslie <Dillingham.
Bishme <NY Cons RR
Ganz <London.
Schladewski <Oppenheimer.
Smyth <Brooks.
K. Weiss <Altman Furniture Co.
K. Weiss (as inf) <same.
Abagnale <Mautner.
S. Brown <Batas.
W. Brown <same.
Dornacher <Kaplan.
Speicher <Morgan.
H. Blumlein <Bernstein.
A. Blumlein <same.
Dellobriga <Star Beet & Provision Co.
Moore <Lisk.
Otis <Ughetta.
A. Jacobson <Am Exchange Cigar Co.
L. Jacobson <same.
Silcock <Cons Gas Co.
Schiff <NY Tel Co (2.)
Arthur <Fox Film.
Rathman <Thompson Bros.
Same <Railvaja Pub.
Mesgan <Rice.
Jarof <Walsh.
Ward <Chambers.
Goldberg <Shanan.
Shaw <Fifth Av Coach
Hughes <NY. Rwys.
Schultz <Cent RR of N J.
Levine <Ognibene.
Levy <Negrin.
Fay <The Brockwa Co.
Fragi <Lehigh Coal & Nav Co.
Hirschkowitz <Southern Boulevard RR.
Losofsky <3d Rv Ry.
Levine <Yurman.
Moore <NY Times Co.
Steinheimer <McKinnon.
Pisgoli <Met Distributors, Inc.
Fay <Associated Press.
Von Roswadowski <Penn RR.
Paderewski <Berwin.
Machson <Shimel, (2.)
Rubin <Alan Rty Co.
Lowanand <Copak.
Hannsler <Wreda.
Condon <White Sewing Machine Co.
Kaplan <CNY.
Gracia <J. Chris G Hupfel Brew Co.
Mescall <Bradley.
Wolff <Riker & Hegeman Co.
Lussler <Con Tel & Bl Subway Co.
Gatto <Barsott.
Gingold <Rep Co <CNY.
Amos <Newberger.
Moore <CNY.
Skillen <NY Rys.
Bliven <W chester Ry.
Tice <Wilson.
Joanides <Bromberg.
Windram <Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Rogosa <CNY.
Sobertz <Steckler.
Boyle <G A Fuller Co.
McKeown <Unger.
McKinnon <Fredericks.
Miller <C I & B RR.
Lyon <Ritchie.
S Sonderman <Silberblatt.
A. Sonderman <same.
Neary <Small.
Gilbert <Belt L Corp.
Miller <Frischman & Sons, Inc.
Mecum <Becker.
Kupferman <Rottenberg.
Mrowka <Pitts P Glass Bohrs <Un El L & P. Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Moriarity <Wendell.

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Sherry <Goodstein.
Brickner <Empire Fireproofing & Con. Co.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cause on calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Levey <Dodge.
Lansing Co. Corp <Heing, (5.
Potter Print Press <Kellogg Toasted Corn Flakes.
Beardsley <Am Boarding Co.
C J Dryden <B & Moss
Minter <Pfd & Dep Co.
Featherstone <Fowler.
Smith <Hydraulic Oil Storage Co.
Kohn <J Baer <I Ariowitsch Co.
CNY <Tolk.
Hunter <Colonial M P.
Ketchum <Wm Kramer's Sons Rty Co.
Ketchum <Kramer.
De Loval <Steam Turbine Co <De Radia.
Perrault <Neupalmer.
CNY <Dudley.
Demar <Keystone Film Co.
Evans <Whalen.
Braun <Maas & Waldstein Co.
Queens Co Water <C N Y.
Halbe <Adams, (2.) Case on.
Fleischer.
Greene <Waites Motor Car Co.
Bryan <Bklyn Auto Livery Co.
Geary <B H RR.
Gallagher <Prendergast.
Huatt <Wood.
Romani <Romani.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4232.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.: Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.
Duckett <Harrison et al.
Lubotsky <NY Con RR
Bender <Nas RR.
Friedman <C I & B RR.
Cavanagh <Goldgraben & ano.
Penton <B H RR.
Jones <same.
Lombardi <same.
Kuhling <Armour & Co & ano.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 21.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9680.

**Surrogate's Court.**

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

**County Court.**

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—May, J.
Parshelsky <Ellsworth Building Corp.
Pukshansky <Spiegel.
Solovinsky <Black.
Greenberg <Bleger.
N Y Mun Ry <Robinson.
Sandler <Tobokoff.

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY.**

**Supreme Court.**

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Soloway <Minkowsky.
Smith <O'Beirne.
J & M Haffen <Brew Co <City of Yonkers.
Jensen <Jensen.
Wemple <Wemple.
Wall <Wall.
Nicholson <Bl-Boro Realty Co.
Trettel <Ruppert.

Highest number reached on call, 423.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Morschauser, J.: Part II., Keogh, J.: Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Martin <Herson.
Odell <West 45 RR.
Fusco <NY, NH & HRR.
Claggett <NYC & HRR.
Romano <Cahill.
Hamburg <S Oil Co.
Campbell <Winter.
Flanagan <Post Bldg.

The following cases must be answered ready or marked over for another day:
Molinari <City of New Rochelle.
Whaley <NY, NH & RR.
Shaw <same.
Roberts <same.
Buchanan <Dickson & Turnbull.
Trettel <Ruppert.

Highest number reached on call, 530.

**Surrogate's Court.**

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Ella Ayres, mtg $1,000; James Delamore, Edward O'Reilly, Vincenzo Pace, David E. Sweeney.

Administrator's Accountings:
Georgianna Reynolds, Primo Guzmanrino, Ida Fuchs.
Executor's Accountings:
Ann Quinan, David L. Rudd.

Order:
Harold G Foss.

Compulsory Accounting:
Nora V. Cotter.

Re estate B C Tompkins.

**QUEENS COUNTY.**

**Supreme Court.**

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on—Mechanics' No day calendar.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,576.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly No. 2250, Int. No. 430, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to the purchase of supplies and the establishment of a department of purchase.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Monday, May 21, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, May 17, 1917.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,523.—In Bankruptcy.—SOPHIA FRANKEL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Sophia Frankel are hereby given notice that on May 8th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 21st, 1917, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Zododnik <Goldberg.
Lowenthal <Solomon.
Freisinger <Christians.
Freedman <United Clothes Shop.
Mischner <Barenstein & Sons.
Jones <Kottenberg.
Kessler <Eastern Zinc Ref Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Strasburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

**Referees Appointed.**

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Greenberg <Talley—Otto U Sommerich. Lawyers' Mtg Co <Stemmler—Arthur Ofner. Roe <Inwood Land & Imp Co—Benjamin Swarts. Ormond Realty Co <N Y Realty Owners—Paul T Kammerer. Otz <Brody—Gabriel L Hess. Montyn <Goldfisher—Enos S Bond. Frank <Epstein—Arthur Ofner. Crisman <Smith—P Lewis Anderson. Lachman <Binns—Jacob W Guedalla. Empire City Sav Bank <Selden—Eph A Karelsen. Franklin Sav Bank <Cahill—Wm S Bennet.

**Receivers Appointed.**

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Bernstein <Lewis—Patrick A. Gayner.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Annie S. Duffy <John Beaver—Andrew E Kalbach.

**BRONX COUNTY.**

**Supreme Court.**

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM — Ordway, J. — Motion calendar.

Reardon <R Carvel Co.
McNamy <Morse.
Chrico <Mercuire.

Fox <Raggio.
Re Downes (2.)
Dunford <Dunford.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J. Case on—Greenberg <Marsh.

No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J. No day calendar.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case unfinished. Ruhl <Lenox Av Church.

**Surrogate's Court.**

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

**County Court.**

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Zelenko <Reich. Necker <Sime.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

**Referees Appointed.**

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Siebert <Gold—Joseph M Callahan. Allen <Gallani—James O'Malley.

**KINGS COUNTY.**

**Supreme Court.**

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M. 10 A. M.

Re Solomon Friedman, deed.
Michel <Walton Toy Mfg. &c <O & R Elec Oxley <Mutual Life Ins Co.
Re last will of W P Shannon, deed.
Title Guar & Trust <Rudersbausen.
Lafyette Holding <Nassau Bk.
Imbesi Bldg <Homecrest Bldg Co.
Von Laar <High Gr Realty Co.
Goldenberg <H Jacobson et al.
M Ringelman, &c <O Daniels Co.
Beyer <Ward et al.
Meyer <Un Dairy Bef Co.
Wuip <C I & G RR.
Leininger <Moreton.

Nonenumerated day calendar:
Marra <Hamburg Co.
Bryer <Finnen.
People <Am Sugar Co.
Re Lawrence.
Worthington <Millard.
Selner <Selner.
Moore <Neville.
Re Murphy.
Wayte <Bowker.
Re Moebus.
Broderick <de Mesa.

**APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.**

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Valdes <Valdes.
Howell <Solomonowitz.
May <B H RR Co.
Johnston <Johnston.
Kratochil <Gimbel Bros
Re Hellgren.
Costello <Costello.
Spartan Exporting Co.
Bklyn Trust <Rountree
Hazenmeyer <C I & B RR Co.
Marcus <B Q C RR.
Weiffentack <B H RR.
Hohne <Henle.
Haber <Haber.
Re Simon (Seitz.)
Re Union St.
Re Louisiana Av.
Levine <Levine.
Pranzatelli <Franchini.

Watts <Watts.
Merritt <Merritt.
Meyer <Meyer.
Empire Bay Chem Mfg
Seaboard Ice & M <Miller.
Senter <Elditts & Ross.
Hardy <Hardy.
Tolner <King.
Cahill <Kelly.
Re Montgomery, (2.)
Byrne <D Frohman Inc
Beardsley <Dohrmann.
Peppetino <Fischer.
Wilson <Boger, (2.)
Louis Sarno, (2.)
Knasel <Josephine Tin.
Baldwin <Baldwin.
Larkin <Robinson.
Levitt <Levitt.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

**SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.**

Bakerman <CNY.
Rosnig <same.
Mitchell <same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4232.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.: Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.
Duckett <Harrison et al.
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Lombardi <same.
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**Surrogate's Court.**

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

**County Court.**

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—May, J.
Parshelsky <Ellsworth Building Corp.
Pukshansky <Spiegel.
Solovinsky <Black.
Greenberg <Bleger.
N Y Mun Ry <Robinson.
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**WESTCHESTER COUNTY.**

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SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Soloway <Minkowsky.
Smith <O'Beirne.
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Referee in Bankruptcy.

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several good transactions gave the realty market an active tone yesterday. The west side apartment house centre furnished a large deal, which will result in the alteration of one of the older and well known structures on Broadway. It involved the purchase of the seven-story Amidon apartment house on the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-third Street by the Gramont Holding Company, of which T. J. McLoughlin is President. It was built over twenty years ago, and covers a plot 70.2 on Broadway by 135.4 on Eighty-third Street.

The property was sold by the F. B. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company for Grace T. Gray, William H. Wheelock and Mary A. Kenneys. The new owner plans to alter the suites into small apartments and install stores on the Broadway front. When completed the entire investment will represent about $500,000. The sellers acquired the property in 1912 in a trade with Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, giving the Decker Building on Union Square, near Seventeenth Street.

**West 94th Street Apartments Sold.**

A new company, known as the Earls Court and Norfolk Corporation, has purchased the two seven-story apartment houses at 306 and 308 West Ninety-fourth Street, having a total frontage of 128 feet, adjoining the southwest corner of West End Avenue. They were bought from Gustave A. Becker, and were held at $350,000. The Directors of the buying company are Miehling & Kayser, attorneys, and G. Fischer.

**Buys Four Upper Manhattan Apartments.**

In the upper Manhattan section the four apartment houses at 508 to 517 West 177th Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues, were purchased by the Benrub Realty Corporation, (Simpson & Schachter,) a newly formed company, from the Melton Realty Company. The houses have a frontage of 170 feet, comprising the block front on the south side of the street, except the corners. The property was held at $172,000. A. H. Levy was the broker in the sale.

**A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.**

The three-story building 66 and 68 Essex Street, 50.8 by 100, was sold yesterday by Hyman German to Samuel Lippman. In exchange the buyer gave the five-story new law tenement, occupying a plot 65 by 138, on the northwest corner of Honeywell Avenue and 180th Street. P. B. Brown and S. Goldberg negotiated the sale.

**Private Dwelling Sales.**

Louise C. Adenaw has purchased the three-story residence at 161 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5, from Walter C. Chambers. She will take possession next year. Mrs. Adenaw recently sold her present home at 104 East Sixty-fourth Street to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church interests, as a part of the site for the proposed new church.

Thomas Ward purchased for cash from Frank R. Knight the three-story and basement private dwelling 502 West 152d Street, on a lot 16 by 99.11.

The five-story American basement dwelling, 110 East Eightieth Street, 18.4 by 102.2, held at $50,000, has been sold to an investor. Pease & Elliman represented the buyer, and Douglas L. Elliman & Co. the seller.

**East Harlem Tenement Traded.**

Arthur P. Du Cret & Co., sold for Mrs. Emma Gardner, the five-story ten-family tenement, 171 East 105th Street, on a lot 25 by 100, to a client for investment. The property was held at $26,000. Mrs. Gardner accepted in payment cash and a free and clear country place.

**Bronx Sales.**

Charles A. Weber sold for the North Borough Realty Corporation, a lot located on the south side of 149th Street, 200 feet 3 inches east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 96.6 feet. Also, sold for Mary O'Gorman, 377 East 140th Street, a three-story frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 feet.

S. J. Taylor sold for Angela Carretta to a builder, a lot 12.10 by 56.5 by 26.7 by 56.10, on the east side of Aqueduct Avenue East, 76 feet north of North Street.

Samuel Cowen sold to J. Birng two vacant lots, situated on the northeast and northwest corners of Wallace and Van Nest Avenues, 95 feet each.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for the Wilson Bryant Company, Inc., 723 East 161st Street, near Jackson Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling on a lot 21 by 75.

Dr. Antonio Varnaglia purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the four-story colonial residence formerly occupied by the Schaeffler family, on the north side of Grote Street, running through from Crotona to Beaumont Avenue, with a frontage of 114.8 feet on Grote Street, and 95.7 and 74.58 feet on Beaumont and Crotona Avenues, respectively. Phelps & Damiane were the brokers.

**Brooklyn.**

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family brick dwelling on a plot of 20 by 100, 2,167 Sixty-third Street, Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near Twenty-second Avenue station of the Sea Beach subway, to Frank Nahan, for immediate occupancy. No. 2,115 Sixty-sixth Street, a one-story family semi-detached dwelling on a lot 24 by 100, to Albert Randall.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger have sold for Patrick Kane the business building known as 6,814 Fifth Avenue, to a client for investment.

**Long Island.**

J. Albert Johntra sold for John Schmelzel 12 Pine Street, Flushing, a dwelling on a plot 37½ by 100 feet, to Michele Intindoli of Port Washington. Also, for Charles Saul of Manhattan, the two-family dwelling at Twenty-fourth Street and Crocheron Avenue, Flushing, on a plot 86 by 100 feet, to Ira U. Travis, Jr., of Whitestone.

Daniel M. Gerard sold the Brady poultry farm, located on the Jericho Turnpike, just south of Northport, L. I., to Charles Moyses of Oyster Bay, L. I.

Baker Crowell, Inc., sold for George J. Hardway his residence on Bayview Avenue, Great Neck, L. I., opposite the links of the Great Neck Golf Club, to Elizabeth A. Hope of Manhattan at the reported price of $20,000.

H. A. Kuhl sold to F. W. Briese a plot 187 by 194 feet on the east corner of Sheridan Avenue and Horton Avenue, Far Rockaway.

The Logan Mortgage Corporation sold to M. Cassidy a plot 100 by 125 feet on the southwest corner of Twenty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, Whitestone.

**Westchester County.**

Jacob Erlich sold the property, house and land, known as Fort Hill, located at Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., to Walter T. Guion.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold three plots on Cayuga Street in the Apawamis Homes Development in Rye, adjoining the Apawamis Golf Club, to Frank Hoyle of New York, who will build a two-story frame residence for his own occupancy.

**Recent Buyers.**

Morton E. Robertson is the buyer of the two five-story tenements 51 and 53 Manhattan Street.

Celia Neshamkin is the buyer of the five-story apartment on the northwest corner of 180th Street and Mohegan Avenue.

Arthur Murphy, Democratic leader in the Borough of the Bronx, is the buyer of the block front on the east side of Castle Hill Avenue, between Haviland Avenue and Powell Street, 200 by 175. Sold last week by Frederick Brown, operator.

**Plans for Bronx Exposition Buildings Filed.**

Plans have been filed for several buildings to be erected at the new exposition park established on the property of William Waldorf Astor on 177th Street, extending from the Bronx River to the tracks of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway. The plans call for a two-story frame and stucco restaurant and dancing pavilion, 200 by 212, to cost $45,000; two-story frame and stucco bathhouses and laundry, 347.3 by 106, to cost $65,000; one-story frame and stucco swimming pool and reservoir, 300 by 329, to cost $40,000, and a one-story frame and stucco entrance gate, 88 by 50, to cost $20,000.

The plans were filed by the estate of William Waldorf Astor, as owner, for the Bronx Exposition, Inc., Harry P. McGarvie of Bayside, L. I., lessee. Kenneth M. Murchison, architect, designed all of the buildings.

**Real Estate Board Elects Six New Governors.**

The Real Estate Board of New York yesterday held its first meeting for the election of active associate members to serve on the Board of Governors.

The following were elected: Francis S. Bangs, attorney, of Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen; Richard G. Babbage, attorney, Babbage & Sanders; Leo S. Bing of Bing & Bing, builders, Robert E. Dowling, President City Investing Company; Michael Friedsam, President B. Altman & Co.; Franklin Pettit, real estate operator, President Realty Company of America.

The election of these six active associates will increase the Board of Governors from nine to fifteen. This change is the result of a recent amendment to the constitution by which a new class of membership, active associates, was created, to have virtually all the privileges of active members, including election to the Board of Governors.

**Commercial Leases.**

Pease & Elliman leased a store at 2254 Lexington Avenue, at Thirty-fifth Street, to Alexander Saroni and Pauline Waxman.

Lakin & Dinkelspeil leased the store at 238 West Fifty-sixth Street to the Hartford Tire Company for a long term from October 1, 1917.

Leon S. Altmayer and Walter E. Brown have leased the building 3,417 Third Avenue to H. Holstein.

The Duross Company leased the store 152 West Fourteenth Street to Stiyes & Cash for warehouse purposes; the store and basement 581 Tenth Avenue for Louis Berman to Albert Hanse, and the store and basement 279 Water Street to Margaret Hyland.

A. L. Libman has leased to the Alamo Garage Company for a term of twenty-one years from Jan. 1, 1918, the six-story and basement automobile service building, which the L. D. Realty Company, Inc., Louis L. Driggs, President, is erecting at 227 and 229 East Fifty-sixth Street, on plot 50 by 100. The total rental aggregates approximately $300,000.

George R. Read & Co. leased the five-story and basement building 90 Front Street to the Bloch Forwarding Company.

Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, Inc., leased for Eugene Higgins on a net lease for a long period of years the entire building 261 to 267 Canal Street, running through to 21 and 23 Howard Street, and containing a total of over 40,000 square feet. The tenant is the Whiting-Patterson Company of Philadelphia, paper manufacturers, who will occupy a large portion of the space and sublease some of the upper floors. Extensive alterations will be made to the building to cost in the neighborhood of $50,000.

**Realty Notes.**

Thomas J. O'Reilly has procured for Edgar T. Newman a first mortgage of $160,000 at 5 per cent. for five years from the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank on the premises 227 Riverside Drive.

The New York Society of Architects has elected the following officers: President, James Riely Gordon; First Vice President, Adam E. Fischer; Second Vice President, Edward W. Loth of Troy; Treasurer, Henry Holder; Secretary, William T. Towner; Financial Secretary, Edward Woerlin.

Nassoit & Lanning negotiated the trade involving the Lyndon Arms apartment, 524 Riverside Drive.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

4th Av, 121 and 123, e s, 122.6 ft s of 13th St, 30.6x76.4x irregular, three-story building, with stores; A. T. Bulkeley, trustee, et al. against H. L. Bernstein et al.; A. T. Bulkeley, attorney; due, $30,722.46; taxes, &c., $700; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

4th Av, 125, e s, 102 ft s of 13th St, 20.6x76.4, three-story building, with store; H. L. Browne, trustee, against August Bischoff and another, executors, et al.; Hamilton, G. E. P., attorneys; due, $28,566.18; taxes, &c., $238.40; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

150th St, 476 and 478 West, s s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56.8x99.11, five-story apartment house, Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Park Side Avenue Realty Co., et al.; Action 1; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $42,916.07; taxes, &c., $489.34; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

150th St, 470 and 472 West, s s, 136.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56.8x99.11, five-story apartment house; same against same; Action 2; due, $41,181.37; taxes, &c., $499.54; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

150th St, 462 and 464 West, s s, 193.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56.8x99.11, five-story apartment house; same against same; Action 3; due, $41,692.46; taxes, &c., $494.54; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

Madison Av, 1,439, e s, 54.10 ft n of 99th St, 27x100, five-story flat and store; A. K. Jones against Joseph Sanders et al.; P. de Rham, attorney; due, $24,190.02; taxes, &c., $989.69; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

AT 8,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Grand Av, 2,463, w s, 177.4 ft n of Fordham Road, 72.5x132.1, vacant; J. J. Morgan against Hopewell Building Co. et al.; J. T. Brown, Jr., attorney; due, $5,479.77; taxes, &c., $274.79; prior mtg, $8,000; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Barnes Av, s w corner of Magenta St, 95x53; M. M. Argersinger against Emelie Ochsner and another; Clooke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $1,017.57; taxes, &c., $75; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y. W. & B. R. R., for a one-story frame and stucco entrance gate, 88x50; estate of William Waldorf Astor, owner; 29th St. owners; Bronx Exposition, Inc., Harry P. McGarvie, Bayside, L. I., President, lessees; Kenneth M. Murchison, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y. W. & B. R. R., for a one-story frame and stucco swimming pool and reservoir, 300x329; estate of William Waldorf Astor, 23 West 26th St. owners; Bronx Exposition, Inc., lessee; Kenneth M. Murchison, architect; cost, $40,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y. W. & B. R. R., for a two-story frame and stucco bathhouse and laundry, 347.8x106; estate of William Waldorf Astor, owners; Bronx Exposition, Inc., lessees; Kenneth M. Murchison, architect; cost, $65,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y. W. & B. R. R., for a two-story frame and stucco restaurant and dancing pavilion, 100x212; estate of William Waldorf Astor, owners; Bronx Exposition, Inc., lessees; Kenneth M. Murchison, architect; cost, $45,000.

Newkirk St, 23 and 27, for a two-story garage, 56x90; A. D. Julliard, Tuxedo, N. Y., owner; Trowbridge & Livingston, 0ne 5th Av, architects; cost, $25,000.

Avenue D, 60 and 62, for a one-story garage, 28x17; R. A. D. Swope, 158 Grand St, owner; J. Fischer, 23 Avenue A, architect; cost, $1,000.

**Alterations.**

Items under $5,000 omitted.

149th St, 291 East, to a three-story brick store, 25x35; Maria O. Padula, 291 East 149th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 145th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Rivington St, 186, to a four and five story dwelling; I. Goldberg and N. Schapanka, 151 West 25th St, owners; I. Margon, 320 East 149th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Columbia St, 85, to a three-story synagogue; Congregation Chevraran Anshei Mormorow, premises, owner; J. Fischer, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost, $7,000.

Bowery, 150 to 154, to a three-story store and lofts; Corner Broome and Bowery, Inc., 39 Eldridge St, owner; M. Muller, 118 Nassau St, architect; cost, $6,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

BEDFORD ST, e s, 25 ft n of Barrow St, 25x66; Eugenio Zandelasini to Angelo Muscanti, 86 Bedford St, ¼ part, mtg $4,000, May 16; attorneys, Lockhart & C., 51 Chambers St. $1

BOWERY, s w corner Hester St, 50x100; Charles H. Shulman et al. to Charles H. Shulman Realty Account, Inc., 299 Broadway, mtg $110,000, May 15; attorney, Rudolph L. Cherwig, 299 Broadway. $1

MADISON AV, (old,) e s, 80.6x20.8x5 to new e s of avenue; Frederick H. Tackaberry to John A. Tackaberry et al.; Ryder, Penn., Louise T. Thompson, Rydel, Penn., and another, E. Tackaberry, Waterbury, Conn., all title, quitclaim, May 14; attorney, Frederic W. Frost, 60 Wall St. $100

POST AV, n e corner of Academy St., 100x100; Vermilyea Av, s w corner of Hawthorne St, 100x100; Merritt Ferguson Construction Co. to Martinique Realty Co., 143 Liberty St, $1,000, r d 21 parcel, May 15; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row. $100

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 75.3 ft w of Forsyth, 25x100; Ada L. Harris to George T. Soper, Central Av, Far Rockaway, L. I., mtg $14,000, May 10; attorney, W. S. Pettit, Far Rockaway $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner 190th St, 18.11x135; Harriet Adams to Elinor S. Prather, 109 West 45th St, mtg $15,000, all liens, March 23; attorneys, Parker, D. & Wy., 34 Nassau St. $100

VERMILYEA AV, s e corner 211th St, 39.3x114.4x89.7x76.10; Menken Kraus R. & C. Co. to Henry Menken Realty Co., 728 Driggs Av, Brooklyn, mtg $40,000, May 11; address Ernest Menken, 728 Driggs Av, Brooklyn $100

VESEY ST, s, s, 32.6x80.10; Vesey St, 43, s s, 25x82; L. J. Callanan & Co. to Ellen G. Callanan, Hohokus, N. J., mtg $107,000, all liens, May 14; attorney, Daniel E. Hanlon, 19 Liberty St. $1

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 191st St, 179.10 to p s 185th St x70; Star Realty Co. to D. H. Jackson Co., 185 Broadway, mtg $185,000, May 1; attorneys, Goldsmith & R., 1,476 Broadway $100

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75% can remain on mortgage at 5%, or 60% at 3½%.
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J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street & 3rd Avenue
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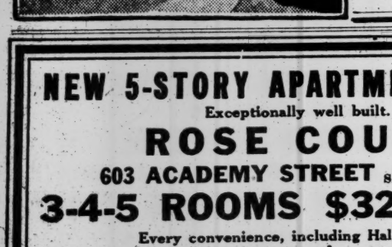

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New house, 8 rooms, garage; exceptionally well finished outside and in; large plot of ground; good neighborhood; all modern improvements; schools, churches, country club; best of transportation, 20 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. This house cost $8,500; will take $7,750, and to responsible party will give very good terms. This place is worthy of your serious consideration. W. V. Champlin, 838 Riverside Drive, New York City, N. Y.

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8 Rooms, all-year residence; all up-to-date improvements; large plot on top of ridge; best residential town in Jersey; 30 minutes out. OWNER, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City.

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RENT $1,500 TO $2,500.
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$6,000.

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Artistic all-year-round home on plot 62x100, 6 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements. Boating, bathing and fishing. Easy commuting distance. Terms $300 down, balance as rent. Also several investment plots 62x100. Will build to plans. No Brokers. ADDRESS K. A., Box 84 Times.

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Beautiful home, six rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., Room 414, 47 West 34th St.

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Rent, furnished, for the season; five bedrooms, two sleeping porches, bath room, open fireplace, running water; ice, wood, and rowboat supplied; highway and lake frontage; grounds large, shady, and secluded; safe bathing; sunset view; mile to Newbury, N. H. R. A. Beardslee, Springfield, Vermont.

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Two furnished cottages in the Berkshires. Boating, bathing, fishing. Terms: $250 and $300 for the season.
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LARGER ARRANGEMENT IF DESIRED

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New Elevator Apartments.
All modern improvements and conveniences.

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Steam heat, hot water supply, one tenant to a floor; quiet and exceptionally well kept house; rent $50. In vicinity of Carnegie Hall and Consolidated Gas Co. buildings. Inquire Janitor, 301 West 56th.

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4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, $50-$80.
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References Required.
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Beautifully furnished bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, three exposures, at 5 East 45th Street. Cheap rental. X 315 TIMES ANNEX.

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Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows and three exposures to each suite. Rates $80 monthly per room; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner served (Delmonico's). HOTEL NOBLESTON, 125 West 72d St. One block from subway express and elevated sta. All cars and bus lines. References.

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5 rooms and bath; will sublet unfurnished $42.50.
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Bargain—Throgs Neck, Bronx, near Sound; 20 rooms, large barn, 200-foot front; all improvements; suitable hotel or boarding house; Barkley near Layton Av. Premises or Ford, 171 3d Av.

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SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $8,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

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For rent, Staten Island, quarter acre, camp in a portable house, and have your own garden; $10 month. Address R. M., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

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BEAUTIFUL Home, South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern, new stucco house, 10 rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, wide veranda; quartered oak trim, parquet floors, large fireplace, all improvements; sun parlor, well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl station; $11,000, terms to suit, or will rent for $65 monthly. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 21 Euclid Av., Yonkers. Tel. 4036.

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Nice, small farm, with a good 5-room house and garden plot, with room for small poultry raising; house needs a little fixing up; will make a good year-round home for family wanting such place; stores, schools, churches, and water nearby; $100 cash and $10 monthly; price $1,675. E. James, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$500 for little old house, now located in a restricted neighborhood, to be moved on two lots near bay, making an ideal spot for boating, bathing, and fishing; will sell complete for $1,200, with all water privileges, &c.; easy terms. Write for further details to Old House, Box 279 Times Downtown.

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Bungalows and houses, $2,300 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circulars.
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Small hilltop bungalow; fine view, garden plot, &c.; near depot and harbor; makes pretty summer home $100 cash; balance easy. Hilltop Bungalow, Box 284 Times Downtown.

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IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

Lowest price lots in MORSEMERE for factory sites or cottages; beautiful residential plots in PALISADE, some with view of river, at less than half original cost; builder's sacrifice of 2 new 6 and 7 rooms stucco houses in EDGEWATER; plots, 45x100; all improvements; on wooded hillside, close to school; $5,000 to $5,500; also lots, 20x100, on same tract, $400 each; sewer, water, gas, electric. Reid & Lowery, at the Junction, Palisade, N. J. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

ACT QUICKLY—THESE ARE BARGAINS.
Six beautiful houses in Maywood, N. J., secured at foreclosure sale at ridiculously low prices, will be sold for just what they cost us; might rent to responsible parties; call or write immediately. H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

New house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; very best plumbing and silver light fixtures; white trim; extra complete; large oak trees; best part of Plainfield, the Queen City of 30,000; price, $7,500; $1,000 cash. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Ridgefield Park, 55 Queen Anne Road.—Eight rooms; heat, electricity; detached; 40 feet; half hour out; rent $32.50. Inquire Hallberg, near depot, or Ford, 171 3d Av., New York City.

"RIDGEWOOD" FOR HOMES.
Send for Booklet.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, New York. Ridgewood, N. J. Rector 7718. Tel. 855.

Attractive stucco, furnished house, 10 East Fort Lee Road, Bogota, N. J.; 6 rooms, bath; easy commuting; West Shore and Erie Railroads. Tel. Hackensack 1438.

A beautiful home; every modern improvement; best bargain in the market; no agents. Owner, Box M M 240 Times Downtown.

**LEGAL NOTICES.**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE CAMP IMPORTATION COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 24493.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated May 15th, 1917, the undersigned Receiver offers for sale the following described property of the bankrupt:

PARCEL A. All merchandise of the bankrupt consisting of leaf stock, also cigarette stock of the bankrupt in the premises 231 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARCEL B. Office furniture and fixtures of the bankrupt at premises 231 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARCEL C. All machinery, including tools of the bankrupt, in the premises 231 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARCEL D. Packing materials, advertising matter and labels, located at the premises 231 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARCEL E. All accounts receivable of the bankrupt as per list thereof, which may be seen at the premises 231 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARCEL F. All right, title and interest, if any, of the bankrupt and the Receiver, in the goodwill and trade name of The Camp Importation Company, Inc., and the right, title and interest, if any, of the bankrupt and the Receiver, to all other trade names.

Sealed bids for the above described property will be received by the undersigned receiver at the office of BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, on the 23rd day of May, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

TERMS OF SALE.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid; unless the highest bid so received for the property offered shall equal or exceed one hundred per cent. of the appraised value of such property, no such bid will be accepted unless confirmed by the Court. Bids equal to or exceeding one hundred per cent. of the appraised value, in the discretion of the Receiver, may be accepted without confirmation. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids in whole or in part.

Bids may be made either for all of the foregoing property in bulk or separately for each and every of the said separate parcels. The property offered for sale may be inspected any day during business hours. No representation, guarantee or covenant is made by the Receiver as to the character, quality or description of the property.

The accounts receivable will be sold as of May 23rd, 1917, and the successful bidder, if any, will be credited with any collections made between that date and the day of sale.

In the event of the acceptance by the Receiver of any bid such bidder must pay the balance of his bid at such time and place as the receiver announces at the time of the acceptance of such bid. Should such bidder fail or omit for any cause to pay at the time of the said purchase price, the receiver may at his option withdraw the acceptance of such bid, sell the property at public auction and charge such bidder with any loss or expense attendant thereon.

Property, if any, not sold under sealed bids will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of May, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises of the bankrupt, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer.
PAUL ELSBERG,
Receiver in Bankruptcy, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

## OCEAN AV.

INCOME BARGAIN.
Detached 20-family apartment, every improvement, 60x130; one mortgage; $40,000 equity; exchange for good nearby farm. Owner, Room 702, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE.

New York State.

Lake Mahopac Farm for Sale.—Pretty 12-room house; all improvements; fine barns; plenty fruit; three miles from depot, on lake; fine view; right price; 117 acres. A. P. Budd's Real Estate Agency, Brewster, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.
Charming estate of 26 acres; buildings cost $15,000, all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front; details and pictures mailed on request; price, $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Sound Beach, Conn.—Estates, houses, cottages, and bungalows on or near the water, furnished, for season. Percy D. Adams.

Real Estate for Exchange.

MIDHURST MANOR.—38-acre estate; 10-room house, like new; city improvements, bath, &c.; expensively furnished, with mahogany, porcelains, crystals, &c.; ideally quiet and handy; rare offer; all $7,500; might exchange. Owner, Norman H. Gardenier, Oswego Town, N. Y.

## FARMS.

Long Island.

Farms and country homes; big bargains in our new list. L. B. Gildersleeve, 1 West 34th St.

## HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

Throgs Neck, Bronx, near Sound. Mansion, 20 rooms; all improvements; 200-foot front; low rent; suitable hotel or boarding house; Barkley near Layton Av. Premises or Ford, 171 3d Av.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desirable factory property for sale or to lease located at 70th St., East River; equipped with boilers and engines; suitable for automobile repair shop; must be seen to be appreciated. Lowe, 5-5 East 70th St.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 3684 Rector.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE in business building, recently occupied by a firm of architects; fitted with all conveniences. Apply 317 Lexington Av., near 38th St.

FURNISHED private offices and individual desks, with service and telephone; reasonable. Worden, 9 East 40th St.

Mahogany roll top desk; stenographic service. 1058 Marbridge Building, 34th St. and Broadway.

Desk room in desirable office; modern office building. Room 1904, 18 East 41st St.

## SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Comfortably furnished 10 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; garage; overlooking Hudson; ideal for children; $150 monthly. Squyten Duyvil, 231st St. Tel. 183 Kingsbridge.

Long Island.

Seashore, furnished house, five rooms and bath, garage; ocean block; forty minutes from New York and Brooklyn; $600 for season; references exchanged. Tel. Hammels 1270.

Belle Harbor, (Rockaway Coast.)—New, beautiful large stucco house, furnished; sublet $1,050. Klappert, 8 East 18th St., N. Y.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Ten-room house, fine shady grounds, 10 minutes from station; house has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large living room, gas range, gas hot-water heater, electric light, extra large rooms, fine porches, all hardwood floors, open fireplaces, newly papered and decorated; small garden planted; rent from June 20th to September 20th; $150 per month. Address David Lamb, No. 400 West End Av., N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 383.

Fine furnished house at Rye on Sound for the season; 300 feet from beach. Particulars, tel. Morningside 4958.

Richmond.

Near Richmond County Country Club golf links and tennis court; large modern country house, surrounded by 6 acres of ground, with 15 rooms, 3 baths, all modern conveniences, garage with chauffeur's quarters above; for season or year $250 per month or $2,500 per year. Cornellus G. Kolff, 45 Broadway, New York. Tel. Rector 5469.

New Jersey.

Toms River—10 rooms, bath, electricity, garage two cars, windmill, spring, phone, enormous porches, inclosed glass; piano, victrola, library, children's section; high bluff; 500 feet waterfront; 12 acres; ½-acre garden; pines; extreme privacy; healthful; 3 miles to surf; main road to all Jersey beaches; $600, including use cabin sailboat, and wages sailor man as useful man. P 323 Times Downtown.

A very attractive country house (brick Colonial) for rent completely furnished; built only 2 years; less than 1 hour's ride on Jersey Central or Philadelphia & Reading; fine view; golf links adjoin; 15 miles from station; greenhouse, garage for 3 cars; immediate possession; rent, $300 per month. P 325 Times Downtown.

Rent—Furnished cottage at Point Pleasant, N. J.; fine location; 12 rooms; modern. Address R. M., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Connecticut.

To Rent, at Crescent Beach, Conn.—9-room cottage, overlooking the ocean; electric lights, water; select location; well furnished; price $325 season. Address John J. Ward, Crescent Beach, Conn.

$115 to October 15th; Maplelawn Cottage, 8 rooms, furnished; Salmon River; boat, garden, electricity; fine scenery. Mrs. W. C. Root, East Haddam, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere; all inspected. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

## SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Westchester.

Van Cortlandt Park Terrace.—Nine-room house, one block from cars, ten minutes to subway, $90 per month; possession immediately. 46 Leighton Av., Yonkers.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; hotel service; $20 week. Plaza 8793.

19TH, EAST, (Near Gramercy Park.)—June 1 or sooner, 8-room furnished apartment; $100 month; references required. A. O. K., 816 St. James Building, N. Y.

19TH, 146 EAST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, garden and window boxes; $35 monthly; references required. Gramercy 3078.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor, private house, near Park Av.; large, cool rooms; Summer or longer; references.

40TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, delightful apartment two bedrooms, parlor, bath; very light; non-housekeeping; restaurant. Mrs. Elliot Smith, Plaza 4670.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from Subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d.—Apartment, sublet three large rooms, all light, three exposures, attractively furnished, block from Subway; full hotel service; bargain.

TWO ROOMS and bath, with shower; East 63d St.; $55; references. A 87 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 618.—Exquisitely furnished and perfectly appointed exclusive bachelor apartment; $135 monthly during Summer; club service. Inquire Mr. Dougherty or telephone 3390 Schuyler.

11TH ST., 58 WEST.—Living, dining, bedroom, bath, kitchen, beautifully, newly furnished; twin beds; elevator. Apt. 18.

23D ST., 165 WEST.—An elegant and newly furnished front apartment for bachelor; 3 rooms, bath, and foyer; electricity, shower, and hot water; Oriental rugs; every convenience and comfort; absolute independence. Inquire one flight, front. Tel. Chelsea 5586.

30TH, 40 WEST.—Studio, furnished; grand piano; $100; seen by appointment. K. G. Mann.

45TH ST., 341 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

53D ST., Corner B'way, (1696 B'way.)—2, 3, 5 extra large, light rooms; complete for housekeeping; neatly furnished, electric lights, telephone and elevator service; only respectable people need apply.

68TH, 1 WEST, (corner Central Park West.)—Seven rooms and 2 baths, completely furnished, $150 per month. Apply on premises.

75TH, 325 West, (Apt. 5-3.)—Unusually attractive corner apartment; eight large rooms, southwestern exposure; unobstructed light and air; until October; references required.

78TH, 141 WEST.—Six rooms, comfortably furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1. Wedge.

80TH ST., 412 West End Av.—6 rooms, beautifully furnished; $125 month.

82D, 109 WEST.—Eight rooms to sublet, furnished; cheaper than price unfurnished to Oct. 1. See Superintendent.

85TH, 353 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Eight rooms, 2 baths; all outside rooms; eighth floor; beautifully furnished. Apt. 23.

85TH, (Riverside.)—Handsomely, completely furnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable. Vanderbilt 1450.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

91ST, 250 WEST, (2 SOUTH.)—8 ELEGANTLY, COMPLETELY FURNISHED; 2 BATHS; PHONE 7953 RIVERSIDE; $150 MONTHLY.

95TH, 311 WEST.—Cool, outside 5-room apartment, near Riverside; $70. Apt. 33.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—6 rooms and 2 baths, completely furnished, from June 1 to Oct. 1, $100 monthly. Inquire Superintendent.

110TH ST.—To let, my 7-room apartment (2 baths) on West 110th St., 8th floor, very tastefully furnished, light and airy, June 1st to Oct 1st; $200 per month. Address A 446 Times Annex.

111TH, 518 WEST.—One block from Riverside; 7 rooms, fully furnished, player piano, $70 per month until Oct. 1. Apt. 64.

112TH, 611 WEST.—7 rooms, nicely furnished; silver and linen; $85; 38E.

113TH, 517 WEST (Apt. 52.)—Must sublet at once my beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; to Oct. 1; liberal concession on rent.

113TH, 411 WEST.—Five-room apartment; light and airy, furnished or unfurnished. R. G. Booth, Morningside 3386.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 8-room 3-bath apartment; beautiful outlook; Columbia; cool, outside rooms; piano; quiet, shaded street; present maid will remain; June 1-Oct. 1, as family going to country; telephone appointment. 2742 Morningside.

143D, 501 WEST.—Corner apartment; 5 light, outside rooms; southern exposure; top floor; nicely furnished; elevator day and night; screens and awnings; reasonable rent until Oct. 1. Telephone Audubon 3040.

190TH, 602 WEST.—Five rooms, all outside over open space; light and cool; piano; elevator; half block subway; to October $60 month. Apartment 65.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
Handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS.
176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4385.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions if unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apt.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 W. 69th St., near Broadway.
Two, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly; $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

BENNETT AV., 21, (Corner of West 181st.)—Five outside rooms, completely furnished. Telephone 9062 St. Nicholas.

Convenient 96th Subway.—Magnificently furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; corner, 10th floor; $125 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 7 rooms and 2 baths, for rent for Summer; located on Grand Concourse; convenient to New York Central train service; moderate rental to small family. Phone Wade Young, 7100 Murray Hill, for information.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. See Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. Tele. 7240 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, modern six-room apartment; new Grand Piano; Broadway, near 54th St.; $70. Phone 1153 Col. M 39 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—May 26, sublet, furnished, housekeeping suite, 4 connecting rooms, facing park; lavatory adjoining bedroom; call after 3; references required. Apt. 83.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 885, (near 157th St. Subway station.)—Sublet six large, light rooms, two baths; sixth floor; splendid view of Hudson; southern exposure. Apt. 6D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (114th.)—Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; $100. Vanderbilt 1450.

SEVEN rooms, beautifully furnished, including silver, linen, $150; adults only. Bryant 3388.

WEST END AV., 500, (Corner 84th St.)—Five rooms, two baths, completely furnished, linen, and piano; 11th floor; $150 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

WEST END AV., 823, (Corner of 100th St.)—Attractively furnished seven-room apartment, two baths, to let, from June 1 to Sept. 15, most desirable Summer location. Williams. Tel. Riverside 1770.

WEST END AV., 814, (fifth floor north.)—Eight rooms, bath, furnished, light, airy; three exposures; rental location; $115 monthly to October.

WEST END AV.—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; two bedrooms; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive home, single or en suite; service; breakfast; gentleman.

WEST END AV., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms, completely furnished; piano. Meek, Apt. 43.

WEST END AV., 393, (79th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; all outside. Schuyler 6180.

WEST SIDE, BELOW 59TH.
Furnished apartments to let; 3 rooms; Steinway grand; southern exposure; eighth floor. John, 124 West 55th St.

WILL SUBLET from June to October to responsible and well-recommended people, very attractively furnished six-room apartment on 115th Street, near Morningside Drive; telephone Morningside 3389 for appointment; arrangements could perhaps be made to keep present maid.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Brooklyn.)—Sublet Oct. 1 attractively furnished 2-room apartment; $35.

Westchester.

FURNISHED apartment to rent from June 1 to Nov. 1; 5 rooms and bath; perfect conditions. Studio Arcade, Bronxville, N. Y. Appointments for inspection by telephone, Bronxville 181. Address W. F. Purdy, Bronxville, N. Y.

Unfurnished—East Side.

47TH AV., 469, (near 32d St.)—Two room and bath apartment, $40; new building; electricity; maid service; confidential location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

62D, 27 EAST.—Four rooms; rent reasonable.

STUDIO APARTMENT, 7 rooms, near Gramercy Park; Summer from June 1. Phone Stuyvesant 3855.

Unfurnished—West Side.

117TH, 78 WEST.—Charming 3 room and bath apartment, Washington Square section; modern improvements. Inquire superintendent, or appointment, Chelsea 127.

127TH, 15 WEST.—Two rooms with bath, elevator, electric; maid service.

207TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes," 8 rooms, bath, steam; $38 to $40 for people of refinement; no small children.

21ST STREET, 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

70TH ST., WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors; extension, private hallway; owner's house; suitable two, with maid; quiet tastes; no smoking; reasonable. A 80 Times.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Six large, light rooms, bath; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences; reasonable. East Court.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Bargain; subletting six-room apartment; all modern conveniences; ideal Summer; ventilation and daylight; select neighborhood. Call on premises.

141ST ST. and Riverside, (Greyton Court.)—To sublet, large, outside rooms, 2 baths, $90 per month. Apt. 10E.

180TH, 680 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Will sublet my charming 5-room apartment; exceptionally well-kept high-class elevator house; rent, $42.50. Inquire Superintendent.

180TH, 680 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Sublet a most exquisite 7-room front apartment, southwest exposure; high-class elevator house; rent, $65. Inquire Superintendent.

191ST, 502 WEST, (near St. Nicholas Av.)—Five-room apartment, $35; all modern improvements; southern exposure. Apply on premises.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St., 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $2,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

400 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (112th).—Six-room apartment to sublet unfurnished. 6C.

WEST END AV., 450.—Beautiful apartment to sublet, 11 exceedingly large and light rooms, 3 baths. (82.)

## APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

BEGINNING JULY 

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BUICK 1915 TOURING.
**Large** four-cylinder motor; five-passenger; **model** C-37; most satisfactory type in Buick **line**; sacrifice. 805 West 179th.

STUDEBAKER TOURING, $400.
**Light** 5-passenger; electric self-starter, **lights**, mechanically perfect. 150 West 55th.

BARGAIN LIST.
**Exceptionally** low prices. Quick action necessary.
'17 Hupmobile Road. '16 Hupmobile Tour.
'16 Hupmobile Road. '16 Oldsmobile Tour.
'16 Oldsmobile Road. '16 Chandler Tour.
'16 Hudson Cabriolet. '15 Hudson, $585.
Harry Brenner, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
LIBERTY 1917, CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1916, BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

**BUICK**, late 1916, touring; practically new; $750. Telephone Tremont 929 between 5 and 8 o'clock.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ, 1917, ROADSTER.
**Fiat** "25-35" imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
MERCER SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
**BABY PEUGEOT**, LATEST IMPORTATION.
**CHALMERS** 1916 Town Car. Wire Wheels.
SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
**BURRELLE**, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

**CADILLAC** 8-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; used one season; $825; act quick. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

**CADILLAC**, 1915, 7-passenger touring; perfect condition; sacrifice, Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

**CADILLAC** 1914 five-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

**CHALMERS.**—$800 buys 1916 Chalmers master "6" touring car; cost $2,400; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

**CHANDLER**, latest model Springfield Sedan, slightly used, all new tires, new finish; car completely gone over and guaranteed; $1,350. Reo, five-passenger touring, like new as to paint, tires and running order; $900. CONCOURSE MOTOR CAR CO., INC., 2,400 Concourse, Bronx. Fordham 2588.

**CHUMMY** ROADSTER, 1916 model; A1 condition; excellent shoes. Mr. Roselle, Columbus 1260.

**COLE** 1916—Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring car, driven 5,000 miles; good shoes; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition. BISHOP McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Phone Decatur 4004.

**CRANE-SIMPLEX** (1917,) touring, five-passenger; Packard (1916) limousine, 3-38, like new; Simplex (1916) landaulet, 38 H.P. F. Turner. Phone 608 Greeley.

**DODGE**, 1916, 5-passenger; perfect condition, original paint; $500. 2121 Foster Av., Bklyn., Apt. 2. Telephone Janitor, Kenmore 149.

**DORT** Sedan, absolutely new, never used, list price $1,095; will sell $900. Hirshfeld, 142 East 149th St., Stuyvesant 1727.

**FIAT**, excellent condition, 7 passenger; new tires, electric lights; appointment. Peter, 3872 John.

**FRANKLIN**, 1916 touring, like new. Must be seen to be appreciated. 1,090 Broadway, Apartment 31. Phone 1114 Circle.

FOR SALE.
**WINTON**, 1916, 6-48 7-passenger touring car, less than a year old $1,750.
**PACKARD**, 1915, 4-48, 7-passenger touring car, $1,750.
**PIERCE-ARROW**, 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring car, overhauled and repainted; A1 condition, $2,000.
ROBERT E. COOK,
294 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

**FRANKLIN** touring; late model; recently overhauled; newly painted; price reasonable. Room 511, 1,790 Broadway. Tel. Col: 4544.

**HUDSON** 1916 six-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

**HUDSON** 1917 three-passenger Cabriolet. 10 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 SEDAN,
PRACTICALLY NEW.
ASKING PRICE $1,250.
Can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday. The Brighton 4,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

**KISSEL KAR** Roadster, 1917 model; run 1,000 miles; perfect condition; extra tires, &c.; bargain for prospective owner; demonstration upon request; no dealers. Charles Bitter, Room 1101, 31 Broadway. Rector 6940.

**LOZIER** 1910 touring car in perfect condition; $650. Open Air Storage Warehouse, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

**MERCEDES**, 1912; good condition, classy appearance, up-to-date equipments; extra new tires, Aulster folding wind shield, Victoria top; E. T. C., $1,250. A. E. Fox, 142 West 44th St.

**MERCER** 1915 four-passenger Speedster, like new; mileage 5,500; six wire wheels, six Silvertown cord tires, extra top. 130 West 127th. Morningside 3990.

**NATIONAL** 1917, Highway six; club roadster; driven 300 miles; owner leaving town; must sacrifice. National, 167 Times Downtown.

**NATIONAL** 1916 two-passenger Newport Runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

**OVERLAND** 1915 touring car; 1915 Stearns-Knight touring car; 1915 Overland roadster; 1916 Dodge roadster; 1916 Maxwell touring car; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

**PACKARD.**—$1,850 buys Packard twin cylinder car, 4,000 miles; less than 6,000 miles cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

**PACKARD**, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

**PACKARD.**—7-passenger touring, 1915; exceptional condition; price $1,600. O'Neill, Columbus 1364. Eagle Garage.

**PACKARD**, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

**PACKARD** 1916 two-passenger phaeton. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

**PAIGE** convertible roadster, 1916; three passenger; wire wheels; five new shoes; like new. Mr. Rubien, Columbus 1990.

**PIERCE-ARROW** limousine, 48 h. p., newly painted, perfect condition; must sell immediately; can be seen Space 141, Hudson Garage, 315 West 68th St., or address Fred W. Hopler, 240 West 55th.

**PIERCE-ARROW** touring 1913 38, perfect condition. Meyers, 1790 Broadway, Room 1015.

**PIERCE-ARROW** seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

**STEARNS-KNIGHT**, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward, Fleetwood paneled body, one-man top, ventilating windshield, Westinghouse lighting and starting, newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used-Car Department. 417 West 58th St.

**STUDEBAKER** 1917, 7-passenger touring, Al condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

**STUDEBAKER**, Series 17; seven passenger; excellent car. Mr. Roselle, Columbus 1260.

**STUTZ** 1915 4-passenger; just overhauled; make offer. Room 511, United States Rubber Building, Telephone Columbus 4543.

**STUTZ**, 1917, "Bull Dog Special"; 6-passenger, classy; bargain. 136 West 52d, basement.

**STUTZ**, 1916, touring; will sell for $1,000. Apply 218th St., Broadway.

USED CARS.
**1916** Packard twin-6 touring and runabout.
**1914** 48 Packard limousine.
**1911** 30 Packard 7-passenger touring.
**1913** 25 Packard 7-passenger touring.
**1914** 48 Peerless 7-passenger touring.
**1915** Chalmers 7-passenger touring.
**1913** Cadillac 7-passenger touring.
**1914** Cadillac 5-passenger touring.
Crescent 4-passenger touring.
**1915** Willys-Knight limousine.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., nr. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Telephone Flatbush 8384.

**WILLYS-KNIGHT** 1916 coupe; slightly used; 1916 Willys-Knight touring car; 1916 Overland 5-passenger touring; 1916 Stearns-Knight touring; 1916 Overland 7-passenger touring car; prices reasonable. Willys-Overland Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

**WINTON**, 1915, for sale; 7-passenger; Westinghouse shock absorbers; guaranteed; first-class condition; half price. Phone Morningside 6083.

**WINTON SIX**, 1913; fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

**WINTON** light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

### Automobile Instruction.

**ATKINSON** Superior Instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL, equipment write for booklet. 236 West 59. Ladies' classes.

**Auto School.** Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 262 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

**STEWART** Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced 228 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

**COSMOPOLITAN** AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. | Practical, thorough, moderate, reliable Ladies' class. Booklet.

### Automobile Supplies.

**332 W. 58th St. (at B'way.) Tel. 8258 Col.**
**BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.**
**Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.**
**THE GWILLIAM COMPANY.**

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

### Automobiles for Rent.

**CADILLAC.**—Beautiful new eight; Imperial limousine; monthly preferred; reasonable. Mead, Riverside 2900.

**CADILLAC** 8 touring car and limousine; (private) 7-passenger. Phone Morningside 895.

**LOZIER** six, touring car, by day, week, month, or Summer season; private car, very stylish appearance, perfect condition; careful, trustworthy, and experienced chauffeur, in his present employment seven years. Rupert, Royal Garage, 211 West 95th St. Phone Riverside 770.

**PACKARD** sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

**PACKARD.**—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

**PACKARD** landaulet; elegant; by day, week, month; reasonable. McCarthy, telephone Morningside 8371.

**PACKARDS**, twin and sixes, limousine, touring; hour, day; monthly preferred. 1585 Plaza.

**RENAULTS.**—Hour, trip, monthly preferred; reasonable rates. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

### Automobiles Wanted.

**PIERCE-ARROW.**—Will buy, cash, Pierce-Arrow, seven-passenger touring, 1915-10, 35; wish deal direct with seller; must be bargain; good condition. Harry Skipsey, 40 East 83d.

**RUNABOUTS**, TOURINGS, SPEEDSTERS, late models. Good condition. Cash waiting. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,604 Broadway, at 53d St.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

**ADVERTISING BOOKLETS.**—Young woman who can write will do advertising booklets on any subject. X 827 Times Annex.

**BOOKKEEPER.**—Correspondent, expert, systematizer; eleven years' experience; complete charge; $20. P 337 Times Downtown.

**BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.**—Five years' experience; capable girl; refined, intelligent; $15. P 330 Times Downtown.

**BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.** — Opens closes books; understands her business thoroughly. Skilled, 172 Times.

**COLORED** day's worker, laundry, or cleaning; Wednesday or Thursday. Whiting, 150 West 124th St.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, colored, for small family in country. Greene, 332 West 52d St. Care of Wells.

**SECRETARY.**—Young lady, trained in first-class secretarial school, desires position with reliable firm; willing to demonstrate ability. Address A. S., 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

**STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.**
Ten years' experience with corporation; excellent grammarian; reliable, efficient; initiative; highest credentials; salary, $25. A. F., 243 Times Downtown.

**STENOGRAPHER.**—Good speller and grammarian; neat, accurate typist; conscientious worker; $15. Miss Wy., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

**STENOGRAPHER**, beginner, ambitious, neat worker, desires position; chance for advancement. Marion Dwyer, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

**STENOGRAPHER.**—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Elsie Roerecke, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

**STENOGRAPHER.**—High school graduate; 4 years' experience; good penman; $15. P 5 Times Downtown.

**STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.**—Thoroughly familiar office detail; punctual; willing; neat; $18. P 302 Times Downtown.

**STENOGRAPHER.**—Three years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. P 303 Times Downtown.

**STENOGRAPHER**, executive ability, extensive experience, well educated; $22. A 479 Times Annex.

**STENOGRAPHER.**—High school graduate; 2 years' experience; efficient; $15. A. L., 15 Times.

**SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR** wishes position handling busy board; best references; Christian. J 291 Times Downtown.

**SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.**—Capable of handling busy board; refined Christian; $9-$10. P 331 Times Downtown.

**TYPIST.**—Several years' experience; good copyist; accurate, willing, conscientious; $10. P 332 Times Downtown.

**YOUNG LADY**, living at home, desires position as secretary or high-class stenographer; college education; Christian. P 316 Times Downtown.

**YOUNG WOMAN**, doctor's office mornings; stenography, typewriting, assisting; $15 week. M 77 Times.

**YOUNG WOMAN**, physician's office; stenographer, typewriting, assisting; $15-$18 week. M 78 Times.

### Employment Agencies.

**SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.**—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125th St. Morn 6916.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

**ACCOUNTANT.**—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 evenings. 52 Broadway, Room 802. Telephone Broad 7227.

**ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.**—Ten years' experience; efficient, systematic; thorough knowledge accounting. P 319 Times Downtown.

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE** graduate, good practical experience, desires responsible position on a gentleman's estate or public institution; good references. A. J. Delamore, Bound Brook, N. J.

**BOOKKEEPER, office man, French and** Italian correspondent, wishes position. A 90 Times.

**BOOKKEEPER.**—American, age 32; trial balance, reserve and control accounts, statements; modern office methods. P 324 Times Downtown.

**BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.**—Experienced; high school graduate; $18. Leo Abs, 1,500 Charlotte St.

**BOOKKEEPER**, 31; thoroughly experienced; best references; moderate salary. A 100 Times.

**BOOKKEEPER**, (double entry;) typist; good education; experienced; references; salary moderate. M 83 Times.

**BOOKKEEPER**, (28,) accurate, efficient, also good stenographer, desires steady position. J 202 Times Downtown.

**BOY** (17) seeks opening with reliable mercantile concern; best references. A 91 Times.

**BUILDERS, NOTICE.**—Young man, eight years' architectural experience, draftsman, Superintendent, technical schooling, executive ability, desires position. A 93 Times.

**CASHIER.**—Concern going out of business is desirous of securing employment for cashier and one record clerk. Address: National, Room 1802, 50 East 42d St., New York City.

**CHAUFFEUR**, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. J. Rupp, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

**CHAUFFEUR.**—Young Irishman, 29, single, desires position; one year's experience; private family; best references. Corrigan, telephone Riverside 9986.

**CHAUFFEUR.**—Swiss-French; private family; 7 years one place; good reference; $30 weekly. Wm. Bornand, 130 East 82d St., or phone Lenox 7113.

**CHAUFFEUR**, 23, beginner, wishes private position. Alex Kerr useful; low wages; references; Stewart Auto School diploma. William Lee, 403 Amsterdam Av.

**CHAUFFEUR.**—Young man, Swiss, 25, wishes position in country; reference. Meier, 117 East 86th St.

**CHAUFFEUR**, single, many years' experience driving and shop, wishes position. M 79 Times.

**CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC.** — Married; no family; drive any car. K., 95 Amsterdam Av., Col. 5123.

**CHAUFFEUR.** — (Swedish), single, 32; 8 years' references. Write C. Dahlstedt, 1,009 Lexington Av.

**CHAUFFEUR** wishes position private family. Fischel, 312 East 72d. Phone 9908 Lenox.

**CHAUFFEUR** wishes private position; best of references. L 119 Times.

**CHEF.** — Country or seashore, July-August; private family preferred; references the best. Brown, 309 State St., Hackensack, N. J.

**DRAFTSMAN**, mechanical, electrical experience, detailing, tracing, designing, seeks permanent position. P 317 Times Downtown.

**HIGH SCHOOL** graduate, age 19, thoroughly experienced in office work. J 203 Times Downtown.

**H. M. VAN DEURS**, manager since 1890 in Northwest for Sherwood & Sherwood, Inc., (importers of food products,) wishes to connect with a first-class manufacturer about June 1st. Address 605 Hancock St., Portland, Ore.

**LUNCHROOM MANAGER** of long experience wishes to connect with first-class house; understands business thoroughly; comes with best references. A 81 Times.

**MANAGER-CORRESPONDENT** of large mercantile firm; executive ability; attorney, six years' experience, desires broader field. P 294 Times Downtown.

**PURCHASING MAN** and overseer of general repair work, with a thorough knowledge of both, can take care of such position and prove a saving item. M. F., 574 Lenox Av.

**PURCHASING AGENT** and sales manager, competent, experienced, for lubricating oil jobbing house; references. A 23 Times Downtown.

**REAL ESTATE OWNERS, ATTENTION!** Young man, (27,) good builder, office manager, rent collector, expert in removing violations, highest references, desires connection. P 326 Times Downtown.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, &c.—Gentleman speaking 4 languages wishes responsible position as representative, collector, interpreter, companion, escort, &c.; references. M. E., Times, Harlem.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

**SALESMAN.**—Ambitious young man, 23, selling experience, speaking Spanish, French, and other languages, desires position as salesman, outside or inside; best of references. A 69 Times.

**SALESMAN.**—Aggressive hustler, 30, seeks responsible house to sell; city; will travel; advance expense basis; very best references. Mahrer, 655 West 177th St.; St. Nicholas 2886.

**SALESMAN** desires position, locally or traveling; experienced correspondent, hustler; can show results; references furnished. A 104 Times.

**SECRETARY.**—Young man, (30,) Christian; executive ability; good stenographer; $22. A 62 Times.

SOUTH AMERICA.
**Salesman, 10 years'** experience in this field, **high-class connections**, wishes to represent **reputable firm**; require part traveling expenses against commission; bank references; highest credentials. P 340 Times Downtown.

**STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY**, 22, four years' experience, refined, educated, thorough knowledge English language, desires reliable position. P 286 Times Downtown.

**STENOGRAPHER.**—Rapid dictation, accurate typist; good education; $10. Mr. J., 1606 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

**STENOGRAPHER.**—Experienced, rapid dictation, accurate typist; good personality; $18. Mr. H., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

**STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.**—Experienced live wire; executive ability; can handle correspondence. P 320 Times Downtown.

**STENOGRAPHER.**—Spanish-English, Portuguese translator, desires evening work; moderate salary. P. E., Times Harlem.

**STENOGRAPHER**, secretary, Christian, 31; educated, capable; good appearance and address. P 251 Times Downtown.

**YOUNG MAN**, 23, wishes position with reliable firm; willing to start at moderate salary where there is a chance for advancement. P 322 Times Downtown.

**YOUNG MAN.**—22, supporting mother, seeks position at anything; salary requested $15. P 338 Times Downtown.

**YOUNG MAN**, 18, high school graduate, wishes position. Moe Maidman, 340 East 15th St., or phone Stuyvesant 2208.

**YOUNG MAN**, 24, just arrived from Japan, wishes position at anything with private family. A 94 Times.

**YOUNG MAN**, married, wants position for Saturdays only at anything. A 82 Times.

**YOUNG MAN**, 22, desires position at anything; requests living wage. A 105 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

AN exceptional opportunity for a country bred young woman, with experience in general office work; state age, experience and salary expected. X 825 Times Annex.

**BOOKKEEPER**, about 25 years of age, with 5 years' experience in handling consolling accounts; do not apply unless competent to handle entire set of books; salary $20. 190 Times.

**BOOKKEEPER**, thoroughly competent in double entry and cost records. Write, stating age, references, and salary expected. P 321 Times Downtown.

**BOOKKEEPER**, stenographer, accurate; opportunity for bright beginner; between 5 and 6, Lackie, 500 East 22d, 6th floor.

**BOOKKEEPERS.**—Experienced women, with executive ability state age, salary desired and reference. X 821 Times Annex.

**CLERK.**—MUST BE THOROUGHLY PROFICIENT RAPID CALCULATE AT FIGURES, AND HAVE GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; HOURS 8:30 TO 5:30; WAGES, $15; STATE EXPERIENCE AND RELIGION. WRITE 62 WEST 23D ST.

**COUPLE WANTED FOR COUNTRY; MUST BE OF THOROUGHLY RELIABLE HABITS; NO FAMILY; MAN FOR USEFUL HOUSEMAN; WOMAN DESERT, KNOWLEDGE OF SILVER; WOMAN TO DO FEW HOURS' WORK DAILY; ENGLISH PREFERRED; EXCELLENT REFERENCES REQUIRED; STATE WAGES EXPECTED; COTTAGE; UNFURNISHED. BOX 350, TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.**

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK.** — Plain cooking; family of 2, residing on Park Av.; good home; good wages; references. A 110 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
experienced
SALESPERSONS
for their
SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor.

**GIRL.**—Bright, preferably high school graduate; to assist in busy office. Address by mail only, Werbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th St.

**MODEL.**—Call morning. Gainsborough Studios, 222 West 59th St., Studio 8.

**SOLICITOR.**—Neat and refined, call drug stores, novelty and postcard shops; this is something new, without competition; commission basis. See Mr. Christian, 25 East 26th St.

**STENOGRAPHER** wanted, about one year's experience; must be rapid in taking dictation and fast and accurate typist; good, Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

**STENOGRAPHER**, office assistant; one familiar with engraving preferred; opportunity. Call between 8 and 9, 12 and 1, Engraver, 310 East 22d, 6th floor.

**STENOGRAPHER**, also typist, for billing, (2 positions); experienced; references. Apply 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1006.

**STENOGRAPHER** having knowledge of general office work; state experience and salary expected. A 483 Times Annex.

**SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.** Refined young lady with established concern, vicinity 334 St; salary $9 to start; permanent. 109 Times.

**TEACHERS.**—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age; good personality, and ability to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

**YOUNG LADY** to take charge of sample department in large silk manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected; application treated strictly confidential. J. E., 50 Times.

**YOUNG LADY** for statistical work in publishing house, some years' experience; salary $15. A 107 Times.

### Employment Agencies.

**STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.**—$18; commercial, $15; dictaphone operator, $5; typists, $12; country bookkeepers, cashier clerks, $12; stenographer position, hotel, $45 monthly, including meals; beginners, $10; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

**STENOGRAPHERS.**—$20, $18, $15; biller, $15; call immediately. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

### Instruction.

**THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL**, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

**PRIVATE SECRETARY** course.
**PRATT SCHOOL**, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. * Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

**ACCOUNTANT** — Excellent opportunity for young junior to fit himself into the accounting department of large corporation; only bright, well trained, thorough bookkeeper wanted; state age and salary expected. A 84 Times.

**ADVERTISING MANAGER** WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE ADVERTISING OF A MAGAZINE WITH AN INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION; HIGHEST CLASS OF CIRCULATION; UNQUESTIONED REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS, STATING TIME AND PLACE WHERE INTERVIEW CAN BE HAD. X 835 TIMES ANNEX.

**ADVERTISING SALESMAN.**—Wanted one high-class advertising salesman; commission basis; experience not necessary; permanent position with an agency doing special work for leading newspapers of the country. Apply between 8:30 and 10 A. M., Room 706 Firemen's Insurance Building, Newark.

**ADVERTISING.**—High-class men wanted to work three weeks on big special number of prominent trade journal; liberal commission, M 81 Times.

**AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN** for line of moderate price cars; Broadway showroom; drawing account against customary commission. Only men with following, experience, and pep considered. Full particulars first communication. H 3 Times.

**BANK MESSENGER** wanted, about 17 years of age, in Bronx bank; good opportunity for advancement; reply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. P. A., Times Harlem.

**BOOKKEEPER.**—Small manufacturing plant in neighborhood of Perth Amboy requires bookkeeper; middle aged or elderly man preferred; must be quick and accurate; and capable of taking off monthly balances. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected to E. M., Sewarren, N. J.

**BOOKKEEPER**, experienced in wholesale business; capable taking trial balance; good penman; accurate; state salary desired. Apply by letter to Speyer Bros., 123 Broome St.

**BOYS** wanted; bright young boys for office and apprentice salesman; 15 to 17 years; permanent positions. Apply by letter, stating age, &c. Revillon Freres, 20 West 35th St.

**BOY.**—High school boy, 16-18; salary to start, $6; good chance for advancement for bright, ambitious boy; state references and experience, if any. P 327 Times Downtown.

**BOY** wanted, 16 to 18 years of age, by large commission and importing house; no experience required; address, in own handwriting, giving full particulars. M 84 Times.

**BOY**, 15, 16 years, bright, clean cut, references and opportunity to develop as a salesman; call between 8 and 9 and 5 and 6. Engraver, 310 East 22d, 6th floor.

**BOY.**—Bright, wanted to enter stock brokerage business at bottom; high school graduate preferred. Address P 336 Times Downtown.

**BOY** wanted; school graduate, strong, to do errands, and stock; salary $7 to start. Apply 10 A. M., 11th floor, 12 East 22d St.

**BOY** for office work in wholesale woolen house; excellent opportunity to advance; state age, &c. P 298 Times Downtown.

**BUILDER'S ESTIMATOR AND DRAFTSMAN** —To take off quantities of masonry and carpentry, public buildings, alterations, &c.; make working drawings; must be experienced. Write, stating references and salary desired. C 296 Times Downtown.

**CANVASSERS** and **SALESMEN** need to introduce coffee to families; valuable premiums given with first order makes business come quick; large commission paid daily. Apply A. M., Schorn & Brower, 548 West 46th St.

**CLERK** wanted, savings bank; state references, age, salary. P 333 Times Downtown.

**DRAFTSMEN** WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY X 321 TIMES ANNEX.

**DRAFTSMAN.**—Mechanical; first-class checker on tool work. Lundell Motor Lighting Co. Employment Department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

FOREMAN WANTED TO TAKE
CHARGE OF COPPER WIRE
STRANDING DEPARTMENT. FOR
PARTICULARS WRITE
ROME WIRE CO.,
ROME, N. Y.

HOTEL CLERK,
In first-class, modern hotel, near New York; must be young, quick, good appearance, and thoroughly proficient; exceptional opportunity; address immediately, full particulars, and telephone number for interview in New York on Sunday or Monday. Promptness, H 4 Times.

I WANT two men to work with me in New York; absolute integrity first requisite; selling experience desirable; must have personal force, common sense, and sincerity; big pay and splendid opportunity for quick promotion to highly paid managerial positions; don't hesitate to state wages expected; CONTRACT UNFURNISHED. BOX 350, TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK.** — Plain cooking; family of 2, residing on Park Av.; good home; good wages; references. A 110 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
experienced
SALESPERSONS
for their
SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor.

**LEDGER CLERK** in cloak house; must be rapid, accurate poster and have knowledge of bookkeeping; good chance of advancement to one not afraid of hard work and long hours; state age, experience and salary. Ledger, Box 134 Times Uptown.

**MANAGER.**—OIL COMPANY ENTERING NEW YORK CITY WITH LUBRICATING SERVICES EXPERIENCED OIL SALESMAN AS MANAGER; ONLY MAN OF ESTABLISHED TRADE AND BEST OF REFERENCES WILL BE CONSIDERED. GOOD SALARY AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT PARTY. ALL REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. X 328 TIMES ANNEX.

**MAN** wanted to represent as broker, confectionaries and ice cream dealers' supplies in the City of Pittsburgh and vicinity, by party well acquainted in the district; salary or commission. W 391 Times Downtown.

**MAN AND WIFE** to act as general worker and assistant gardener and as laundress about a place; within forty minutes of New York. Reply X 312 Times Annex.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER - AND DESIGNER** wanted, between the age of 30 and 40 years, with middle age appearance, having all details of engineering department, developing such product as adding, tabulating, typewriting, graphophone, machines and attachments; also appearance and experience subjects; must be capable and resourceful designer with excellent inventive ability, with experience along the lines of accurate work and manufacturing of small parts; must be able to furnish credentials and testimony of his past employment; technical graduate preferred with necessary practical experience; the right man an unusual opportunity is afforded with one of the largest concerns of the country and always growing; in first letter state age, experience, training, salary expected, and all details that will assist us in determining what you can do. Address X 332 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Technical graduate wanted for testing service of laboratory—manufacturing concern; unusual opportunity for aggressive young man, 26 to 30 years of age; several years' experience; salary $25 to start; state age, education, and experience. N. O., 225 Times Downtown.

**MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN** wanted for miscellaneous design on mine and smelter work; practical men, with 8 to 10 years' experience with several industrial plants, shops, or contractors; location in Canada; salary $100 per month; six months' work guaranteed; transportation refunded; board will cost $35 per month; 44 working hours per week; single men only; give all details of experience and references in first letter. Box X 264 Times Annex.

MEN'S CLOTHING
SALESMEN.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR. JAS. McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

MILLINERY BUYER.
An experienced, capable buyer wanted to manage millinery department in large store in the Middle West; one used to popular-priced goods preferred; exceptional opportunity for right man; give age and general details in application.
J. W., 508 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY BUYER.
Prominent Southern firm wants services of an experienced buyer, accustomed to handling fine goods, for their millinery department. The right man can secure an unusual position with proper arrangements. Apply, stating experience, age, &c.,
J. W., 508 BROADWAY.

**OFFICE ASSISTANT** in cloak house; must have good handwriting and have knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, and salary. Bookkeeping, 84 Times Uptown.

**SPECIALTY SALESMEN.**—Exclusive territory given to high-class men, able to finance themselves, to handle big money-making proposition, (commission basis,) for the delicatessen, butcher, and grocery trades, hotels, and lunchrooms. Call mornings. American Slicing Machine Company, 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMEN WANTED
To follow most phenomenal advertising campaign ever launched; we give direct leads, training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; must be 25-4 years old and refer to past employers; we are paying $30-$150 per week to good salesmen; sale is absolutely permanent. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED
for our store exhibits; salary; clean-cut American, high school graduate; over 22 years old; selling experience necessary for ambitious man who can qualify quick promotion is assured. (R. H. Campbell,) Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp., 120 West 32d St., City.

**SALESMAN.**—Alert man by old-established manufacturers of upholstery goods; product used by automobile, furniture, and kindred trades; road experience desirable; state salary and full particulars. A 77 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

**BOOKKEEPER.**—Experienced in wholesale business; capable taking trial balance; good penman; accurate; state salary desired. Apply by letter to Speyer Bros., 123 Broome St.

**BOYS** wanted; bright young boys for office and apprentice salesman; 15 to 17 years; permanent positions. Apply by letter, stating age, &c. Revillon Freres, 20 West 35th St.

**BOY.**—High school boy, 16-18; salary to start, $6; good chance for advancement for bright, ambitious boy; state references and experience, if any. P 327 Times Downtown.

**BOY** wanted, 16 to 18 years of age, by large commission and importing house; no experience required; address, in own handwriting, giving full particulars. M 84 Times.

**BOY**, 15, 16 years, bright, clean cut, references and opportunity to develop as a salesman; call between 8 and 9 and 5 and 6. Engraver, 310 East 22d, 6th floor.

**BOY.**—Bright, wanted to enter stock brokerage business at bottom; high school graduate preferred. Address P 336 Times Downtown.

**BOY** wanted; school graduate, strong, to do errands, and stock; salary $7 to start. Apply 10 A. M., 11th floor, 12 East 22d St.

**BOY** for office work in wholesale woolen house; excellent opportunity to advance; state age, &c. P 298 Times Downtown.

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**DRAFTSMEN** WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY X 321 TIMES ANNEX.

**DRAFTSMAN.**—Mechanical; first-class checker on tool work. Lundell Motor Lighting Co. Employment Department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

**LOST AND FOUND.**
*Fifty cents an agate line.*

**LOST.**—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

**LOST.**—$50 reward; return pendant earring, platinum setting, 50 small diamonds, 8 emeralds; lost May 14 at Princess Theatre or between there and Cocoanut Grove, Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

**LOST.**

# Premier

## The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift

**Do you know that Premier's aluminum motor takes a full one-eighth of a ton off the front end of the car and brings about the most perfect distribution of chassis weight ever attained in any motor car? Do you know, also, that as a result of this redistribution of weight, Premier holds the road at sixty miles an hour as securely as most cars do at twenty? It is literally the hardest car to make skid that you ever drove. This explains why the salesman with a cast iron motor to sell is up against it the moment he runs into Premier competition.**

You might just as well acquaint yourself now with the advantages of aluminum motor construction because automobile motor engineering is headed that way. The reasons for using aluminum instead of iron in cylinder castings and elsewhere throughout the motor can quickly be made obvious.

Take the Premier motor as an example.

Cast it in aluminum and right off the bat you save 255 pounds. That gives you a 255 pound margin to play with in the design of the rest of your chassis.

With this 255 pounds saved in the front end we have been able to make our frame heavier and huskier than almost any frame in existence.

Premier's frame is *eight inches* deep. The frames in even $3,000 and $4,000 cars are seldom, if ever, over four or five inches deep.

Now, we go even farther with this redistribution of weight and make every point of stress in the whole chassis husky and strong far beyond what you find in most cars.

### Kills Two Birds with One Stone

And while we are thus creating a car that can't work loose and get rattly, we are incidentally making a car that sticks to the road like a leech—and a car that it is almost impossible to *make skid or swerve*. Get that "won't swerve and won't skid" thought in your head. It is one of Premier's most distinguishing points. Drive a Premier once and you'll understand exactly what we mean.

Please also bear this in mind—

While Premier's rear end is giving her driver no trouble her front wheels, relieved of 255 pounds of dead weight, are steering free as a weather vane. Premier is the *easiest steering big car on wheels*. Check us up on that, too.

Mind you, every one of the above advantages are made possible entirely by the use of our aluminum motor, and any effort to find a cast iron car that can equal Premier in holding the road and in ease of steering is futile—because such a car is an engineering impossibility *per se*.

### Aluminum Is Not Only Lighter, But Better

Quite apart from this question of weight, the aluminum motor is infinitely ahead of any cast iron motor. Do you realize that aluminum motors are almost universally used in aeroplanes, and that aeroplanes must be dependable? If an automobile goes bad you can "get out and get under," but there is no chance for tinkering three thousand feet in the air. The Premier motor is just as dependable as these other aluminum motors that are at this moment swirling over the battlefields of Europe.

The use of the aluminum motor is not in any sense an experiment. It has been used in many of the most expensive cars in Europe for over ten years. To-day you can get as good a motor *in Premier at $1985* as you can get in any five or six thousand dollar European car.

### Our Aluminum Motor Construction

Into the aluminum block are set individual cast iron sleeves. These sleeves are hardened and ground to a glass finish and give the most perfect bearing surface for the pistons that it is possible to secure. Obviously, when each sleeve is handled separately, perfection of workmanship is attainable which is out of the question where six cylinders are bored simultaneously in a solid block of iron. It is impossible to hold the boring of six cylinders simultaneously down to the accuracy and limitations that can be easily obtained where individual sleeves are employed. Furthermore, should a cylinder become scored by any chance it can be removed and replaced quickly and at practically no expense. If an iron motor is scored all cylinders must be rebored or replaced at great expense.

In Premier's Lynite Aluminum Motor we use Lynite Aluminum Pistons with the utmost consistency. Pistons are to a motor precisely what shoes are to a runner. Premier pistons are so light that they do not retard or encumber the speed impulse of the motor.

Such a tremendous reduction in the reciprocating parts has been secured that we believe Premier can accelerate from one to twenty miles an hour in less time than any car built. Let us show you. The new Premier will make better than sixty miles an hour with a stock gear ratio.

As for power, the real test of a car's hill climbing ability is not how fast it can take a bad hill in high, but how slowly. Premier, on a stiff hill, can throttle lower, under full load, in high, than any car we ever saw — and can accelerate more quickly. And that's the stuff that you need in a hilly country.

Premier makes every drop of gas count. She Fletcherizes her fuel, so to speak, and comes as nearly breaking even with John D. Rockefeller as any motor car built.

Aluminum pistons, perfect carburetion, and clean designing of the exhaust passages are some of the reasons for Premier's economy, and while we make no specific claims about how many miles you can get to the gallon in Premier, many owners advise that they have secured eighteen miles and better, and fourteen and fifteen miles per gallon is common.

In addition to the aluminum motor, Premier has literally dozens of other features which place it in a class by itself, such as the C-H Magnetic Gear Shift, short turning radius, gun metal velours body finish, etc., etc.

Why cling to the old? Get the latest, most dependable, snappiest and most economical type of motor in your next car. Buy a Premier at $1985 and get a taste of the new type of motoring that is to be. Arrange for your initiation by phone. Take a ride *today*.

## KAUFMANN-MORRIS COMPANY, Inc.

**DISTRIBUTORS PREMIER MOTOR CARS**

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTOR CO.
71 Central Ave.
Newark, N. J.

A. G. KAUFMANN, President
1800 Broadway

GEO. R. MORRIS, Vice-President
F. C. STOWERS, Sales Manager

Telephone Columbus 4395

ARTHUR W. DELANEY
374 Livingston St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Placed by Carney & Kerr Advertising Agency, 461 Eighth Ave., N. Y. C.